ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,435 LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, February 12, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the publication's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement, Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

COCKRELL.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at The Brambles, Manor-road, Thames Ditton, to Mr. and Mrs. GORDON COCKRELL—a son.

CORCOS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 43, Circus-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., to GERTIE, the wife of MESOD CORCOS—a son.

GROUND.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Sussex House, Southerland-avenue, Bromley, to Phyllis (née Knott), wife of CAPTAIN T. L. GROUND, D.S.O., Princes Gate, Peterborough—a daughter (PAM).

HARGREAVES.—On Feb. 10, 1930, to REV. and MRS. HERBERT P. HARGREAVES, of Cartref, Crowthorne—a son.

HILL.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Dean End, Lea, Ross, the wife of JAMES BOYD B. HILL, of a daughter.

KENDALL.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at West Kirby, Cheshire, to the wife of H. BERENGER KENDALL, of Hoylake—a son.

LEWEY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Leckfords, Chipstead, to KITTY (*née* Pope), wife of ARTHUR LEWEY, Police Magistrate, Gambia—a son.

NEWTON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Bowwood Cottage, Bowwood-road, Claremont, Cape Province, to BEATRICE (*née* Matthew) and PATRICK NEWTON—a daughter.

PETHERICK.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, 1930, at The Marlborough, Sidmouth, Devon, to PATIENCE, wife of R. I. PETHERICK—a son. (East African papers, please copy.)

PYKE.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, 1930, at S. Andrew's House, Biscot-road, Luton, to MOLLIE, wife of the REV. H. B. PYKE—a son.

ROBINSON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at East Hendred, Wantage, to GERTRUDE (*née* Standing), wife of LIEUTENANT C. D. ROBINSON, Essex Regiment, attached R.A.O.C.—a daughter.

STAPLEDON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at 3B, Fulwood-park, Liverpool, to DENISE, wife of RICHARD STAPLEDON—a son.

STEER.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 143, Marina, St. Leonards, to DOROTHY, wife of EDWIN CHARLES STEER—a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Waveney, Oakwood Park, Leeds, to SYLVIA, wife of HAROLD MEADOWS TAYLOR—a son.

MARRIAGES

BACON : ANDERSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at St. John's Church, Redhill, by Canon L. G. Buchanan, GEORGE DUDLEY, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. BACON, of "Wraymead," Reigate, to CAROLINE MILDRED, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM ANDERSON, of "Pine End," Reigate.

BROADBENT : THORBURN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at the Cathedral, Bombay, CAPT. R. R. BROADBENT, Bombay Pioneers, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Broadbent, of Mirfield, Yorks, to JEAN RAMSAY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. THORBURN, of Bournemouth.

BULGER : HAMERTON.—On Feb. 4, 1930, JOHN ANTHONY, third son of Mr. D. D. BULGER, 156, Haverstock-hill, London, N.W., to JAN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. HAMERTON, Littlethorpe, Rottingdean, Sussex.

HEPBURN : GARROULD.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Little Hadham Church, Herts, MALCOLM G. HEPBURN, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hepburn, of Monkridge, Main Road, Sidcup, to ROSALIND, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR H. GARROULD, of "Corwood," Little Hadham, Hertfordshire.

PHILLIPS : PARSONS.—On Dec. 27, 1929, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Canon Harvey, JAMES ROLAND PHILLIPS, Indian Service of Engineers, only son of the late J. T. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, of Woodford, Essex, to MURIEL EFFIE (MYRTLE) PARSONS, only daughter of the late E. E. Parsons, Indian Police, and Mrs. Parsons, of Baron's Court, London.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Totnes, EMMA, sister of the late CAPTAIN H. R. ADAMS, R.N.

ALLOTT.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, 1930, at Leamington Spa, Miss ELIZABETH ANN ALLOTT. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday), at the Parish Church, Leek. Lilies, at 3 o'clock.

BAINES.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Woofindin-avenue, Binfield, FREDERICK JAMES FITZPATRICK BAINES, aged 68.

BARTLETT.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Haseldene, Addlestone, Surrey, FREDERICK BARTLETT, beloved husband of Nancy Bartlett, in his 65th year. Funeral service at Addlestone Church on Friday, Feb. 14, at 2.30. Cars will meet 1.24 train from Waterloo.

BELLAMY.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at 5, Parkside-gardens, Wimbledon Common, passed peacefully away, after a short illness, ELEANOR, widow of WILLIAM BELLAMY, aged 69 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 11.30 o'clock, at St. Peter's, Cobham.

BESANT.—On Feb. 9, 1930, suddenly, at Norwich, CHRISTOPHER, second son of the late CHRISTOPHER BESANT, of Barrow, Suffolk.

BICKERTON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Inglewood, Chatley Cross, Golders Green, SAMUEL LEES BICKERTON, aged 80 years.

BIGG.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1930, at Merivale, Bexhill-on-Sea, ANNA, widow of JOHN CROWNS BIGG, in her 89th year.

BOCQUET.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Montana, Vermala, Switzerland, DOROTHY (DOTTIE), granddaughter of the late Sir Seymour Haden, wife of W. M. B. BOCQUET. Burial Lausanne Cemetery. (American papers, please copy.)

BUTTERFIELD.—On Feb. 10, 1930, JOHN JOHNSTON BUTTERFIELD, of 8, de Crespigny Park, S.E.5, aged 64. Commemoration Service at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Camberwell New-road, to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m. Funeral 12.30 p.m. at West Norwood.

CALLARD.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Kinnaird Hospital, Lucknow, ANNE, daughter of late Mr. and late Mrs. CALLARD, of Leicester, after two years' service with Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

CANN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Hillerton, Paignton, EMMA, wife of the late MARK CANN, of South Tawton, aged 93 years.

CHARLES.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 25, London-road, Stanraer, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late REV. GEORGE CHARLES, Stanraer, and Susan Stewart, and granddaughter of the late Lieut. Leveson Douglas Stewart, R.N., Park House, Stranraer.

CHISHOLM.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Edinburgh, suddenly, GEORGE GOUDIE CHISHOLM, LL.D., of No. 12, Hailhead-road, Edinburgh, in his 80th year. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

CHRISTIE.—On Feb. 8, 1930, after a brief illness, at his residence, "Sefton Place," Warning-camp, Arundel, Sussex, ANDREW CHARLES CHRISTIE, aged 70, 5, Royal-crescent, Brighton, and Chairman of Christie's Wharf, Limited, London, S.E.7, aged 54 years. Interment at Lyminster Cemetery, near Arundel, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 o'clock.

CORNISH.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, of acute pneumonia, PERCY EASTON CORNISH, youngest son of the late Joseph Easton Cornish, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., of Alexandria, Egypt. Funeral private.

COVERDALE.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, 1930, FREDERICK JOHN COVERDALE, of St. Edith's, Billericay, Essex, in his 92nd year. Fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. Pray for his soul. Requiem, Billericay Church, 10.45 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday). Interment Fryerning Cemetery, Ingatestone, 12.30. No flowers, by request.

CURTIS.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at "Stokeleigh," Stoke Bishop, Bristol, JOHN CURTIS, in his 81st year.

DAVIDSON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Boat Close, Lyme Regis, Dorset, VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN P. DAVIDSON, R.N., D.S.O., beloved husband of Ella Campbell Davidson, eldest son of General A. H. Davidson, Funeral Lyme Regis Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30.

DONALDSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Nethern, Bath, BLANCHE LOUISA DONALDSON, widow of Alexander Donaldson, of Edinburgh, and younger daughter of the late T. C. BEAY, of Adelaide, South Australia, in her 83rd year.

DOUBLE.—On Feb. 10, 1930, passed peacefully away at his home, Brookfield, Felixstowe, JOSEPH DOUBLE, late of Messrs. Steele and Lawson, Houndsditch, in his 84th year. Funeral at Abney Park to-morrow (Thursday) at 11.30 a.m.

ERSKINE.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at a nursing home, Hove, ELLEN BLANCH ERSKINE (NELLIE), beloved wife of Colonel A. J. Erskine.

FRENKEN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, LEONARD ADOLF FRENKEN, of 8, Stradella-road, Herne Hill, S.E.

FRY.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at The Deanery, Lincoln, in his sleep, the VERY REV. THOMAS CHARLES FRY, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, only son of the late Peter Samuel Fry, aged 83. Funeral in Lincoln Cathedral to-morrow (Thursday), 3 p.m. The Bishop of Lincoln will conduct the service, assisted by members of the Chapter.

GIBSON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, suddenly, at 14, Highdown-road, Hove, JESSIE WINTER, second daughter of the late REV. HENRY GIBSON, M.A., Glenapp.

GODSON.—On Feb. 7, 1930, ALICE MAUD (QUEENIE), the beloved wife of COLONEL GILBERT GODSON GODSON, of Westbrae, Manitoba, Canada.

GOSSAGE.—On Feb. 8, 1930, ALAN WINWOOD, the beloved husband of CECILY M. H. GOSSAGE. Service at St. Andrew's Church, West Kirby, to-day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, prior to interment at Grante Cemetery.

GULSTON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Derwydd, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, EMILY JANE, widow of GEORGE STEPHEN GULSTON. Funeral from Derwydd 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

GURNEY.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at 12, Wellington-square, Cheltenham, WALTER GILLARD GURNEY, J.P., aged 70. Funeral service at Highbury Congregational Church, Cheltenham, to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30 o'clock.

HALL.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at 22, Gordon-place, SOPHIA OCTAVIA, widow of HENRY ERNST HALL, late of Warren House, Iver Heath, Bucks. Funeral Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane, 11.30, to-day (Wednesday). No flowers.

HARRISON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Hillside, Bexhill, ELIZABETH, widow of the late CAPTAIN HARRISON, Royal Navy, and daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, in her 90th year. Funeral at Corsham Parish Church, at 2.30 to-day (Wednesday).

HOBSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at South Bailey, Durham, JOHN FALSHAW HOBSON, in his 89th year.

HODGES.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 28, The Causeway, Horsham, GRACE JANE, the dearly loved wife of WILLIAM JOHN HODGES.

HOLLAND.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at The Paddock, St. Martin's-hill, Canterbury, EDWARD LANCELOT HOLLAND, second son of the late Henry Lancelot Holland, of Templeton, Rochampton, aged 81. Funeral St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

HOTHAM.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at 52, Albert-road, Levenshulme, Manchester, HOTHAM RICHARD HOTHAM, for 30 years Manager to Sivewright, Bacon, and Co., Manchester, in his 71st year.

HOUSLEY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 32, Richmond-mansions, Earl's Court, ARTHUR WILLIAM HOUSLEY, late of the India Office, in his 77th year. Funeral, Paddington Cemetery, Friday, Feb. 14, at 12 noon.

INMAN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 1, The Close, Hatfield, GEORGE TALFOURD INMAN, J.P., High Sheriff for Oxfordshire, 1906, aged 78.

JAMESON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Brentwood, after a short illness, HAMILTON DOUGLAS JAMESON, of Pilgrims' Hatch, Brentwood.

JORDAN.—Suddenly, after a brief illness, GEORGE ROBERT LESLIE JORDAN, M.B.E. (T.C.D.), 32, High-street, Halstead, Essex, dearly loved husband of Florence Jordan and elder son of Samuel Jordan, Belfast, aged 34.

LAURENCE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 4, Walpole-avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey, EDITH LYDIA, widow of G. R. LAURENCE. Interment, after cremation, at Teddington Cemetery, 3.15 p.m., Friday, Feb. 14. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

LAWRENCE JONES.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, 1930 very suddenly, at The Plantation, Stock, near Ingatestone, Essex, WILLIAM LAWRENCE JONES, solicitor, of Lawrence Jones and Co., London, son of the late Rev. I. Hughes Jones and dearly beloved husband of Mary Lawrence Jones (*née* Winby). Memorial service St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, E.C., to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m. Friends are requested to attend the memorial service. Interment at Nevern, Pembrokeshire. No flowers, by special request. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

LEMIEUX.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Monte Carlo, ALICE HENRIETTE, wife of the HON. L. J. LEMIEUX, Agent-General for Quebec in Great Britain, and daughter of Archibald L. D. DAVID, Montreal, Canada. Interment will take place in Canada. Notice of memorial service will be given at a later date.

LILLEY.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Thorpe House, Cambridge, EDITH MARY LILLEY, aged 76 years. Funeral service at St. Andrew's-street Chapel, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30. Interment after at Histon-road Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

MAITLAND.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 7, Brooke-road, Walthamstow, ALEXANDER B. MAITLAND, aged 57, for 22 years a member of *The Times* Composing Staff.

MARGARY.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 83, Kirkstall-road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W., ELLEN EMMA MARGARY (*née* Kearns), widow of Alfred Russell Margary, aged 78.

MARWICK.—On Feb. 9, 1930, in Edinburgh, MARY CROSSMAN WILSON, widow of the REV. ISAAC ELRICK MARWICK, Minister of Bethelfield Church, Kirkcaldy, aged 80. Funeral at Kirkcaldy to-day (Wednesday).

MATHEWS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Clevelands, Church-road, Wimbledon, ELIZABETH, widow of PATRICK MATHEWS, of Mount Hanover, Drogheda, Ireland. R.I.P.

MATTHEWS.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Pickwick, Corsham, after a very short illness, ANNA THEODORA, wife of BERTRAM HENRY MATTHEWS, and youngest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, in her 60th year. Funeral at Corsham Parish Church, at 2.30 to-day (Wednesday).

NEWLANDS.—On Feb. 9, 1930, suddenly, at 5, Saltoun-gardens, Glasgow, GEORGE FRANCIS NEWLANDS, Solicitor, Glasgow, in his 71st year. Funeral service in Hillhead Baptist Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m. Funeral thereafter private. No flowers.

NICHOLS.—On Feb. 11, 1930, passed peacefully away, Mrs. L. E. NICHOLS, of the Hyde Park-gate Hotel, Kensington, and Folkestone. Interment at Lympne, at 1.45 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Carriages leave Folkestone Central Station at 1.20 p.m. (Charing Cross 11.5 a.m.). Flowers will be called for at Folkestone Central Station.

PAIN.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Borough, Micheldever, JOHN PAIN, aged 72. Funeral at Micheldever to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

PARKINSON.—On Feb. 8, 1930, JOHN CHARLES RAXTER, only child of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD PARKINSON, of Ashley, Chichester, aged 31 years.

PEPPER.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 4, Briar-walk, Putney, WILLIAM MORRIS PEPPER, beloved husband of Georgiana Pepper.

PRENDERGAST.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Durban, South Africa, MAJOR ALFRED PRENDERGAST, of Llandaff Lodge, Thurles, Ireland.

PRICE.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Dilston, Corbridge-on-Tyne, ARTHUR WOODHOUSE, eldest son of the late RICHARD PRICE, Scorton, Yorkshire (later Tynemouth). Interment Corbridge Cemetery, to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

RADCLIFFE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Hyères, France, POLLEXFEN COLMORE COPLESTON RADCLIFFE, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, of Derriford, Crownhill, Devon, elder son of the late Colleston Lopes Radcliffe, of Derriford, aged 74. Funeral at Tamerton Foliot, Devon, to-morrow (Thursday), 3.15 p.m.

RAWSON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at 33, Rutland-gate, EDITH, daughter of the late HENRY RAWSON, J.P., of Prestwich Lodge, Lancashire, in her 81st year. Funeral service at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, at 9.30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday). Interment at Rusford, Sussex, private.

REYNOLDS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Highclere, Snakes-lane, Woodford Green, REBECCA ANN, widow of WALTER REYNOLDS, aged 75. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Forest-rise, Walthamstow, at 3 p.m. on Friday.

ROBBS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, at 37, Manor-road, Beckenham, JOHN WILLIAM ROBBS, in his 73rd year. Funeral, Elmers End, 2.45, to-morrow (Thursday).

ROBINSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Westend, COL. GODFREY WALKER ROBINSON, C.B., late 27th Punjabis, beloved husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Plaistow Cemetery, Bromley, Kent, to-morrow (Thursday).

ROCHE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, very suddenly, at Sheringham, DR. E. B. ROCHE, aged 81 years.

ST. LAWRENCE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, LESLIE CECIL EDWARD ST. LAWRENCE, of Coravahn, Cavan.

ROWLEY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Histon, Cambs, SMITH HOWLETT ROWLEY, J.P., aged 88.

SANGER.—On Feb. 8, 1930, CHARLES PERCY SANGER, of 58, Oakley-street, Chelsea, and 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 58. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Wednesday), at 1.30 p.m. No flowers.

SCRIVEN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, ALFRED JOHN AMBROSE SCRIVEN, late of Tudor Court, Cobham, Surrey, aged 47.

SHEPPARD.—On Dec. 14, 1929, at Bocoyna, Chihuahua, Mexico, ALEXANDER BYARD SHEPPARD, youngest son of the late G. F. Sheppard, of 68, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

SMITH.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 5, Upper Gloucester-place, N.W., KATHARINE ANNIE, widow of EDWARD SMITH, of the London Stock Exchange, and dearly loved mother of Sir James Edward Masterton and Irene Caroline Constance Smith. Cremation Golders Green, Feb. 15, 10.30 a.m. No flowers, by special request.

SUNMAN.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at 43, Wellington-street, Luton, EMILY MARIA, for 66 years the beloved wife of JOSEPH THOMAS SUNMAN, aged 87.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Rignell, Deddington, Oxon, FRANCES TAYLOR, J.P., dearly loved husband of Florence Evelyn Taylor. Funeral, to-morrow (Thursday), 2 o'clock, Barford St. Michael.

UNDERWOOD.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at East Farndon Rectory, late of Kingston Bagpuize, Berkshire, WILLIAM THOMAS UNDERWOOD, Priest, M.A., St. John's, Oxford, aged 69. Funeral service to-day (Wednesday), 2 p.m., East Farndon. Burial Rugby.

WALKER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, ROBERT JAMES MILO WALKER, fourth baronet, of Sand Hutton, York, aged 39.

WALKER.—On Feb. 8, 1930, in hospital, after accident, IDA, the dearly loved wife of JOHN HANSON WALKER, Junr. Funeral Nunhead Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday).

WALTON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, after serious operation, RHODA, beloved wife of G. LAIRD WALTON, of 10, Park Hill-road, Shortlands. Cremation to-morrow (Thursday).

YOUNG.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 3, Hyde Park-terrace-W.2, JANE ARMSTRONG, widow of GEORGE RAINY YOUNG.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HABERSHON.—In memory of KENNETH REES HABERSHON, Captain, Rifle Brigade, killed near Ypres, Feb. 12, 1916, aged 26.

MULES.—In loving memory of HORACE MULES, Captain, 130th K.G.O. Baluchis, who fell at Salaita Hill, East Africa, on Feb. 12, 1916, aged 29.

RENNIE.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN GORDON J. RENNIE, 6th South African Infantry, killed in action at Salaita Hill, British East Africa, Feb. 12, 1916.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

BENHAM.—Our father and mother, THOMAS (All Saints' Day, 1891) and ELIZABETH BENHAM, reunited unto the Peace of God, Feb. 12, 1927.

DALRYMPLE.—In ever-loving memory of CATHARINA ADOLPHINA DALRYMPLE, who passed away at Clarens, Switzerland, on Feb. 12, 1925.

de LABILLIERE.—ADELAIDE (*née* Ravenshaw). A beloved Mother. Feb. 12, 1929.

A l'aurore.

DUXBURY.—In memory of my dear husband, LT.-COL. S. H. DUXBURY, late East Surrey Regt. and R.A.F.C., who died Feb. 12, 1929.

"If love could save, thou hadst not died."

HORNSBY.—In ever-loving memory of our Father, JOHN EDWARD HORNSBY, who passed away on Feb. 12, 1928.—CISSIE and KIT.

ISAACSON.—In ever-fond memory of my dearly loved only child, JOHN LESLIE, who passed away Feb. 12, 1918, aged 20 years. Always in my thoughts.—MOTHER.

PETERSON.—In loving memory of LISA GINA PETERSON (born Ross), widow of SIR William Peterson, K.C.M.G., formerly Principal of McGill University, Montreal.—Her SONS and SISTERS.

SEAVER.—In loving memory of my dear husband JONATHAN SEAVER and 13 happy years, 1915-1928.—J. A. S.

SEYMOUR BENNETT.—In dear memory of FRANK ARCHER SEYMOUR BENNETT, beloved only son of Seymour J. Bennett, Esq., I.S.O., J.P., and Mrs. Seymour Bennett, 245, Camden-road, N., Feb. 12, 1919.

HOSPITAL NURSES

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333. The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City-road, E.C.1. MIDWIVES and MATERNITY NURSES trained in the hospital SUPPLIED at once upon application to the Matron. 'Phone, Clerkenwell 8171.

DEATHS (continued)

HOBSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at South Bailey, Durham, JOHN FALSHAW HOBSON, in his 89th year.

HODGES.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 28, The Causeway, Horsham, GRACE JANE, the dearly loved wife of WILLIAM JOHN HODGES.

HOLLAND.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at The Paddock, St. Martin's-hill, Canterbury, EDWARD LANCELOT HOLLAND, second son of the late Henry Lancelot Holland, of Templeton, Rochampton, aged 81. Funeral St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

HOTHAM.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at 52, Albert-road, Levenshulme, Manchester, HOTHAM RICHARD HOTHAM, for 30 years Manager to Sivewright, Bacon, and Co., Manchester, in his 71st year.

HOUSLEY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 32, Richmond-mansions, Earl's Court, ARTHUR WILLIAM HOUSLEY, late of the India Office, in his 77th year. Funeral, Paddington Cemetery, Friday, Feb. 14, at 12 noon.

INMAN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 1, The Close, Hatfield, GEORGE TALFOURD INMAN, J.P., High Sheriff for Oxfordshire, 1906, aged 78.

JAMESON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Brentwood, after a short illness, HAMILTON DOUGLAS JAMESON, of Pilgrims' Hatch, Brentwood.

JORDAN.—Suddenly, after a brief illness, GEORGE ROBERT LESLIE JORDAN, M.B.E. (T.C.D.), 32, High-street, Halstead, Essex, dearly loved husband of Florence Jordan and elder son of Samuel Jordan, Belfast, aged 34.

LAURENCE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 4, Walpole-avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey, EDITH LYDIA, widow of G. R. LAURENCE. Interment, after cremation, at Teddington Cemetery, 3.15 p.m., Friday, Feb. 14. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

LAWRENCE JONES.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, 1930 very suddenly, at The Plantation, Stock, near Ingatestone, Essex, WILLIAM LAWRENCE JONES, solicitor, of Lawrence Jones and Co., London, son of the late Rev. I. Hughes Jones and dearly beloved husband of Mary Lawrence Jones (*née* Winby). Memorial service St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, E.C., to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m. Friends are requested to attend the memorial service. Interment at Nevern, Pembrokeshire. No flowers, by special request. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

LEMIEUX.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Monte Carlo, ALICE HENRIETTE, wife of the HON. L. J. LEMIEUX, Agent-General for Quebec in Great Britain, and daughter of Archibald L. D. DAVID, Montreal, Canada. Interment will take place in Canada. Notice of memorial service will be given at a later date.

LILLEY.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Thorpe House, Cambridge, EDITH MARY LILLEY, aged 76 years. Funeral service at St. Andrew's-street Chapel, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30. Interment after at Histon-road Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

MAITLAND.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 7, Brooke-road, Walthamstow, ALEXANDER B. MAITLAND, aged 57, for 22 years a member of *The Times* Composing Staff.

MARGARY.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 83, Kirkstall-road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W., ELLEN EMMA MARGARY (*née* Kearns), widow of Alfred Russell Margary, aged 78.

MARWICK.—On Feb. 9, 1930, in Edinburgh, MARY CROSSMAN WILSON, widow of the REV. ISAAC ELRICK MARWICK, Minister of Bethelfield Church, Kirkcaldy, aged 80. Funeral at Kirkcaldy to-day (Wednesday).

MATHEWS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Clevelands, Church-road, Wimbledon, ELIZABETH, widow of PATRICK MATHEWS, of Mount Hanover, Drogheda, Ireland. R.I.P.

MATTHEWS.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Pickwick, Corsham, after a very short illness, ANNA THEODORA, wife of BERTRAM HENRY MATTHEWS, and youngest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, in her 60th year. Funeral at Corsham Parish Church, at 2.30 to-day (Wednesday).

NEWLANDS.—On Feb. 9, 1930, suddenly, at 5, Saltoun-gardens, Glasgow, GEORGE FRANCIS NEWLANDS, Solicitor, Glasgow, in his 71st year. Funeral service in Hillhead Baptist Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m. Funeral thereafter private. No flowers.

NICHOLS.—On Feb. 11, 1930, passed peacefully away, Mrs. L. E. NICHOLS, of the Hyde Park-gate Hotel, Kensington, and Folkestone. Interment at Lympne, at 1.45 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Carriages leave Folkestone Central Station at 1.20 p.m. (Charing Cross 11.5 a.m.). Flowers will be called for at Folkestone Central Station.

PAIN.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Borough, Micheldever, JOHN PAIN, aged 72. Funeral at Micheldever to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

PARKINSON.—On Feb. 8, 1930, JOHN CHARLES RAXTER, only child of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD PARKINSON, of Ashley, Chichester, aged 31 years.

PEPPER.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 4, Briar-walk, Putney, WILLIAM MORRIS PEPPER, beloved husband of Georgiana Pepper.

PRENDERGAST.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Durban, South Africa, MAJOR ALFRED PRENDERGAST, of Llandaff Lodge, Thurles, Ireland.

PRICE.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Dilston, Corbridge-on-Tyne, ARTHUR WOODHOUSE, eldest son of the late RICHARD PRICE, Scorton, Yorkshire (later Tynemouth). Interment Corbridge Cemetery, to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

RADCLIFFE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Hyères, France, POLLEXFEN COLMORE COPLESTON RADCLIFFE, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, of Derriford, Crownhill, Devon, elder son of the late Colleston Lopes Radcliffe, of Derriford, aged 74. Funeral at Tamerton Foliot, Devon, to-morrow (Thursday), 3.15 p.m.

RAWSON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at 33, Rutland-gate, EDITH, daughter of the late HENRY RAWSON, J.P., of Prestwich Lodge, Lancashire, in her 81st year. Funeral service at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, at 9.30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday). Interment at Rusford, Sussex, private.

REYNOLDS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Highclere, Snakes-lane, Woodford Green, REBECCA ANN, widow of WALTER REYNOLDS, aged 75. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Forest-rise, Walthamstow, at 3 p.m. on Friday.

ROBBS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, at 37, Manor-road, Beckenham, JOHN WILLIAM ROBBS, in his 73rd year. Funeral, Elmers End, 2.45, to-morrow (Thursday).

ROBINSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Westend, COL. GODFREY WALKER ROBINSON, C.B., late 27th Punjabis, beloved husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Plaistow Cemetery, Bromley, Kent, to-morrow (Thursday).

ROCHE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, very suddenly, at Sheringham, DR. E. B. ROCHE, aged 81 years.

ST. LAWRENCE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, LESLIE CECIL EDWARD ST. LAWRENCE, of Coravahn, Cavan.

ROWLEY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Histon, Cambs, SMITH HOWLETT ROWLEY, J.P., aged 88.

SANGER.—On Feb. 8, 1930, CHARLES PERCY SANGER, of 58, Oakley-street, Chelsea, and 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 58. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Wednesday), at 1.30 p.m. No flowers.

SCRIVEN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, ALFRED JOHN AMBROSE SCRIVEN, late of Tudor Court, Cobham, Surrey, aged 47.

SHEPPARD.—On Dec. 14, 1929, at Bocoyna, Chihuahua, Mexico, ALEXANDER BYARD SHEPPARD, youngest son of the late G. F. Sheppard, of 68, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

SMITH.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 5, Upper Gloucester-place, N.W., KATHARINE ANNIE, widow of EDWARD SMITH, of the London Stock Exchange, and dearly loved mother of Sir James Edward Masterton and Irene Caroline Constance Smith. Cremation Golders Green, Feb. 15, 10.30 a.m. No flowers, by special request.

SUNMAN.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at 43, Wellington-street, Luton, EMILY MARIA, for 66 years the beloved wife of JOSEPH THOMAS SUNMAN, aged 87.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Rignell, Deddington, Oxon, FRANCES TAYLOR, J.P., dearly loved husband of Florence Evelyn Taylor. Funeral, to-morrow (Thursday), 2 o'clock, Barford St. Michael.

UNDERWOOD.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at East Farndon Rectory, late of Kingston Bagpuize, Berkshire, WILLIAM THOMAS UNDERWOOD, Priest, M.A., St. John's, Oxford, aged 69. Funeral service to-day (Wednesday), 2 p.m., East Farndon. Burial Rugby.

WALKER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, ROBERT JAMES MILO WALKER, fourth baronet, of Sand Hutton, York, aged 39.

WALKER.—On Feb. 8, 1930, in hospital, after accident, IDA, the dearly loved wife of JOHN HANSON WALKER, Junr. Funeral Nunhead Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday).

WALTON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, after serious operation, RHODA, beloved wife of G. LAIRD WALTON, of 10, Park Hill-road, Shortlands. Cremation to-morrow (Thursday).

YOUNG.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 3, Hyde

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of F. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES, 1930.
By s.s. RANCHI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.

For Handbook, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. City Booking Office: P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker ..	—	Feb. 14
*Rajputana ..	16,600	Furlong ..	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
**Rancli ..	16,600	Brooks ..	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend ..	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
**Morea ..	11,000	Hallatt ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton ..	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson ..	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning ..	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam ..	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong ..	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton ..	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison ..	May 2	May 9
†Cumorin ..	15,000	Cartwright ..	May 9	May 16

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker ..	—	Feb. 14
‡Cathay ..	15,000	Niven ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend ..	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong ..	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
‡Nevasa ..	15,000	Haggers ..	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning ..	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin ..	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison ..	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes ..	May 16	May 23
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker ..	May 30	June 6
‡Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin ..	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend ..	June 27	July 4
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright ..	July 25	Aug. 1

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.
Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	8,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten ..	—	Feb. 14
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Beitana (cargo) ..	11,167	—	Feb. 24	—
*Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell ..	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell ..	Mar. 6	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett ..	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva ..	9,000	Dickinson ..	Apr. 3	—

‡ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
†DUMRA ..	8,427	—	—	Feb. 15
†DOMALA ..	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA ..	7,273	Mar. 22	Mar. 19	Mar. 29
*MASULA ..	7,281	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

* Cargo Steamer.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
MANTOLA ..	9,066	—	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MAMALLA ..	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA ..	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA ..	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MATIANA ..	9,067	—	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA ..	9,066	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MOMASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 11	Apl. 19	Apl. 27
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
(City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 ; Paris : Society Française P. & O. et Mal. des Cappucines ; Monte Carlo (Cote d'Azur, Fane, P. & O. Agent); Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS :—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 ; Middlebro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosse Millard, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3 ; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Prescott-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.
Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings (run Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL,
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 1220) ; or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Hames, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele. Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724) ; or for Vancouver service, any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BALLARAT ..	13,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO ..	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets inter-changeable with part lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 13	Mar. 14
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	—
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORFANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 ; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST, REGULAR, PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris ..	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice ..	8,305	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta ..	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall ..	9,321	Mar. 29	Bay, East London,
City of Valencia ..	7,329	Apl. 12	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.
Return tickets issued from
LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES
at reduced rates during the season.
LONDON : 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3340
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
D'ARTAGNAN .. Feb. 21 and Mar. 7 | ANGERS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
A. R. GARROS .. Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 | GEN. DUCHESNE
CILICE, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Feb. 23 and Mar. 11 | PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. Feb. 18 and Feb. 22 | MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, CEYLON, BURMA STRAITS, SETTLEMENTS, AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 15
Yorkshire	13,500	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Leicestershire	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool ; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

OCEAN PASSAGES
BOOK AT COOK'S.
Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free service of overseas branches.
Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
*ALAUNIA - - - FEB. 14
AQUITANIA .. Feb. 19 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*ANDANIA - - - - - FEB. 15
ANTONIA .. Feb. 22 *SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*ALAUNIA - - - - - FEB. 14
AUSONIA .. Feb. 21 *AURANIA .. Feb. 28
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.
ANDANIA - - - - - FEB. 15
SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 *LANCASTRIA Mar. 8
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; Liverpool, Pier Head ; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic ..	Wed., Feb. 12	Olympic ..	Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK
via Queenstown.

Baltic ..	Sat., Feb. 15	Cedric ..	Sat., Mar. 1
(2)**Doric ..	Sat., Feb. 22	(2)**Arabic ..	Sat., Mar. 8

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. ** Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Doric ..	Sat., Feb. 22	Arabic ..	Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic ..		Mon., Mar. 31	

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland ..	..	Sat., Feb. 22	
(4) Westernland ..	..	Sat., Mar. 15	

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	..	Mar. 15	Apr. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £22. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	..	Feb. 22	Mar. 22
*Minnewaska ..	..	Mar. 22	Apr. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

§CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27	§‡BRITANNIA ..	Mar. 27
*CASTALIA ..	Mar. 12	*MASSILIA ..	May 2

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
§ Leaves Marseilles April 3.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

ANDANIA ..	Feb. 15	SCYTHIA ..	Mar. 1
CAMERONIA ..	Feb. 21	CALIFORNIA ..	Mar. 7

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (e) ..	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	Feb. 26	Mar. 4

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "ANDORE" .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.
The quickest and best route to
ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
†SANDGATE CASTLE ..	Feb. 13	—
*SAXON ..	—	Feb. 14
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	Feb. 20	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Feb. 21

* Via Madeira. † Carro only to Mauritius, via Las Palmas and South African Ports. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"CHINDWIN" ..	14th Feb.	22nd Feb.
"KEMMENDINE" ..	28th Feb.	8th Mar.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3 ; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. P. Henderson and Co., 158, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.I.

From Southampton weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38, Tourist Cabin.
From London weekly. One class only £20 10s., with bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Sunroof Observation Saloons.
Return fare from £60.
For sailings, cabin plans and details of hotels apply Dept. A., Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
YUSHIMA MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA
FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO SANTOS ..	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	Mar. 1
MONTEVIDEO ..	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	Mar. 22
BUENOS AIRES ..	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	April 12

Cie. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Reunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

BEN LINE
10-day Service from London, Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
TO
FAR EAST
For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 28, Bernard-street, Leith ; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.
REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool ; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3 ; 76, Cross-street, Manchester ; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
PLEASURE CRUISES AND SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Owing to popularity, and consequent heavy demand for cabins by the LARGE LINERS, we strongly advise prospective passengers to consult us at an early date.
PERSONAL AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
NO BOOKING FEES.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, London, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

PLEASURE CRUISES.
HOLIDAYS AT SEA.
Over 200 special departures of cruising steamers from England during 1930.—For full choice apply for NEW CRUISE PROGRAMME.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.
Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla) ..	11,589	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,398	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
38 DAYS' CRUISE
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
from Southampton, 15th March,
visiting
MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.
Accommodation still available.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3
LIVERPOOL—Cyprus, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines, Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	..	Mar. 5
MONTROSE	..	Mar. 12
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) ..	..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	..	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA (B.G.)	..	Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	..	Feb. 21
MONTCALM (B.G.)	..	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	..	Mar. 7

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA ..	Feb. 15	MONTCALM ..	Mar. 1
MINNEDOSA ..	Feb. 22	D. OF YORK ..	Mar. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) ..	..	Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)		
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) ..	..	Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)		

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Mar. 5 AORANGI .. Apr. 2

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1 ; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool ; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester ; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham ; Canute-road, Southampton ; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol ; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow ; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA in 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons	from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton	Mar. 5
	14,184 tons	from Southampton	Apl. 2

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C. ; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 ; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

BLUE STAR LINE.
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms for luxury.

"AVELONA STAR"	COMFORT	20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	LUXURY	6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"	AND SERVICE	27 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		10 April

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO at special rates, including
BRAZIL & ARGENTINA best hotels.
Combine business with pleasure. By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
"ARANDORA STAR,"
DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
The World's most delightful Cruising Liner.
No other liner has more luxurious public rooms or such large and well-appointed State Rooms throughout.
March 14th, 27 Days.—To SPAIN, CORSICA, ITALY, MALTA, ÆGEAN SEA, HAIFA, for JERUSALEM, CAIRO, ALGERIA.
April 12th, 24 Days.—To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, EGEAN SEA.
May 7th, 25 Days.—To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, ALGERIA. 22nd Feb.
May 31st, 17 Days.—To TANGIER, MOROCCO, CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA, SPAIN.
June 18th, 14 Days.—To GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, SPAIN, and BALEARIC ISLANDS.
The restful sun decks away from games ; popular gymnasium ; spacious games decks. Charming Ball Room, Open-air Swimming Pool, Louis XIV. Restaurant, &c.
For South America and all cruises, including Norway and Northern Capitals in Summer, apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1 ; 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3 ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris : Wagons-Lits Co. ; and Principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,106 tons	from Southampton	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,058 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ANCHISES	From Liverpool		22nd FEB.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool		8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool		29th MAR.

(1) First Class only. (3) First & Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool ; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Feb. 12
NIEUW STATENDAM (First class fare from £35) Mar. 19
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. .. April 11
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*MAASDA

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.
ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.
APPOINTMENT OF SHOWROOM MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

The Electricity Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of SHOWROOM MANAGER and SALESMAN at their Electricity Showrooms, Exchange Buildings, Smithy-row, Nottingham.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and previous experience, together with particulars of present appointment and salary, and the salary required, must be delivered to me on or before the first post on Wednesday, 19th instant, endorsed "Showroom Manager and Salesman."

Canvassing in any form, either directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification.

W. J. BOARD, Town Clerk.
The Guildhall, Nottingham. 6th February, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified CANDIDATES are invited for the following POST:—

MINES ASSISTANT ARCHITECT REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA for two tours of 12 to 18 months' service and possible extension. Salary £448 a year for the first three years, then £510 rising to £720 a year, an annual increment of £30, and thence rising to £920 a year by annual increments of £40. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25 to 35 years of age, must be A.R.I.B.A. or hold some equivalent diploma. Should have had architectural experience in a Municipal, County or similar office.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1975.

EAST ANGLIAN SCHOOL for BLIND and DEAF CHILDREN, GORLESTON-ON-SEA.

The Governors of the above-named School, containing about 170 blind and deaf children and staff, REQUIRE a RESIDENT MATRON to commence duties as early as possible.

She will have control, under the general supervision of the Headmaster, of the staff and arrangements of the School, on the domestic side, and also of the feeding, clothing, and general health of the children. Applicants must have had experience in institutional management.

Salary £160 per annum, with rooms, board, and laundry. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with names of three testimonials, given specially for this post, should be sent to the undersigned at once.

JOHN BEATTIE, Clerk of the Governors.
41, St. Giles-street, Norwich. 10th February, 1930.

PALESTINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following VACANCIES which exist at the ARAB AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TULKAREM, PALESTINE:—

(a) FARM MANAGER and LECTURER in ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. Salary £P.400 per annum.
(b) STOCKMAN and DAIRY INSTRUCTOR. Salary £P.300 per annum (£P.1 is equivalent to £1 sterling).

Qualifications: Candidates should be unmarried and between the ages of 25 and 30. Candidates for (a) must hold a Degree or Diploma in Agriculture and have specialised in animal husbandry. Candidates for (b) must hold a diploma indicating proficiency in the management of livestock and in all branches of modern dairy practice, and have had experience in the treatment of milk to a Grade "A" standard, and in refrigerator practice.

Passages, quarters, &c. (applicable to both posts): Free second-class passages and free quarters, rations, household service, fuel and lighting are provided free of cost. Selected candidates will be on probation for three years, during which period agreement terminable by three months' notice on either side. During the third year a decision will be reached as to eligibility for permanent and pensionable employment on increased scales of salary.

Requests for further particulars and forms of application should be addressed in writing to the Private Secretary (appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Completed applications should reach the Private Secretary not later than the 31st March.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.
SECRETARY TO THE TREASURERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above APPOINTMENT. Salary £600 per annum. A well-educated man with good address and presence, capable of organising a large appeal campaign and undertaking charge of the department dealing with subscriptions and kindred work, is required. Literary ability is desirable. The question of the payment of a bonus at each stage of the appeal is completed will receive consideration.

The successful candidate will be required to join the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Nurses and Hospital Officers (Contributory).

Copies of the Regulations and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2, to whom applications should be addressed not later than 22nd February, 1930.

THE UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.

The Senate invites APPLICATIONS for the LECTURESHIP in ENTOMOLOGY in the University of Sydney, New South Wales.

Salary, £450 per annum with annual increments of £40 up to a minimum of £700 per annum, subject to deductions as contributions to the State Superannuation Fund.

The lecturer will carry out his duties under the direction of the Professor of Zoology, to whom the Department will be attached.

Duties commence on the 1st June, 1930.

Applications (in duplicate) should be forwarded with a medical certificate and a recent photograph to the Agent-General for New South Wales, Australia House, Strand, London, to reach him on or before the 28th February, 1930.

A memorandum giving further particulars may be obtained from the Agent-General on request.

VACANCIES FOR TWO JUNIOR TECHNICAL OFFICERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for TWO VACANT POSTS of JUNIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER in the ADMIRALTY TECHNICAL POOL at an Admiralty Experimental Establishment where work will be chiefly of design in connection with acoustical and electrical apparatus, including the preparation of specifications, &c., of research in connection with electrical apparatus.

Candidates should possess either an honours degree or its equivalent in Engineering, together with Workshop experience, or a degree or equivalent in Mathematics or Physics, together with some research or works experience.

The Admiralty Technical Pool includes the following grades:—

Chief Technical Adviser (£800 by £50 to £1,000 per annum);
Principal Technical Officer (£650 by £25 to £750 per annum);
Senior Technical Officer (£500 by £25 to £600 per annum);
Technical Officer (£250 by £20 to £450 per annum);
Junior Technical Officer (£175 by £15 to £235 per annum).

In addition to the above scales Civil Service bonus is paid. Entry will be made at the bottom of the scale for Junior Technical Officer, the bonus on which at present is approximately £91. Promotion to the higher grades is based entirely by merit and is dependent upon the existence of vacancies.

Applications should be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E. Branch), Whitehall, London, S.W.1, not later than 28th February, 1930. No application forms are required.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements, but merely copies. Church-street is thoroughly convenient, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A firm offers to gentlemen of good standing and connexion opportunities to supplement income while qualifying for good positions in an organization developing rapidly. Applicants are urged to write for full particulars which will demonstrate with almost unlimited prospects. Business experience not essential. Training given. Service and Variety men only need apply.—Apply in first instance in writing, stating particulars of education and work done, to Box F.198, The Times, E.C.4.

A FEW more openings towards independence and Canadian land ownership are still available for British youths (17-21) of good education who can take advantage of the practical agricultural course offered free each year to a limited number of applicants by the Macdonald College (McGill University), Montreal. Special party sailing March 28th by s.s. Duchess of Bedford. Students under 19 travel free, others at reduced fares.—Write to-day for particulars from W. H. Hayward, Canadian Pacific, 62-65, Charing Cross, London.

A FIRM of general sheet metal workers being formed requires representatives in every area of Great Britain of sound connexion with builders and wholesale ironmongers for obtaining orders for copper, zinc, galvanized and black sheet work at competitive prices. Speciality will be portable coppers for building schemes to specification, and deliveries will be undertaken immediately. Finance available for the right orders, and no objection to other non-competing lines.—Write Box M.1514, The Times, E.C.4.

A N unusual opportunity for commercial advancement is offered to a large multiple store organization to bright, intelligent and well-educated young men of Public School type; applicants should be between 18 and 20 years of age, and will receive an intensive training in every branch of the retail business to fit them to later occupy executive positions. A small salary will be paid during the period of training and the ultimate scope is unlimited.—Write, with copies of references, to Box F.781, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTIST required, regular, commercial and fashion work; state clearly style of work; send no specimens; experienced lady preferred.—Write Box F.250, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT to Chief Engineer wanted by large manufacturing plant near London, to control the entire maintenance of the plant; splendid progressive opportunity for young and capable engineer who does not mind hard work. Applications will only be considered from those who have held similar position and whose experience covers full maintenance of an industrial plant. Applicants should state in the first instance their age, training and experience, which will be treated in full confidence.—Write Box V.1990, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy occurs for a first-class Lady Interviewer, one with experience preferred, but not essential; must reside in south-west suburb.—Write Box 05069, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Well-known British Company has vacancies in its Advertising staff, and invites applications from ex-R.A.F. and Navy men seeking remunerative careers. Applications will be taken in strict rotation.—Write W. S., Box 05061, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BOATS.—Part takings, own quarters, offered camping enthusiast, small means; single, sober; helping carpenter, paint, cook.—BM/ZCKA, London, W.C.1.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER for leather merchant's office; conversational knowledge of French and German essential.—Write, stating age, experience, salary, and when at liberty, in strictest confidence, Box M.1504, The Times, E.C.4.

CATHOLIC Emigration Society.—Secretary of Society required. Applications desired from gentlemen of good education and address, organizing ability and previous office experience essential; ability to speak in public desirable; state salary required.—Applications should be addressed to Chairman C.E.S., 25, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

DO not pay to be taught selling—earn while you learn. Our salesmen, scientifically trained, are earning big money. Seize this opportunity and write at once for an interview.—Write W. S., Box 05060, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Leather Salesman with best connexions among the most important shoe factories in U.K. required; state qualifications, age, experience, and salary asked; only first-class applicants considered.—Write Box G.354, The Times, E.C.4.

FACTORY Manager wanted; capable taking sole charge staff of 200 and be responsible for entire output ladies' handbags and other small articles; factory in London; preference would be given to one who has been in business on his own account.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box V.1976, The Times, E.C.4.

FILING Clerks (two), expert (male or female), required by progressive concern in pleasant country district (Midlands). Houses available at moderate rents on company's estate. Good salary.—Write Box P.817, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS West End Advertisement Representative wanted for London morning paper. Only those with highest credentials, diplomacy, and ability considered. Good address and personality essential.—Write Box P.809, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Window-dresser for important firm; must be capable of creating suitable displays and instructing large display staff how to instal them.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box M.1547, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGH-CLASS Mayfair Furriers have opening for a young lady of very good standing (only) to learn sales.—Write Box 1927, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

MANAGER required for hotel in Oban, open all year; state full particulars of experience and salary wanted.—Applications, by letter only, to Thomas Mould and Sons, Accountants, 135, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

PRIVATE Secretary wanted by London business man; must be intelligent, neat writer, and methodical; able to drive car; live in.—Write full particulars, experience, age, &c., Box F.246, The Times, E.C.4.

PROGRESSIVE multiple shop concern catering for ladies require able man or woman to control branch staffs and displays; one with previous experience of similar work preferred.—Write in confidence to Box V.1974, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for London by National Organisation; rapidly expanding business; sound proposition and excellent prospects; car essential.—Write, stating previous experience and whether discharged, Box F.236, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE.—High-class firm of Printing Machinery Manufacturers require representative for London district of proved selling ability and with sound connexion. Only capable men considered. Permanence to suitable applicant.—State age, salary, and experience, in confidence, to Box P.738, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, two first-class experienced Salesmen (London and provinces, surgical rubber goods, hot water bottles, sprays, play balls and novelties. Good class trade. Salary, commission, and expenses. Must have already established connexion with leading stores, chemists, hospitals and ironmongers in similar lines, otherwise need not apply.—Write Rubber, care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

SECRETARY required for 1st May for Southernd own Golf Club, Bridgend, South Wales.—Applications, stating age, previous experience, salary required, with copies of testimonials, to Secretary.

SMART, energetic, young man wanted for motor showroom and to learn the repair business generally in West End district; firm established 14 years; trains youths of 15 upwards in the shortest time for the wireless and cable services; latest equipment. In the last six Government examinations, since April, 1929, 42 students out of a total of 42 obtained qualifying Certificates of Proficiency at first attempt; board-residence if required.—For prospectus apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

TOBACCO Pipes and fancy goods Traveller required; sound connexion and experience essential.—H. Sturman and Co., 125, Moore Park-road, S.W.6.

WANTED, young man of good address and education as Advertisement and Subscription Canvasser for old established County newspaper, within 50 miles of London. Salary and commission.—Write, stating age and previous experience in similar position, to Box G.366, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Secretary for Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi, from 1st September, 1930. Should have experience of running a club, preferably in India; age not above 35; single man preferred; salary Rupees 750 per month, free quarters and messing. Apply by 24th March to the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi.

WANTED, Assistant, not over 30 years, to go out East; knowledge steamship management essential.—Write, stating full particulars experience, education, &c., and whether married or single, to Z.S.980, care of Deacons, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

WELL-CONNECTED person, either sex, business or professional, required to act as agents for well-known manufacturers of portable radio; excellent remuneration.—Phone Victoria 4163 or write Box P.745, The Times, E.C.4.

WELSHMAN who is a really first-class Salesman wanted for London by leading automatic electrical refrigeration company. Requirements Fluent Welsh, knowledge of refrigeration and the dairy trade, good sales record, and car. Only applications in writing giving fullest particulars will be considered.—Write Box V.1960, The Times, E.C.4.

A BANDON fear of the future!—"Your Future—A How to Make It Secure" is the title of a wonderful book, illustrated in colour, that comes to you free, and post free. The book will show you the way out of the job that leads to nowhere; it will show you how to get out of the rut and secure a well-paid position. You will be able to save money and look forward to retirement with a happy heart. It will show you how to get the benefits derived from your hard but well-paid job. There is nothing to pay for this remarkable book which has literally helped thousands of men to well-paid jobs. Take the Russell Way to Better Pay. There is no obligation—Institute of Practical Salesmanship, 20, Russell-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening" or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.), free. Metropolitan College, Dept. 46, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening classes. Also by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS Service.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years); trains youths of 15 upwards in the shortest time for the wireless and cable services; latest equipment. In the last six Government examinations since April, 1929, 42 students out of a total of 42 obtained qualifying Certificates of Proficiency at first attempt; board-residence if required.—Write Rubber, care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

SECRETARY required for 1st May for Southernd own Golf Club, Bridgend, South Wales.—Applications, stating age, previous experience, salary required, with copies of testimonials, to Secretary.

SMART, energetic, young man wanted for motor showroom and to learn the repair business generally in West End district; firm established 14 years; trains youths of 15 upwards in the shortest time for the wireless and cable services; latest equipment. In the last six Government examinations since April, 1929, 42 students out of a total of 42 obtained qualifying Certificates of Proficiency at first attempt; board-residence if required.—Write Rubber, care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

REQUIRED immediately, an exceptionally well-introduced and thoroughly experienced man to take charge of the space-selling department of a high-class weekly publication; a highly remunerative position for a man possessing the required credentials, grit, determination, and ambition. Applicants must give full details of age, experience, &c.—Write Box P.768, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AN Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Firm of good standing, London works, has a vacancy for Premium Pupil.—Write for particulars, W. G. Walker and Co., Newbury, Wellington-road, Twickenham.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Re-established term. Appointments for qualified students.—Syllabus from Principal.

BRITISH Columbia.—Rancher has vacancies for premium pupils; cattle ranching with sidelines of fur farming, fish culture, and game farming on commercial scales; healthy climate; excellent sport; English family.—Write "Z," care of Dawson's Advertising Agency, 118, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

DANCING, Physical Culture.—Eminent lady teacher offers good career to suitable country girl for moderate premium.—Write Box P.770, The Times, E.C.4.

PUPIL.—Vacancy on staff of Musical and Dramatic School. Premium.—Write Box M.1516, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Lady is required as Secretary to managing director of West End firm; age 30-35; expert shorthand typewriting; must have extensive commercial experience and possess initiative.—Write Box 01256, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

INTELLIGENT Girl (aged 20-24), wanted as Bookkeeper-Typist; must be able to handle routine correspondence. Apply by letter only stating age, experience, speed and salary required to Manager, Fleet Publications, 9, Palace Gate, W.8.

LADY Stenographer with knowledge of bookkeeping and filing required; clear and efficient in shorthand notes; must have thorough business experience and good handwriting preferred; age not exceeding 25; send full particulars, including salary.—Write Box 05073, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

STENOGRAPHER, "touch" typing, quick, accurate, methodical; situation heart Herefordshire; share rent free furnished, modernized cottage.—Apply, salary, photo, Minchin and Matthews, Ltd., Pershore, Worcestershire.

WELL-EDUCATED Lady wanted with practical office experience and accustomed to dictating letters; knowledge of London University Examination requirements desirable; salary £300.—Write, giving full particulars and stating when free, to Box V.1965, The Times, E.C.4.

A Secretarial Training, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, languages, journalism; individual courses; positions found.—Secretary, The Secretarial College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1 (next U.S. Embassy).

EDUCATED Ladies will be taught business of Shorthand-Typist at Bedford-square Secretarial College for moderate fee; excellent prospects.—Apply Secretary, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

MY Secretary earns £500 a year. How and Why is made clear in our Private Secretary's Course. You study in your spare time and vacancies offered to the fruitful few are given to qualified students.—Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

A Broader scope required, capable, educated man (27); varied banking experience, accountancy, company secretarial work.—Write Box P.708, The Times, E.C.4.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL Trade.—Englishman (26), residing on the Continent, fluent French and German, with exceptional technical and commercial experience as manager of large manufacturing concern in the Colonies, desires position, or will act as Buying Agent for chemicals, machinery, &c., and investigate market possibilities fully; highest credentials.—Write Box V.1985, The Times, E.C.4.

CIVIL Engineer, retired, 46, married, four children, requires position of trust; will go anywhere.—Write Box G.335, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Clerk and Bookkeeper (male) requires change; South country preferred; 30 years' experience.—Write Box G.259, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED Man, with small means (anxious to avoid competition with unemployed), would be glad to undertake occasional or part-time employment, secretarial, literary, or accountancy.—Write Box M.1522, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER (31), mechanical; 10 years' experience; sound knowledge accountancy, secretarial, company work; good references.—Write Box 0581, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGINEER desires appointment; expert in electrical labour-saving equipments; thoroughly capable of organising works or factory on modern lines.—Write Box P.251, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISHMAN (22), general office experience, four years City, two abroad, desires permanent progressive post; knows German and French, also shorthand, typing.—Write Box F.239, The Times, E.C.4.

FINNISH sportsman and wrestler, 35 years old, wishes post as trainer in England, France, or Holland.—Write Hannes Tanner, Nieplatsk, 15, Turku, Finland.

GENTLEMAN living S.W. London, with life experience of paper and cardboard box manufacture, 14 years in one firm, finally as manager, finding the day and night work of his present position inconvenient, requires opening with prospects in sound firm in London where scope for his practical knowledge and experience.—Write Box 0552, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, good public school education, age 34, now on leave from East, is open to accept responsible position at home or abroad in which there are good prospects; has had ten years' valuable experience in all departments of large branch of Eastern merchants; has thorough knowledge of accounts and is well versed in estates agency, shipping agency, and secretarial business.—Write Box 0468, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 14 years' experience South America and Far East, wishes obtain position with prospects in mercantile firm; salary secondary consideration.—Write Box 03712, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HALF-DAY post desired by well-educated and competent Secretary. Telephone, Prospect 4803.—Write Box M.1521, The Times, E.C.4.

LANDSCAPE Gardener, Public School man (26), requires work with garden architects, contractors, or nursery men.—Write Box M.1535, The Times, E.C.4.

LAWN Tennis Coach seeks permanent position near London; life experience connexion with game courts, &c.; wife pavilion, lease; high references.—Write Box P.758, The Times, E.C.4.

MINING Engineer, 30, single, four years in the East, excellent references, desires appointment abroad.—Write A., White and Stanford, 305, Archway-road, Highgate, N.6.

MOTOR Company, private or commercial, requiring bright, well educated, and experienced young man (aged 21) as Motor Salesman, please write Box 0583, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PENSIONER requires post, Porter, Doorman, any position of trust; highest references.—Usher, care of 24, Knaresborough-place, S.W.5.

PUBLIC School Boy, 19 years, intelligent, fine character and with personality, seeks opening, pupil or otherwise any interesting active business or manufacturing, London.—Write Box V.1979, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy (17) wishes to learn Stockbroking; willing to start in any capacity with good firm.—Write Box F.245, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTSMAN (25) educated, seeks situation any capacity; good prospects more important than remuneration.—F. 450, Romford-road, Forest-gate, E.7.

SECRETARY and Registrar, 29, seeks responsible position; thoroughly experienced company work, accountancy, banking, Stock Exchange; would bring company paying secretarial fees £300 per annum.—Write Box 568, care of Judds, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

SOLICITOR (Scotsman), wide experience court and company work, practised public speaker, commercial, organizing, and secretarial experience; ex-officer, university graduate, and double blue; good appearance and connexion, seeks managerial or secretarial post; excellent references.—Write Box M.1524, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man (21), Public School, desires post in laboratory; chemical, physical, engineering; intermediate, reading for degree; experienced.—Write Box F.244, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields' Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to J. Bell, Rector, Temple Bar 1482, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, where men can be seen by appointment.

COMMISSIONAIRE, over 70, but still very active and mentally bright, seeks light employment; excellent reference and many years a valued helper at St. Martin's, is in need of position where integrity will be appreciated.

COMPETENT, middle-aged Lady, wife of naval Officer (trained Nautical Survey, Indian Survey); speaks Hindustani, little French; much travelled; can drive car and do running repairs; excellent temperament; willing to go anywhere.

CONTROL Clerk, aged 61; has held position in large seaside hotel; has good reference and is willing to take small position and salary.

GARDENING and can do a little plumbing and look after horses; man, aged 28; reference can be made to Member of Parliament for whom job will be found.

HOUSE Painter, 53 years of age, wants work in London, as he lives at St. Martin's Church on Sundays.

KITCHEN Porter and Vegetable Cook, aged 28; reference can be obtained from people close to St. Martin's.

MESSENGER (Bank), four years left owing to amalgamation; laboratory assistant 10 years, and 4½ years as goods porter; man, aged 46, needs similar work to any of the above; could take caretaker's job with efficient wife.

PAINTER'S Labourer or Brush Hand (35) would take position porter or attendant; good reference.

PRODUCE Broker (43); 15 years with one firm, which is closing down, wants to fall into similar.

SEDENTARY Work wanted by man aged 22, with 12 years' excellent reference from firm in leather dyeing and staining, who would gladly take him back but their work is all seasonal; would be cleaned longer and cheaper.

SHOPWALKER and Salesman, aged 55, in gentlemen's drapery; knowledge of all departments; free now; excellent references.

WAITER, 18; excellent reference from place he left as he wished to leave private service.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Officers' Association, Branshaw-house, Kew Gardens, Surrey, Strand, London, W.C.2 (telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER, Major, and ex-Area Commandant, Ulster Constabulary, with knowledge of labour and welfare work, bookkeeping and administrative work generally, desires immediate employment; will accept any position home or abroad.

EX-CAPTAIN, Indian Army, desires Secretarial appointment or any position of trust, or as bookkeeper, shorthand-typist, managerial mail order, publicity; previous experience local government service, licenses and income-tax, registration and electioneering duties. 10043.

EX-ARTILLERY Officer with long scholastic and business experience seeks post on secretarial or accounts side of a business or institution; capable of taking charge. Dis. 314.

LIEUT. R.E., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., practical, experienced, requires responsible position engineering works, or inspection (home or abroad); 10 years' post-War inspection well-known consulting engineers. 11322.

EX-REGULAR officer (I.A.), age 33, married, desires position as registrar or assistant registrar, or clerical; five years' experience also transfer dept. and new issue; passed Inter. C.I.S. 11521.

RETIRED Naval Officer, 32 years' service, seeks employment; long experience secretary and paymaster; has filled most responsible positions ashore and afloat, heavy responsibility; some teaching experience; French university diploma, slight knowledge Italian; highest references. 261.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

SUCCESSFUL Editor of prosperous national newspaper finding himself superfluous owing to division of authority, is open to engagement in both news and literary journalism; under 40.—Write Box M.1511, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AFTERNOON employment wanted by young lady; literary or welfare; typing; own car; small remuneration.—Write Box 8055, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOCTOR'S daughter requires temporary post with doctor, care of patients, instruments, telephone, write letters.—M. 17, Upper Wimpole-street, W.1.

GRADUATE, intelligent, versatile young lady seeks responsible post, secretarial, tutorial, &c.; German, French, shorthand, typing, experienced; willing travel.—Write Box P.798, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (22) with experience as useful Private Secretary. L desires post, Town, country, or abroad; well educated; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; highest reference.—Write Box P.786, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY seeks secretarial engagement with professional man preferred; 12 years' varied experience; excellent references; speed 120-45.—C. S., 55, Belsize Park-gardens, N.W.3.

LADY (experienced) seeks post; good correspondent income-tax rebate; supervising, shorthand-typing, French, German; moderate salary; highest references.—Write Box M.1503, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, 28, wishes to hear of anyone requiring her services as Secretary-Librarian or saleswoman in West End establishment; fluent French, German, some Italian; exceptional driver; travelled; four years' experience as secretary-librarian.—Write Box 03697, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, well educated, desires Secretarial post; literary and commercial experience; whole or part time.—Write Box 0567, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary, well educated, experienced, requires morning part-time work, or 10-5.—Write Box 0577, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OFFICER'S Daughter requires post as Secretary-Dispenser to doctor or Secretary to professional man; excellent accountant, banking experience; good testimonial.—Write Box 03683, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PART-TIME post required by well-educated lady; shorthand, typing, &c.; good reference.—Write Box 7599, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SECRETARY; political, editorial, commercial experience; speeds 120-80; take entire charge correspondence.—Write Box V.1977, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (late committee clerk) seeks shorthand work; evenings, weekends; own office 22, Ely-place, E.C.—Phone Newell, Holborn 7326, or (Private) North 4246.

WORK required by lady as Secretary-Receptionist to Professional man, or in private office.—Write Box 0514, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, age 22, desires secretarial post; experienced shorthand-typist and thorough knowledge of general office routine.—Write Box 571, Smiths, 169, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

A Private Secretary (or senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 213-15, Regent-street, W.1. (Temple Bar 9058.)

EFFICIENT Secretaries, permanent or temporary supplied by Miss Gladys Woolcombe's Secretarial Bureau, 21a, King's-road, Sloane-square. Telephone, Sloane 7778.

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone Sloane 7798.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

FRENCH or Swiss Governess. Protestant, required, summer term, Sussex; two children, 10 and 8; experienced teacher.—Miss Talbot, 45, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

Daily Lady Nurse or Mother's Help required for two children in morning school; must be under 35, strong and domesticated; R.C. preferred.—Mrs. Merton, 1, Kensington House, Kensington Court, W.8.

LADY (R.C., age 25-30, for four children; refined, experienced. Kensington.—Write Box G.364, The Times, E.C.4.

FRANCAISE, matinée, Leçons français, accompagner jeunes Anglaises. Gouvernantes, &c.; £24-£30. Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

£65. Up to; lady or trained Nurse, S.W. London; baby 16 months; three maids; 28-38; good experience and long references essential.—Call, phone, or write Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

HELPS AND NURSES

CAPABLE Mother's Help; plain cooking and help with three children; daily maid and morning woman kept; doctor's house.—98a, Southgate-road, N.1.

IMMEDIATELY, Mother's Help (Church End, Finchley); must be experienced with children; bright, cheerful, and a gentlewoman; maid kept.—Write Box 0566, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NURSE-GENERAL for lady and one little girl; easy situation; good home and outings.—Write, full particulars, &c., Mrs. Morton, 791, Fulham-road, S.W.6.

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend her Nannie to take first baby from month up? Must be experienced.—Write Box 8057, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED reliable Nurse (young), two boys, 4½ and 1½ years; good home; nurseries cleaned, waited on; good references essential. Willesden 2190.—80, Chatsworth-road, Willesden Green, N.W.2.

RELIABLE Nurse or Nurse-Help wanted immediately to work under mother's supervision for boy 15 months; comfortable home North London.—Write Box 7608, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

REQUIRED immediately, reliable Nurse for two small children; Birmingham district; not entire charge; good references essential; state salary.—The Manse, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.

TRUSTWORTHY capable Nurse to take charge of two girls, 3 and 5; nurseries waited on; must have previous experience with two or more girls.—Please call, or telephone after 2.30 Hampstead 6245, 52, Creditonhill, Hampstead.

WANTED, experienced Nurse for boy of 2; good needlewoman.—Apply A., Bolton Library, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

UNDER Nurses and Nursery Maids, must be experienced, are required for Town and country.—Apply Regina Bureau, Dept. 26, 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£60 (about).—Nurse, 30-35, for baby from month, in Hants; six servants; good personal references essential.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

FRENCH or Swiss Lady's Maid; £23; one lady; help with child (6 if required); Reading and travelling; good needlewoman.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

WANTED, Cook-Housekeeper and House-Parlourmaid, mother and daughter or sisters would be suitable, for Sussex; must thoroughly understand duties and have good personal references; state wages and references to Sussex.—Care Technical Records, 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

COOK; country family two; five other servants kept; must be experienced; wages £70 to start; own room, good outings; five miles large town.—Apply Mrs. Wilson, Rolands Court, Hodsworth, Wiltshire.

COOK wanted soon, Protestant, modern house, Guildford; family two; three maids; separate bed rooms; daily outing; take charge when lady absent.—Write age, references, wages, Flat 130, Grosvenor House, London, W.1.

COOK, single-handed; non-basement; family four; personal references; last cook seven years.—Write Mrs. J., 39, Dalehan gardens, Hampstead.

HOUSEMAID wanted for London, good strong girl, willing to train; good references essential.—Write Box 8028, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOUSEMAID wanted, experienced, good needlewoman; young housemaid kept, who works independently; high wages paid to really capable housemaid; non-basement house.—Write full particulars as to age, references, to Mrs. Black, Edgcombe Hall, Wimbledon Park.

HOUSEMAID, experienced, wanted at once; small family; non-basement house; four maids kept; wages £45-£50.—Mrs. Jones, Kent House, 41, Redington-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HOUSEMAID wanted; small family; four maids; good reference essential; wages £50.—Apply personally after 2 o'clock or by letter Mrs. Grainger, 28, Bracknell-gardens, Hampstead.

CAN any lady recommend experienced Head Housemaid of four for Shropshire?—Mrs. McCorquodale, Cound Hall, Cressage, Salop.

CAN any lady recommend a young single-handed Housemaid, willing to be trained, with some experience?—Reply by letter to Mrs. Duncombe, 16, Brompton-square, S.W.3.

GOOD Single-handed Housemaid required for London; help given; good plain needlewoman; Protestant.—Write all particulars, including age, Box F.243, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Swift, 78, Portland-place, W.1, requires House-maid and Betweenmaid; two in family; four servants.

TWO Danish or Swiss Housemaids wanted in private home in Kensington; five servants and chauffeur kept.—Write, stating wages, ages, and experience, to Box V.1983, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID of two, London; no wait table; own rooms; £50. (1) Mayfair, two family, seven servants; (2) Hyde Park, three family, seven servants also other good London places. Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. write or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge.

£42 and 3s. 6d. week washing; 2nd Housemaid of three, London and Oxford; titled family; 12 staff.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone,

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ADMIRABLE LESSER HOTEL, debarred from advertising its address owing to exclusive situation off Portman-square, invites inquiries; 80 rooms; excellent cuisine, refined atmosphere, with charges from 3½ to 4½ guineas weekly inclusive. Illustrated tariff post free from Monosmark BCM/AB66, London, W.C.1, or 'phone Welbeck 2896.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA,

Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1.
HOSPITALITY THE KEYNOTE.
Reduced winter terms now in operation.
FREE GOLF.
Special arrangements for Wedding Receptions, Club Dinners, Meetings, &c. Telephone, Victoria 9640.

BROADWALK HOTEL,

DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

Telephone: Kensington 4872.

The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.

Inclusive terms arranged at 4½gns. weekly, or Daily Terms.

Tariff on application to the Manager.
W. G. RUSSELL.

COBURG COURT HOTEL

BAYSWATER-ROAD, LONDON, W.2.

Convenient for the shopping centres of London. Coal fires in the seven Reception Rooms. Excellent meals served in the dining room. 140 nice bed rooms with running water. Pleasantly warm in cold or foggy weather. A porter is on duty throughout the night. The members of the staff are most obliging. A fine view across 600 acres of Hyde Park.

There is an adjacent garage for cars.
Bed room, bath, breakfast from 9s. a day.
Write to the Management for a tariff.

COMFORT, billiards, smoker, charming grounds, putting green, tennis; separate bed rooms and good breakfast, from 29s., inclusive; shooting fee rooms, 5s. less; evening dinners and week-ends, 16s. extra; gentlemen only.—WOODBERRY LAKE HOTEL, 346, Seven-lanes, Finsbury Park, N.4.

SPECIALLY REDUCED WINTER TERMS.

CORA HOTEL,

UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Accommodation for 240 Guests.)
Most convenient for any part of London.
Beautiful Public Rooms. Passenger lift.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold running water in bed rooms.
Terms: Room and Breakfast 8/6
Full Board (minimum 4 days); 13s. per day for 2 to 6d. per week.
For a longer stay from 3½ guineas.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,

PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Central heating; hot and cold running water and gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.
Healthy situation. Large lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce.
From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. 'Phone, Park 2369. Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch London.

ADDRESSES TO REMEMBER.

Two Hotels where the service, individual attention to Guests, and the atmosphere and surroundings is as that in the private homes of the best families.

The cuisine provides first class fare, well cooked, generously served. The position is unique, a few doors from Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes to everywhere. The very moderate Terms are inclusive, there being NO EXTRAS.

Daily from 10s. 6d., weekly from 3gns.

GRANTLEIGH HOTEL,

14-18, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT,

48-52, Queensborough-Terrace, Hyde Park.

At the Queensborough, children are specially welcomed, and have their own play and dining rooms. Guests at either hotel may transfer to the proprietors, South Coast Hotel

HOTEL BELGRAVE, EASTBOURNE.
('Phones) Full Tariff from Resident Directors.
Grantleigh 8887 Park. Queensboro' 8150 Park.

HAMPSTEAD.

ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD.

Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms, central heating; 5-min. from Swiss Cottage and 3-min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and omnibuses; "en-tout-ca" tennis court; large garage; ball room; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 6315, 6314, and 1255.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.

Highly recommended by resident guests.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,

1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and Dinner Dances a speciality. Gas fires, hot and cold running water and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garages. Terms: Bedroom, 8gns.; Single Room, 4½gns. Tele., 9901 Park (five lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL

66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically designed throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception, bed and bath rooms. Hot and cold running water. Exchange Telephone, gas fires, and central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Paddington.

HOTEL TUDOR,

100-3, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

FACING HYDE PARK.

Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball rooms, billiard and recreation rooms.

Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.

Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Paddington 3207-8. Telegrams: Otiltudor.

THE UNITED SERVICES HOTEL,

98, 100, and 102, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

One minute from two railway stations at Gloucester-road District and Tube.

The Hotel is most conveniently situated, at that part of London quickly and easily reached; all the rooms are bright, cheerful, and clean, with good outlooks; 55 bed rooms (Heal's beds), gas fires; lift; good reception rooms, rooms for guests entertaining friends. There is a spacious terrace overlooking pleasant gardens. 'Phone: Western 7131 (two lines).

HOTEL VANDYKE,

CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

LONDON.

Opposite Natural History Museum Gardens.

Running Hot and Cold Water. Electric Heating in every bed room, and Exchange Telephone in most rooms. Fully licensed.
Pre-eminent among London's smaller hotels.
'Phone: Kelvin 8722.

HOTEL VANDERBILT,

76-86, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7,

all London's splendid resources are within easy reach, and the Hotel is an ideal centre for all winter activities.

Every arrangement for comfort and convenience. Cosy fires, unusually attractive public rooms, first-class cuisine, beds with box springs and hair mattresses. In EVERY BED ROOM there is a gas fire, RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER, and TELEPHONES ARE NOW BEING INSTALLED.

THE HOTEL'S GARAGE ADJOINS.

Inclusive terms from 5 guineas weekly. Inspection invited. Brochure illustrated by Helen McKie mailed free on request.
Telephone: Western 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325.
Directors: GEO. CROSS & FREDK. HAND.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,

SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Bed rooms, Service, and Breakfast from 8/6
Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.

WHITE HALL,

No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET
RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.

Central Heating. Passenger Lift.

Private garden at rear. 80 rooms. Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or 65s. per week, including rooms, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance.
Telephone: Museum 4425.

WHITENESS HOTEL,

43-47, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER. P.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS

3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

ENGLAND

BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading Family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PRINCE'S HOTEL ('Phone 708) every modern comfort; ideal South position; central heating, gas fires; garage.—Apply Manageress.

BOURNEMOUTH.

AN ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOT.
WHERE WARM WINTER SUNSHINE PREVAILS and tropical plants are growing in the open.

OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTEL.

(A.A. and R.A.C.)

IDEAL POSITION. One minute from sea, pier, promenade, pavilion, wonderful five mile public gardens. Centre of town and all attractions.
STEAM HEATED THROUGHOUT. Large well-furnished public rooms. Running hot and cold water and Gas fire in every bed room.
CUISINE. Good food, well cooked, daintily served. Garage for 80 cars, in charge of competent men.
SPECIAL WINTER EN PENSION TERMS.
From 4½gns. single, and from 8gns. double Daily 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. inclusive. NO EXTRAS.
Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1851.
Telegrams: "Osprey" or "Sunny" Bournemouth.

CELTIC HOTEL, SOUTHBOURNE, BOURNEMOUTH

Tele. 408. Children specially catered for. Brochure.

BRIGHTON. SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL.

Sunny, sheltered. In own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tele. 2180-1.

EXMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON.

MAER BAY HOTEL. Facing sea.

Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.

HARROGATE.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL. "Grams, "Elegance." Best position. Moderate rates. FREE garage.

HINDHEAD. THE MANOR HOTEL.

Small First-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL,

HUNSTANTON.
Two ideals: excellent golf, excellent food.

RICKMANSWORTH. VICTORIA HOTEL.

25 minutes London. Stands in own grounds. Well appointed; excellent cuisine. Winter terms operating. Restaurant open non-residents. Constant hot water, gas fires, radiator heating; garage.—Write, or 'phone Rickmansworth 24.

DUNMORE HOTEL,

SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.

Torquay six miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
'Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

SIDMOUTH. ROYAL YORK HOTEL. Fully Licensed. Magnificent South position. Central heating. Special terms.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest situations in West. Close sea and brine baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages many lockups. A.A., R.A.C.

SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first-class, most modern, overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.

TORQUAY. THE OSBORNE

for SHELTER and SUNSHINE.
Accommodation for 140 visitors, with modern comfort. Illustrated Brochure from
Manager, W. PAUL.
Telephone (three lines) 2232.

TORQUAY.—"PARK HALL HOTEL." Tele. 3434. Central. Extensive grounds facing sea. Hot and Cold water and central heating in all bed rooms. Dancing, tennis. Garage. NO EXTRAS.—Mrs. T. Bagley.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

VISITORS TO LONDON

desiring comfortable Hotel Accommodation at exceptionally moderate terms should stay at

ST. JAMES' COURT,

50, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, S.W.1.

100 yards St. James' Park. Single rooms or suites; comfortable lounges; restaurant de luxe; high-class service; garage. Telegrams: "Courtlike, London."

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.

HOTEL STUART, RICHMOND HILL

(three minutes Richmond Park).
Facing world-renowned view, 200ft. up.

Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms; unrivalled situation near river; golf, tennis, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms; open aspect; gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.

Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Richmond 3207-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, OLYMPIA.
Ten minutes' walk or three minutes by Underground from the

ROYAL STUART HOTEL,

161-169, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.

100 bed rooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and H.C. 'phones; 35 bath rooms; central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful HALL ROOM.

Terms FROM 3½gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day, or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone, Frobisher 0181 (4 lines).

IF YOU SEEK QUIETUDE AND COMFORT you will find the SUNCOURT an ideal dwelling-place when in London. Its panelled reception rooms are worthy of the assiduous yet unobtrusive service and perfect cuisine for which the Hotel is famed. 50 tastefully furnished and equipped bed rooms. Write or 'phone Kelvin 9097 for brochure. Telegrams, "Orbit, Kens." INCLUSIVE WEEKLY TERMS FROM 3GN8.

SUNCOURT HOTEL,

59-63, LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.8.

HOTEL TUDOR,

100-3, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

FACING HYDE PARK.

Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball rooms, billiard and recreation rooms.

Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.

Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Padd. 9377-8. Telegrams: Otiltudor.

THE UNITED SERVICES HOTEL,

98, 100, and 102, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

One minute from two railway stations at Gloucester-road District and Tube.

The Hotel is most conveniently situated, at that part of London quickly and easily reached; all the rooms are bright, cheerful, and clean, with good outlooks; 55 bed rooms (Heal's beds), gas fires; lift; good reception rooms, rooms for guests entertaining friends. There is a spacious terrace overlooking pleasant gardens. 'Phone: Western 7131 (two lines).

HOTEL VANDYKE,

CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

LONDON.

Opposite Natural History Museum Gardens.

Running Hot and Cold Water. Electric Heating in every bed room, and Exchange Telephone in most rooms. Fully licensed.
Pre-eminent among London's smaller hotels.
'Phone: Kelvin 8722.

HOTEL VANDERBILT,

76-86, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7,

all London's splendid resources are within easy reach, and the Hotel is an ideal centre for all winter activities.

Every arrangement for comfort and convenience. Cosy fires, unusually attractive public rooms, first-class cuisine, beds with box springs and hair mattresses. In EVERY BED ROOM there is a gas fire, RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER, and TELEPHONES ARE NOW BEING INSTALLED.

THE HOTEL'S GARAGE ADJOINS.

Inclusive terms from 5 guineas weekly. Inspection invited. Brochure illustrated by Helen McKie mailed free on request.
Telephones: Western 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325.
Directors: GEO. CROSS & FREDK. HAND.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,

SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Bed rooms, Service, and Breakfast from 8/6
Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.

WHITE HALL,

No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET
RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.

Central Heating. Passenger Lift.

Private garden at rear. 80 rooms. Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or 65s. per week, including rooms, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance.
Telephone: Museum 4425.

WHITENESS HOTEL,

43-47, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER. P.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

TORQUAY.
THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.

(On the Sea Front.)

TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT, WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS

THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.

Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Purfection, Torquay. Tele. 2161.
Garage.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL. Tele. 1511. Finest position on Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

VENTNOR. Record Sunshine British Resorts ROYAL MARINE HOTEL Established 1840. Open all year. Lift. Heated throughout

WESTWARD HO! GOLDEN BAY HOTEL. Facing sea and famous Links. Hotel of comfort and distinction. Generous cuisine.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel. Central but very quiet. Every comfort. Overlooking own garden. Central heating. Telephone 31.

WORTHING BEACH HOTEL. 1930. A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring Overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams "Sunny," Worthing.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. BLAIR ATHOLL HOTEL. Grosvenor-street (West End). 'Phone 612171. A highly recommended comfortable Hotel.

EDINBURGH. THE ALISON HOTEL. MELVILLE-CRESCENT (West End). Telephone, 207501. Telegrams, "Melcrest," Edinburgh

WALES

ABERYSTWYTH. QUEEN'S HOTEL. Facing Sea. Moderate terms. Excellent cuisine.

PRIVATE HOTELS

3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL. Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Private Suites. Padd. 4288.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

HAWKHURST, KENT.—COLLINGWOOD HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Old Georgian, first-class residential, in a most beautiful spot between Tunbridge Wells and the Coast, high up, facing South, with grand views and standing in 110 acres of the most glorious pleasure grounds and undulating parklands that are unequalled by any other hotel. Ball room; golf; home farm. Inclusive terms from 3 guineas. Illustrated Tariff. —Apply Manageress.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann. The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL ASTORIA CHAMPS-ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRITHON 218, Rue de Rivoli facing Tuileries Gdns. In the heart of the fashionable centre.

CAMBON HOTEL, D. Poisson, Prop., 8, Rue Cambon, near Tuileries; 70 rooms, 35 baths; Latest comforts. Long-distance 'phone. Full board from 60 frs.

HOTEL CAPUCINES, 37, Boulevard des Capucines. Between OPERA and MADELEINE. Special winter rates

ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson ((Champs-Elysées). FAMILY HOTEL. Full Board from 30 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL. 100, Rue Lafayette. Near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room. Bar. Moderate terms. Tele. Address, Francihar, Paris 83.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

8, Avenue Corbera (12e).

LUX HOTEL NEUF.—Every comfort; rooms from Frs.20 a day; Frs.600 per month.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 3, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL DU PALAIS, 28, Cours Albert I., Champs-Elysees. Garden. View on Seine.

HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE 25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées). Same management CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

PARIS, HOTEL DE NICE, 4bis, Rue des Beaux Arts. Quiet, clean, quiet, home like; modern comfort. Pension from 60 Frs. Tel., Littré 41-39.

NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes. One step from Opera. THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT

HOTEL RECORDON 27, Ave. Carnot, Etoile. Rooms and bath. Very quiet. Moderate terms.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ, PLACE VENDÔME.

SAVOY HOTEL, 104bis, Rue de Rivoli. Facing The Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

LA TRÉMOILLE THE NEW HOTEL. 14, Rue de la Trémoille. Champs-Elysées. Very quiet. Up to date. Restaurant.

HTL.de l'UNIVERS, 11, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comfort.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

FRANCE

CANNES. HOTEL SUISSE. Central position, opposite sea.

CANNES. HOTEL BRISTOL. Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

CANNES. HOTEL DU PARC. M. ELLMER, Proprietor.

HYERES. GD. HOTEL DES ILES D'OR and Golf. Tennis and Golf 120 rooms. 30 apartments with private bath.

HYERES, GOLF HOTEL. On the Greatly improved. Four tennis courts, six croquet courts.

JUAN-LES-PINS—HOTEL BELLES-RIVES. Unique situation facing sea; private beach; near Casino. Moderate terms.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MENTON MIDI. First-class family Hotel; central; sea front; tennis. Telegrams, Menton-Midi. Managing Proprietor, G. de Smet.

MENTONE.—HOTEL EUROPE and TERMINUS. Opposite Casino and Gardens. All comforts. Open all year. Moderate terms.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES RÉSERVOIRS; first-class rooms from 25frs.; full pension from 60frs., including tax.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First class. Beautiful situation. Full South and facing the sea.

MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO PALACE.—Opposite Casino and gardens; 250 rooms, 120 bath rooms; telephone in every room; light signal system; big garage.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
Board and room from Frs.100 inclusive during season. From Frs.80 out of season.

MONTE CARLO.—SUN PALACE HOTEL. All modern comfort. Overlooking the sea. Full South. Pension from 45frs.

NICE. WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Promenade des Anglais. Full South from Frs. 100.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. AGID'S WINTER PALACE. Highest Class; finest situation; Park; Tennis; Orchestra.

PAU.—BEAUMONT HOUSE, PLACE ROYALE, facing Pyrénées. First Class Private Hotel. Ideal Winter Resort. Casino.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ.—HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.—Splendid situation. Last word in comfort. Unexcelled cuisine. Moderate terms. Ask for Booklet.

TAMARIS-SUR-MER (Var).—GRAND HOTEL. All comforts. All year. 100 rooms. 25 baths. Inclusive 50 to 90 frs.

ITALY

ALASSIO.

THE BEST SPOT ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.

Patronised by English Society.

THE ONLY SANDY BEACH FROM GENOA TO VENTIMILLE.

Wonderful Walks on the Hills.

Ten Tennis Courts.

English Church and Library.

British Club, Hotels of all Classes.

Pension Houses, Villas, and Apartments.

For full particulars apply to Italian Travel Bureau, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, London, S.W.1, or to any of the principal Tourist Offices.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL CONTINENTAL. First-class; 100 beds. Full South. Every modern comfort. Golf. Tennis. Garden. Inclusive terms from 40 lire.

ITALIAN RIVIERA, PALACE HOTEL, SPOTORNO. 150 rooms; running water; large garden; billiards; library; tennis; private bathing beach; beautiful walks; special reduced winter terms, 2½gns. weekly including taxes and tips.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

MOROCCO

FEDHALA (near Casablanca) MOROCCO
MOROCCO'S NEW SEASIDE RESORT.

HOTEL MIRAMAR

Entirely first class.
GOLF - TENNIS - SEA BATHING.
For full information apply to any office of
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

SPAIN

SEE MALLORCA.

BALEARIC ISLES. MEDITERRANEAN.
Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright Sunshine. Marvellous scenery. Hotels of all classes.—Information about Hotels and Excursions, "Fomento del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca" and Tourist Offices.

WINTER IN GLORIOUS SUNSHINE
in
MALAGA, THE CANARY AND BALEARIC ISLANDS.
For fares, hotel accommodation, and general travel information apply to the
SPANISH TRAVEL BUREAU,
173, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*);
Agencies 2*s. per line* (*minimum* 4 *lines*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM, facing Regent's Park; newly furnished and decorated; exceptionally nice. Another at 35s.; meals optional. 'Phone 3982 Primrose.

A BARE MINUTE KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Beautifully Furnished GUEST HOUSE; bed rooms fitted hot and cold water; personal supervision of service and cooking.—68, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1417.

A Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room; from 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square, Kens. 2557.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare four minutes Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed, newly decorated Residence for Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; exceptional food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, 50d bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,

41 to 47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE. Spacious public rooms, gentlemen's smoking room, CHEF, NIGHT PORTER.
Continuous bus service to West End.
Near Lancaster-gate Tube and Paddington Stations.
Terms from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3 to 4 gns., double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d., H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant; two-three bed rooms, sitting room leading into garden; private house; with board; excellent meals; phone.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE, consisting of sitting room, double bed room, bath room, one floor; partial board; lady; private house; suit bachelor or married couple.—22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

AVONDALE HALL,

18, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
A BED and breakfast residence. It is only a minute from Gloucester-road Station. 20 minutes from the City and close to Kensington Gardens. Every room has hot and cold running water basin and a gas fire with ring; lounge. Dinners may be ordered. The resident Proprietress gives every attention to the comfort of visitors. Terms are very moderate. Kensington 4687.

MARBLE ARCH.

MINUTE HYDE PARK.
A Charming SUITE, entirely redecorated and furnished; divan beds; suit 2 or 3 persons; inclusive breakfasts. Also One Single Room available.—95, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

THE AILSA, HYDE PARK,

9, LANCASTER-GATE, FACING PARK.
A Cheery and comfortable RESIDENTIAL where guests stay for years; best position and table in London; excellent service and every consideration for individual requirements; single from 2½gns., double five guineas to seven guineas weekly, including all meals, afternoon tea, bath, &c. No extras. Padd. 0415.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus. From 2½gns. Padd. 1769.

A GOOD HOMELY BOARD-RESIDENCE; young congenial society; 5mins. St. Mary's Court Underground (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 20); motor buses; quiet.—55, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington. W.8.

A Lady OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms moderate.—51, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Phone, Park 1146.

A Large Quiet GROUND-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM, with use of bath, &c., adjoining, to be LET (Furnished) in Queen's-gate; central heating, gas (or coal) fire; parquet floor; rent, with excellent cuisine and service, 4½gns. weekly.—Write Box M.1329, The Times, E.C.4.

A Minute Hyde Park and Tube.—Newly FURNISHED SERVICE LOUNGES, kitchenette; fold-away beds; breakfasts if desired; doubles from £2.—8, Inverness-place, Bayswater.

HYDE PARK,

LANCASTER-GATE.
A Private Residence, beautifully furnished, offers a few one-room Service Flats; hot and cold water in all rooms; telephone and bath rooms on all floors; with baths, breakfast, and attendance 2 guineas to 4 guineas inclusive; dinners as required.—'Phone Paddington 5095 for appointment to view.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —7, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A Short Stay at 123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, at 10s. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing, weekly terms from 2½gns.; near buses, Tubes. Padd. 8858.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TOP FLOOR SUITE, £6 10s. for two, including 3 meals; baths, &c., also bed sitting rooms; quiet house; near station.—'Phone Kens. 9678.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); large bedroom with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses, first-floor rooms, with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

ALL ROOMS newly furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent cooking; from 3gns.; minute station.—'Phone Western 0544.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
EARL'S COURT. FROBISHER 4929.
ALSO 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2 (Padd. 5208).—Well-appointed Rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 3gns. Our Country Residential is Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 189.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. For Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
Ladies or gentlemen.
136, Holland-road, W.14 (Park 9183).

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; gas fires, most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

KENSINGTON.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM for business gentleman in lady's well-run private house; 25s., including breakfast; occasional meals arranged.—Write Box F.181, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS (superior); reception rooms, bed rooms, cooking, and attendance; established 26 years.—266, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

APARTMENTS, BOARD-RESIDENCE, from £2 5s., Earl's Court; excellent cooking, service.—Frobisher 4489. Write Box 2078, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

APARTMENTS, also Suite with bath room, very well furnished, Campden-hill, south aspect, close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance. Western 6972.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes from two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms, box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d., double £ 7, and 8 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler, 19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; recently opened, newly decorated, well furnished; divan beds, running hot and cold water; from 2gns. single, 3½ guineas double, including breakfast, service, lights and bath; five minutes Victoria Station.—Apply 82, Belgrave-road, Victoria 4940.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road); furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers. Electric light, linen, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. —12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

ATTRACTIVE well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, one or two; breakfast, dinner; excellent cooking.—10, Collingham-place, S.W.5. Frobisher 3014.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.

BROMLEY, KENT.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 mins. Charing Cross. Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Resident Proprietor. 2½-3½gns. Ravensbourne 0272.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE one, two, and three-room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes, baths, 'phone; constant hot water; central heating; from 3gns. Padd. 5655.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 25s., double £1 each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville place, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube) (Western 1256), and 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, adjoining (Western 0286).

BAYSWATER COURT.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS: divan beds, enclos

Law Report, Feb. 11

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Slesser, sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division—dismissed the appeal of a plaintiff from a judgment given at Wandsworth County Court in an action in which he claimed £34 odd, as the assignee of an alleged debt, which represented the balance of fees said to be due for instruction in flying given to the defendant, a minor, who wished to take up flying, by the Henderson Flying School, Limited. The Court held that the question was one of fact, and that the lessons were not necessaries. (HAMILTON v. BENNETT.)

A Divisional Court—Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Charles, and Mr. Justice Humphreys—quashed, that fresh evidence might be heard, the inquisitions of Dr. John Divine, Coroner for the City and County of Kingston-upon-Hull, on inquests which he held on December 5 and 6, 1929, into the deaths of two men who died as the result of a collision between a motor-lorry in which they were and a motor-car belonging to Mr. George Walton, of Hessle. The Court, in reserving judgment on the other points raised, said that they made no reflection on the Coroner. (REX v. DIVINE: EX PARTE WALTON.)

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION
JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury.)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leibar, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leibar, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Mileanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants. Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson watched on behalf of an interested party.

After some further re-examination Mr. Jonesco left the witness-box, having given evidence for four days.

Mrs. Marie Hawes, of Winchester-road, Swiss Cottage, N.W., who said that she was born an Austrian, stated that she was the widow of Mr. Charles Hawes, who had been interested in a number of companies connected with minerals. She remembered two men coming to see her husband in London. Her husband went abroad and brought back with him six photographs with his business papers.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Is that your husband's handwriting on the back of the photographs?—Yes.

The photographs, said counsel, all purported to be of a valuable mineral country in Rumania, one being of the village of Sacelu.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Do you remember the names of the men who came to see your husband?—Sadoveanu and Jonesco.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—In what year did they come to see him?—I cannot remember. It was before the War.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—How long before the War?—I cannot remember.

[The defendants allege that Mr. Jonesco did not take the name "Jonesco" until the year 1914.]

Mrs. Hawes identified as that of her husband the signature on a copy agreement dated September 16, 1912 [in which agreement, it has been stated, Mr. Jonesco is mentioned]. She saw Mr. Jonesco again after the outbreak of the Great War.

"A BAD MEMORY"

Cross-examined by Mr. BIRKETT, Mrs. Hawes agreed that she had a bad memory.

Mr. BIRKETT (to the Judge).—That is about the first witness from whom I have obtained that answer. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Hawes admitted that she had known nothing of her husband's business affairs. Her husband had been a company promoter.

Asked when she was married, she said that it was in 1903. Amid some amusement, Mr. Birkett produced a marriage certificate which showed that the marriage took place in 1893.

She had not been asked to give evidence until last Wednesday (February 5), the witness continued. On that day Mr. Jonesco called at her house to fetch some papers for which he had previously written and asked. It was the first time she had seen him since 1914.

Further questioned about the writing on the photographs, Mrs. Hawes said that it did not seem like that of her husband.

Mr. BIRKETT.—When did you find these photographs?—Mr. Jonesco found them among the papers.

You had looked first and not found them?—Oh, no.

The witness said that she first saw the writing on the back of the photographs when she was shown them in Court to-day. "But," she added, "I think that some of the writing is my husband's."

Mr. BIRKETT.—Your husband was an Englishman. Why did he write in French on the photographs?—I do not know.

When Mr. Jonesco found the photographs did he say anything about the writing on the back of them?—Nothing.

Mr. Albert Walter Counter, manager of the British School of Motoring, Sidney-street, Chelsea, S.W., said that, to obtain the certificate of proficiency from the school which Mr. Jonesco had stated that he obtained in December, 1916, he must have attended the school daily for three or four months previously.

[The defendants allege that, in October, 1916, Mr. Jonesco, under the name of Moritz Leibar, was sent for trial by a court-martial at Jassy for some military offence.]

Mr. William Greenwood Curtis, managing clerk to Messrs. Speed and Co., solicitors, of Sackville-street, W., said that the late Mr. Speed, the head of the firm, had acted as Mr. Hawes's solicitor. He identified the signature on the copy agreement of September 16, 1912, as that of Mr. Hawes. The agreement provided for the promotion of a company which was never formed because the money could not be found.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—In those days did you meet any of the persons who are named in the agreement as possible directors?—Yes, Mr. Jonesco. But I cannot bind myself that that was in 1912. It was before the War.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfield, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Beaumont, Son, and Rigden.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES AT AN INQUEST
REX v. DIVINE: EX PARTE WALTON

(Before MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, MR. JUSTICE CHARLES, *and* MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS)

That fresh evidence might be heard the COURT quashed the inquisitions of Dr. John Divine, Coroner for the City and County of Kingston-upon-Hull, on inquests held by him on December 5 and 6, 1929, with a jury, into the deaths of two men, Mr. Frederick Thomas Rispin and Mr. Harold Boddy, who died on November 30 and December 1, 1929, respectively. Both inquests had resulted in a verdict of *Manslaughter* against Mr. George Walton, of Hessle, who had been committed for trial on the Coroner's inquisitions.

The COURT, in reserving judgment on the other points raised, said that they made no reflection on the Coroner.

The present rules *nisi* for *certiorari* were granted at the instance of Mr. Walton on the grounds that the proceedings in both cases were irregular in the following alleged particulars:—(1) That the Coroner viewed and discussed a damaged vehicle before the inquest with a man who subsequently acted as foreman of the jury; (2) that the Coroner joined the jury in their inspection and discussion of the damaged vehicle without allowing any other parties to be present; (3) that the Coroner failed to direct the jury as to the meaning of manslaughter or as to the degree of negligence required to support such a charge; and (4) that the Coroner failed to read over his notes to the witnesses before they signed them.

The substance of the affidavits on which the rules were granted and of the Coroner's affidavit in answer were published in *The Times* of to-day. The Coroner admitted that he viewed the vehicles with a man who became a juror, but denied that any discussion took place either then or when the whole jury viewed the vehicles. The interested parties, he said, were invited to be present. He stated that he carefully directed the jury on the question of negligence, and that the deposition of Mrs. Walton was read over. The evidence of the other witnesses was given very clearly, and he thought it unnecessary to read over their evidence. With regard to two other persons who were said to have made statements tending to exculpate Mr. Walton, he would welcome the opportunity to hold a fresh inquest if the Court thought that their evidence ought to be heard.

Mr. P. E. Sandlands showed cause.

Mr. C. Paley Scott supported the rule.

On the resumption of the hearing to-day, Mr. SANDLANDS referred to the statements of the proposed fresh witnesses, and said that he could not deny that the proposed evidence was very material and that he did not resist the quashing of the inquest on that ground.

Mr. Paley Scott had informed him that he would rely on R. v. Plummer (1 Car. and K., 600) as to the reading over of the depositions, but he submitted that the language of section 4 of 7 Geo. IV., c. 64 (which was the statute then governing the matter), did not justify the observations of Baron Gurney in that case. In any event, those observations were not applicable to the language of the Coroners' Act, 1887. He also referred to Taylor on Evidence, 11th edition, Vol. I., pp. 360-362, and to Rex v. Wood (44 *The Times* L.R., 23; [1928] 1 K.B., 302). In that case the verdict was arrived at by the jury with the assistance of the Coroner; here there was no such intervention.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—We are bound by the principle of that decision, which followed two Irish cases of great authority.

Mr. SANDLANDS.—In my submission Rex v. Wood (*supra*) only decided that the verdict must be the verdict of the jury without interference by anyone else once they have retired to consider their verdict.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—If all the evidence has been heard, and the Coroner says: "We will all go and see the place and talk about it there," is there any substantial difference between that and his going into the jury room?

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—Is not the principle this: that once the jury have retired, if any other person is found in their room the Court will not inquire whether anything improper has occurred? It is sufficient that there has been interference by an outsider. But is there anything improper in the Coroner going with his jury to view the place?

Mr. SANDLANDS submitted that there was not, even when he was accompanied by a police officer who had been sworn as a witness in the case. On the authorities the irregularities necessary to quash an inquest must be either interference in the verdict of the jury or any corruption, or possibly putting before them without warning evidence not on oath (see Reg. v. Coroner of Staffordshire, 10 L.T., 650).

THE CASE FOR THE APPLICANT

Mr. PALEY SCOTT submitted, on the question of reading over the depositions, that from long before Reg. v. Plummer (*supra*) it was the duty of a Coroner to take down the evidence and read over the depositions (see Halsbury Laws of England: Tit. Coroners Art., 611).

The visit of the Coroner with his juror to view Mr. Walton's motor-car before the inquest was so entirely novel that there was no authority on it. It was a novel thing to him that a coroner should have his private set of jurors—like a set of chessmen—and he did not understand how there came to be a panel of only 16 or 17 jurors. It made it impossible to get two *separate* juries, and effectively prevented the possibilty of this or any other case being sent back for further investigation in Hull.

The juror's oath to give his verdict "according to the best of his skill and knowledge" did not mean that he was to give it on a mixture of evidence heard in Court and gossip heard by the roadside. If a witness did accompany the Coroner to a view, the Coroner ought to recall him the moment the inquest was resumed, when he could state on oath what he had observed and be cross-examined.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—Whether or no that be necessary in strict law, it is manifestly necessary in the interests of justice.

The danger of a premature view, continued counsel, was shown by the alleged remark of Mr. Ralph, the foreman—though he denied it up to a point—to the garage proprietor that he had seen the lorry and that that satisfied him. It was no use to take a person who had to sit as a judge to view the vehicle and tell him to keep an open mind. If what he had seen closed his mind, it was closed.

Coming to the view of the garage and the scene of the accident by the jury in the middle of the inquest, counsel said that those appearing for Mr. Walton were under the impression that they would not be permitted to be present. He, of course, accepted the Coroner's statement that he did not intend to exclude any interested party, but there was great danger in a view conducted in that way. The Coroner's officer said that he had carefully cautioned the jury against allowing any person to speak to them, but it appeared that Police-constable Farmery attended to do that very thing.

He (counsel) could only remember one case in which Judge and jury together had attended a view—and that was not strictly a view. In an action tried at Assizes it became necessary to hear the singing of two rival comedians. The Judge went in procession followed by the jury in charge of their bailiff to the central hall of the building, where the two comedians, looking very shy, sang. Counsel for one of them—he thought it was himself—rose and moved that the other should sing first. That application was granted. But the whole proceeding was carried out as part of the trial, and in his submission it must be so conducted, unless it took place in total silence.

Mr. SANDLANDS said that Dr. Divine would prefer that new inquests should be held before another Coroner. He would have in terms assented to the quashing of the inquisitions on the ground of fresh evidence, but felt that to do so might be usurping their Lordships' province.

INQUISITIONS QUASHED

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—We understand that time is of importance, and we think that the convenient course will be to quash these inquisitions at once, that the fresh evidence may be heard as soon as possible at new inquests to be held before Mr. Thos. Holtby, the Coroner for the adjoining Howdenshire division. We will take time to consider our judgment on the other points, but we desire to make it clear now that we make no reflection whatever on the Coroner. Whether or not we ultimately decide that he correctly interpreted his official duty, we accept his statement that he had no motive for what he did other than to further the interests of justice.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Collyer-Bristow and Co., for Messrs. Laverack, Wray and Iveson, Hull; Messrs. Smith and Hudson, for Messrs. Rollit and Farrell, Hull.

The total credits of the Miners' Welfare Fund to the end of January, according to a Mines Department announcement issued yesterday, amounted to £9,218,624 15s. 10d.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
HATRY CRASH LITIGATION
GLOUCESTER CORPORATION v. PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(Before MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

This was a motion by the Westminster Bank, Limited, who were one of the defendants in an action by the Gloucester Corporation against the Pearl Assurance Company, Limited, and others, for a stay of proceedings on the ground that all the matters in issue were already before the Court in an action which was begun by the bank against the Gloucester Corporation in November, 1929, and in which the defence was considerably overdue.

Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., Mr. Harold Murphy, and Mr. A. J. Belsham appeared for the applicants, the Westminster Bank, Limited; and Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Monckton for the corporation.

SIR HERBERT CUNLIFFE said that the Westminster Bank, in their action against the corporation, had claimed, with regard to a sum of £450,000, to be entitled to be registered by the corporation in respect of a loan of £500,000 about which everybody had recently heard a great deal.

The action of the Gloucester Corporation was against the Pearl Assurance Company, Limited, and others, who were all interested in what might fairly be described as the fraudulent and bogus certificates with regard to the second issue—an issue of £250,000. The view of the bank was that they were no more concerned with the fraudulent and forged £250,000 than the owner of a genuine banknote was concerned with people who had been defrauded by a forged bank note. It would have to be decided whether the bank's action should go on or whether the actions should be consolidated.

Mr. GAVIN SIMONDS asked that the motion should stand over in order that he might answer the evidence.

SIR HERBERT CUNLIFFE agreed, and his LORDSHIP directed that the motion should stand over until Friday week.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Alfred Bright and Sons; Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard and Co., for Mr. G. S. McIntire, Town Clerk, Gloucester.

LAW NOTICES, FEB. 12
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—APPEALS.—Gopal Saran Narain Singh v. Musammat Janki Kuer and connected appeal (consolidated) (pt. hd.); Vertannes v. Robinson and others.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE, and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List).—Dirrines (H.M. Inspector of Taxes) v. Forestal Land Timber and Railways Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (7); Commrs. of Inland Revenue v. Smith (9).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Mantica v. Clayton (pt. hd.) (19).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Chapman v. Chapman and Co. (pt. hd.) (15).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Price v. Hiditch (22).

COURT VI. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—For Judgment.—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motion.—Re Bolton (1). For Hearing.—Adjourned Summonses.—Bevington v. Batey (pt. hd.) (22); re White's Trusts and re Trustee Act, 1925 (35); re Wimbaum and re Selkman (26); re Altschul Will Trust (Public Trustee v. Royal National Life-boat Institution (38); re Adamson (Adamson v. Hanson) (39).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Duncan v. Haymarket Picture House, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (18).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motion (by order).—Ascot Motor and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. v. Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Roadley (Iveson v. Wakefield) (pt. hd.) (21); re Hood (Public Trustee v. Hood) (25); re Potter (Public Trustee v. Potter) (26); re C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd. Contract and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (27); re Radley (Preece v. Preece) (28).

King's Bench Division

APPEAL COURT II. (Divisional Court) (SCRUTTON and SLESSER, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Graves v. Ryder (pt. hd.) (21). (SCRUTTON and ROMER, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—Civil Paper.—Aston and ors. v. Eastwood and anr. (22); Pearce v. Munday (23); Ellor and Wife v. Selfridge and Co., Ltd. (24); Brown v. Nixon (25); Rezin v. Wood (26).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Jonesco v. Evening Standard Co., Ltd. pt. hd.) (95); Same v. London Express Newspapers, Ltd. (100).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—A. F. Corbett and Co. v. Gold (518); Behar v. Solomon (407); Mayhew, Ramsay, and Co., Ltd. v. Latent Laboratories, Ltd. (532); Aylott v. Willmott and ors. (542).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Phillips v. G. P. Productions; Same v. Same (consolidated) (pt. hd.) (497); Moody and anr. v. Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd. (321); Johnstone v. the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd. (474); Fowler v. Com. Timber Co., Ltd. (406).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Dawson v. Electramonic (Foreign Rights), Ltd. (1,107); Same v. Electramonic Co., Ltd. (1,108); Lloyd v. Ernest (1,120); Motor Finance Corpn. of London v. Nash Motors (1,146).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.) (Chambers' Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Fanous v. Shipton, Anderson, and Co., Ltd. (326); Arran v. W. Smith (Antiques), Ltd. (539); West Cannock Colliery Co., Ltd. v. J. R. Wood and Co., Ltd. (557).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. v. Port of London Authority. Not attended by Counsel.—Ohlson S.S. Co. v. Jewson and Sons, Ltd.; Fertiliser Sales, Ltd. v. Societa Delle Forge, &c.; G. I. Forsyth v. Motor Union Insce. Co. and ors. Not before 10.45:—Non-Jury.—For Judgment.—Buller and Co., Ltd. v. T. J. Brooks, Ltd. (365). For Hearing.—Commercial List.—Tempus Shipping Co., Ltd. v. L. Dreyfus and Co. (484).

COURT V. (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Harvey v. Mengel (998); Farnes v. Blanco-Tombona (1,128). Non-Jury.—Calderwood v. Lansky and anr. (521).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Rowland v. Brit. Controlled Films, Ltd. (408); Malvern v. Same (409); Clare v. Keppel (537).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause Without Jury.—Weston v. Metcalf (Triscott and ors. cited) (pt. hd.) (91).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Watson v. Watson and Akehurst (19); Brunton v. Brunton and Godemir (22). At 12:—Admiralty.—Otto Fischer.—1929. Folio 12 (The Great Western Railway Co. and the London Midland and Scottish Railway Co. v. Owners of S.S. (Otto Fischer), examination of two of defendant's witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Sutcliffe v. Sutcliffe and Townsdrow (17); Collinge v. Collinge and McLaren (20); Williams v. Williams and Toy (21); Davies v. Davies and Price (23).

Official Referees

COURT II.—R. C. J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Pickering v. Moore Ellis, Partridge and Co. Ltd. v. Blackwell. At 10.45:—Thomas v. Vints Theatres, Ltd. (pt. hd.).

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Dickie and Sons, Ltd. v. Mulock; Hall v. Dutchman (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

IN COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Adams, P. A.; Cook, B. J.; Freedman, M. T. C. (orse. Worth); Felstead, S. T.; Epps, R.; Dufayel, D. (orse. Dufayel and Co.); Freeman, H. J.; Eldridge, H. J.; Blew-Jones, D. H.; Freedman, A. (orse. A. Freeman and Co.); Bernard, J. L.

IN CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Macpherson, M.; Lee, M. G.; Add. Petition (11 of 1930); Add. Petitions (1,172, 1,106, 1,047, and 814 of 1929); Petitions (61 and 62 of 1930); Add. Petition (1,130 of 1929); Petitions (86, 35, and 49 of 1930). At 12:—Millfour, S.; Same. At 2.15:—Newman, E. H., Baynes, M. (orse. Langham Radio).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (THE OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Hayes, S. M., add. first meeting. At 11.30:—McLellan, first meeting. At 12:—L. M. Silk Co., ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Valentine, S. H., first meeting. At 11.30:—Woodger, S. E., ditto. At 12:—Woodger, A. S., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11.15:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.30:—Kraiian and Co., Ltd.; Isabelle (The French House), Ltd. At 12:—Metafilters, Ltd.; Same; James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 69.—At 11.30:—Rural England Motor Coaches, Ltd. At 2.15:—Same. At 2.45:—Henry Boston and Sons, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.15:—Gilbert and Knowles, Ltd. At 11.30:—Archers (Eltham), Ltd. At 2.30 to 4:—British Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Tannett, Walker and Co., Ltd. (Wilson v. Tannett, Walker and Co., Ltd., and ors). At 12:—Steel Barrel Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 2.30 to 4:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Stopitself Pram Brake and General Novelties, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 12:—Gilbert and Knowles, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simmer, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Jolly (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Baker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—For Sentence.—(1) J. E. Shea; (2) A. Hogsdon; (3) W. S. Code; (4) W. Fether. For Trial.—(1) E. Cottle; (2) J. B. Regan; (3) J. McKnight. J. Winder, J. Day; (4) S. C. Shahs; (5) H. R. Portas; (6) C. Stanley; (7) M. Tobin; (8) G. C. Smith. J. Robinson.

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—(1) H. J. Spencer; (2) J. E. Birdseye; (3) F. E. Daly, H. Gatsky, H. Gerlack; (4) W. G. Holroyd-Plowright, W. E. Stephens; (5) B. M. Weiner.

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—(1) F. Smith; (2) M. Rosenberg; (3) C. Hart; (4) S. Herbert; (5) W. Hartfield; (6) W. Pittway; (7) A. V. Peck; (8) H. Neale.

Trustees of Sir John Soane's Fund will meet on March 12, at 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., to distribute the interest (about £150) accrued during the year on the principal sum given by Sir John Soane for the relief of distressed architects, and widows and children of deceased architects in distress. The last date for applications is March 1.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST AN INFANT FOR FLYING INSTRUCTION
HAMILTON v. BENNETT

(Before LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER, *sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division)*

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the plaintiff, Mr. Hubert Stirling Hamilton, of Brooklands Aerodrome, Byfleet, from a judgment of the Wandsworth County Court judge dismissing an action which the plaintiff brought against Gordon William Brabant Bennett, of Amersham-road, Putney Hill, claiming £34 6s. 8d. as the balance alleged to be due for instruction in flying given to the defendant by the Henderson Flying School, Limited. The plaintiff claimed as assignee of the alleged debt.

The county court judge held that at the material time the defendant was an infant and that the question was whether the lessons in flying mentioned in the particulars were necessaries. On the evidence, he was of opinion that they were not and accordingly he gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. Godfrey Phillips (with him Mr. M. D. Van Oss) appeared for the appellant; Mr. N. R. Fox-Andrews for the respondent.

MR. PHILLIPS, for the appellant, said that the defendant was the son of a solicitor. He was keen on flying and at one time wanted to take up flying as a career, but his father wished him to practise law. The youth, however, without telling his parents, went to the Henderson Flying School and obtained the lessons in respect of which the action was brought. As a result of the lessons he became efficient and obtained the certificate of the Royal Aero Club. That certificate entitled its holder to obtain an "A" licence granted by the Air Ministry.

At the time that Colonel Henderson (who ran the Henderson Flying School) arranged to give the lessons there was not the slightest reason for believing that the defendant's parents disapproved of his having flying lessons. Counsel contended that the contract was for the benefit of the infant and that he was, therefore, liable.

Mr. Fox-Andrews was not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that it had been argued that it was for the benefit of every Englishman that he should be taught to fly. It was not necessary to put the case as high as that. At the time when he arranged for the flying lessons the defendant, a boy of 19 years of age, was studying law. He failed in his examination—possibly because he did too much flying. The county court Judge held that the contract was not for his benefit, and with that finding he (the Lord Justice) agreed.

In determining whether the contract was for the defendant's benefit, the Court had to consider the work which the boy was doing, the danger of flying, and the ignorance of the parents about his flying. The question was one of fact, and there was certainly evidence on which the county court Judge could find that the contract was not for the benefit of the infant. Moreover, he (the Lord Justice) would have arrived at the same conclusion on that point as the county court Judge. The appeal must be dismissed.

His Lordship added that he thought that a very great responsibility was incurred by those who taught a boy to fly without the knowledge and consent of his parents. He did not envy their feelings if they had to go to the parents and say that a boy had been killed while learning to fly in such circumstances. He would suggest that if a boy who was apparently under age came to them they should make sure that his parents knew what he was doing before they engaged to teach him to fly.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Richard Brooks and Son; Messrs. Capron and Co.

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned at the inquest at Upper Dicker yesterday afternoon on the body of Alfred Harry Edward Clapp, 36, employed as estate agent by Mr. Horatio Bottomley on the Dicker estate, who was killed as the result of a gun accident on Saturday. Evidence was given that Mr. Clapp came through a hedge backwards to prevent the twigs hitting him in the face, and was pulling the gun through by the muzzle when it went off.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

(Before MR. JUSTICE HILL *and a Common Jury)*

DECREE NISI FOR A CLERGYMAN
REED v. REED AND MORRISON

In this petition the Rev. Lancelot George Reed, Chaplain to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Abadan, in the Persian Gulf, formerly a minor canon at Windsor Castle, then a chaplain to the Forces, and afterwards chaplain and schoolmaster to the English colony at Iquique, North Chile, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Phyllis Evelyn Howard Reed on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Donald Morrison. The petitioner claimed damages.

The parties were married at Sutton Courtney, Berkshire, on July 29, 1913. There was one daughter, aged 10 years.

Adultery was alleged to have taken place at the Felix Hotel, Jermyn-street, on July 11, 1929.

The respondent and the co-respondent entered an appearance, but did not file an answer to the charges.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer appeared for the petitioner.

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in summing-up, said that the petitioner should be awarded such a sum as was fair compensation for the loss that he had suffered at the hands of the other man. He (his Lordship) could not imagine why a man wanted to turn his wife's dishonour into cash. Nor could he understand why a clergyman wanted to bring into Court before a jury a case which might have gone through quietly without the help of a jury but the law said that he might do it, however strange it might seem.

The jury awarded the petitioner £200 damages.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs, and custody of the child, and the damages awarded.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Knapp-Fisher and Wartnaby.

A HUSBAND AWARDED £1,000 DAMAGES
STOKES v. STOKES AND CAYLEY

In this undefended petition Mr. Leonard Hamilton Stokes, of 12, Via Gregoriana, Rome, who is attached to the passport office of the British Embassy in that city, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Marie Stokes, formerly a Russian, on the ground of her adultery in July, 1929, at the Hotel Belgravia, S.W., with Mr. Philip Estcourt Cayley, the foreign manager of a firm of woollen merchants. The petitioner claimed damages.

The parties were married in July, 1924, at the British Vice-Consulate, Sofia, Bulgaria, and there was a later ceremony of marriage at the Russian Embassy Church in Paris. There were no children of the marriage.

Mr. H. W. Barnard appeared for the petitioner.

The jury awarded £1,000 damages.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs, and ordered the damages to be paid into Court in 14 days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Halsey, Lightly and Co.

£1,500 DIVORCE DAMAGES
BIEMANS v. BIEMANS AND NOSWORTHY

(Before MR. JUSTICE HILL)

His LORDSHIP granted a decree *nisi* and awarded agreed damages of £1,500 to Mr. Martin Biemans, of 75, Seymour-street, London, in his undefended petition for the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Sybil Biemans on the ground of her adultery, in October, 1929, with Mr. Richard Stewart Nosworthy at the Hotel Stuart, Cromwell-road, Kensington, S.W.

The parties were married on March 7, 1924, at Paddington Register Office.

Mr. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ridsdale and Son.

At the inquest at Tattenhall (Cheshire) yesterday on the body of Alan Winwood Gossage, aged 38, a stockbroker, of West Kirby, who was returning from Switzerland and was found dead on the railway line between Crewe and Chester on Sunday night, the jury found that Gossage met his death by falling from the train, but there was not sufficient evidence to show in what circumstances he fell.

GENERAL'S 'IMPOUNDED' WILL
VIEWS OF SOMERSET HOUSE

The view is taken at Somerset House that the impounding of the will of Major-General Arthur Forbes by the French authorities, reported in *The Times* yesterday in a message from our Cannes Correspondent, need not necessarily present serious difficulties in proving the document in this country. It is assumed on the information available that the will has been taken into the custody of the French Courts for the purposes of dealing with any property which may be in France, according to French law and the terms of the will. If this is so, it is not doubted that the Civil Court at Nice, with which the document has been deposited, will be prepared to issue to Mrs. Forbes a sealed copy which could be proved in England.

An official of Somerset House said yesterday that wills were often proved on sealed copies from abroad, and when wills had been impounded by a foreign Court solicitors had no difficulty in getting the impounding Court to issue a sealed copy. There was nothing to show that in this particular case the ordinary form of French law and the invariable form of procedure had not been followed.

On the point that Major-General Forbes had no property or interests whatever in France, it is considered possible that even the possession of a cigarette case at the time of death might technically bring the administration of the estate within French law.

A similar incident to that which has disturbed British opinion on the Riviera could not happen in this country. Somerset House does not act until a will is presented to be proved. Once the document has been proved it is retained, but wills are not impounded until they have been proved or have been brought in on occasions in response to a subpœna issued for the purpose of instituting an action. The French law of inheritance, it may be added, differs materially from the English. It is impossible in France for a person to dispose of an estate by will entirely in accordance with what may be his personal wishes. The disposal of some part of the property is controlled by law, which provides for the passing of that property to the widow or issue. The English probate authorities have no concern with foreign laws of inheritance, and if those laws cause hardship to British subjects the matter is one for diplomatic representations.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY). SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Prickett and Ellis	27, Duke's-avenue, Muswell Hill, N. (1.0)	Freehold Property
T. H. S. Ferris and Son	Bear Hotel, Devizes, Wilts (2.0)	Freehold Estate
Clamp and Son	The London Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Suburban Properties
Maple and Co.	The London Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Hampstead Residence

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY.

Weller and Dufty	38, Pembury-road, Clapton, E.5. (11.0)	Club Furniture
Harrods	Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, S.W. (11.0)	Old English Furniture
Hampton and Sons	Kinellan, Wimbledon Common, S.W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Prickett and Ellis	27, Duke's-avenue, Muswell Hill, N. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Christie, Manson, & Woods	8, King-street, St. James's (1.0)	Miniatures
Robinson, Fisher, and Harding	Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture
Sotheby and Co.	345, New Bond-street, W.1. (1.0)	Collection of Netsuke

Sporting News

RACING

CHANDLER'S LEAP

AN EXPLANATORY LETTER

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

When writing last week on the Warwick Meeting I commented on the fact that one of the steeplechases decided there was named after a well-known steeplechaser, Chandler, who was always supposed to have made a very wonderful leap. I confessed that I did not know where the jump was made or what was the length of it. In connexion with this subject I have now received the following letter from Mr. Robert Mytton :—

In your always interesting Notes under date February 4 you refer to Chandler's famous jump.

My memory is not so good as it was, but I believe this happened in the Grand Annual (I think they called it) Steeplechase at Lemington—not Warwick—about 1849.

However, I do know my father, the late Mr. John Fox Fitz-Giffard Mytton, was standing close to the water jump, and in those days being something of a hunting celebrity, when he shouted, "By jove, he's jumped 40ft. ! " a newspaperman quoted him as an authority, but reduced the jump to 39ft., 40ft. seeming to be impossible. Long years afterwards an old sporting writer told me, "Your father said the jump never was measured."

Chandler was ridden by Captain Josie Little, a famous horseman of that day and a friend of my father.

BIRMINGHAM MEETING

The Birmingham Meeting was concluded yesterday in fine weather, although a slight mist at the far end of the course made the view rather indifferent there. It is more than a year since Great Span, who yesterday won the most important event of the afternoon, the Stayers' Steeplechase, had won a race, his last success being gained at Lingfield at the beginning of January of last year. He had run fairly well at the last meeting at Newbury, and that race had no doubt done him good. He was mildly supported yesterday at 8 to 1 against, but was probably very lucky to have won. Old Bovril III. was up with him at the last fence when he came down, and, in doing so, interfered with the well-backed Suckley and actually brought down Maroon Gun. Earlier in the Straight Suckley, when in front, had made a mistake which cost her a lot of ground, but she had almost made it up when she was interfered with at the last fence. Once more she lost valuable ground and once again she was making it up rapidly, but the winning-post was too near and she was beaten by Great Span by a short head, with the favourite, Shaun Goilin, 10 lengths away third. Shaun Goilin is better handicapped with Great Span and others at Aintree than he was yesterday, when he jumped very nicely but seemed to be rather lacking in speed. The extra distance at Aintree will be all in his favour, and I do not see that his chance in the Grand National is any better or any worse after yesterday's race than it was before.

Stott, who is riding exceptionally well at the present time, rode two winners during the afternoon. His first success was gained on Lenglen in the opening race, the Rugeley Selling Hurdle. Rather more than half a mile from the finish Lenglen was last and Detritus in front, but Lenglen was close up to the other at the last hurdles, where he made an indifferent jump. By powerful riding, however, Stott forced Lenglen up in the last few strides to win by a neck. Stott had a much easier ride on Teme Salmon, on whom he won the Saltley Steeplechase. She was well backed and always in a good position. Early in the Straight Teme Salmon was second, led only by Observatory, who had made all the running. When still in front Observatory came down two fences from the finish, leaving Teme Salmon to win comfortably, as she would have done even if Observatory had not fallen. Stott's mount, Desert Sheik, was a pronounced favourite for the Long Distance Hurdle, but although he ran well he could not do better than finish third, beaten by Contraband and Caramond. Contraband, who is by The Winter King, a son of Signorinetta, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, was apparently not fancied, for he started with "the others" at 100 to 6. He had, it is true, won before over hurdles and had shown ability to stay, but even then he was not too kindly handicapped. For some way he was last of all, but began to make up ground coming into the Straight, and was up with the leaders at the last hurdles. Once on the Flat he overcame Caramond and went on to win quite comfortably.

Although he had won before and had also been second over hurdles the last time out there was no evidence in the market on the Packington Hurdle that Vingt-Sept was expected to beat The Torch, who had run very well behind Loughbrown at Gatwick last week. The Torch had every chance and was first over the last hurdles, but he was caught and beaten in the run-in by Vingt-Sept by half a length. Mr. H. A. Brown, who seldom rides nowadays, took the mount on Ground Scout, whom he trains for Mr. Clayton, in the Warwickshire Selling Steeplechase. His last ride was, I think, on Easy Virtue at the last meeting at Sandown Park. Easy Virtue fell near home when he was not without a chance of success. Ground Scout fell yesterday three fences from the finish when quite well placed. He was a good favourite and might have won, although at the time he fell he did not appear to be going any better than Felix II., who in the end won easily. It is to be hoped that on account of these two misfortunes Mr. Brown will not retire again, even temporarily, as he has done until recently, for he still remains a polished horseman and not the least of that group of fine riders who made steeple-chasing and hurdle-racing so interesting in the years that followed close on the War.

HURST PARK PROSPECTS

AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Drin is 10lb. worse handicapped with Toy Bell than was the case at Newbury, when Drin finished second and Toy Bell fifth. Even then Drin seems to me to have a better chance than Toy Bell. Golden Street and Phibisher seem fairly handicapped with each other on their Kempton Park form, but Phibisher, even at the altered weights, should not beat Drin on their Newbury form. Phibisher, on the other hand, has the beating of D.D.B. on their running at Kempton Park. Through Boomlet, Drin ought not to beat Sutton Wick. At the weights it seems that Sutton Wick has the best chance, with Drin the danger. As, however, neither apparently runs, the winner may be JOHN HASTY.

WEBB SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Bonanza was well backed when failing to gain a place at Gatwick last week, but that experience may have done him much good. John Haig won his last race, but on earlier form ought not, at the weights, to beat Gafadoun. Colenso is a very useful plater, but on their previous form over this course does not seem to have the beating of Marauder. On Kempton Park form Colenso has a better chance than Yarmouth, who has since then run prominently in rather better company at Gatwick. The market may be instructive here, but on form the best selection is MARAUDER.

IRBER SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Kiser, with a penalty, has too much weight, while Newtown Wonder never wins. Redshank will be running over his favourite course. When he and Pine Bluff met in a similar race over this course a month ago Pine Bluff was set to give Redshank 6lb. and was a better favourite than Mr. Hutchinson's horse. He fell close to the finish when he had a good chance. This afternoon Pine Bluff is set to receive a stone from Redshank, 7lb. of which is due to a penalty. If there were any good reason for making Pine Bluff a better favourite last time than Redshank then there is still more reason for doing so this afternoon. I therefore take PINE BLUFF to win from Redshank.

ROEHAMPTON HURDLE (2m.).—Sandro has shown that he is useful, and on last autumn's form should beat Sarong. On their Sandown Park form Roi de Saba should again finish in front of The Brown Talisman. Roi de Saba then gave Sarong 3lb. and finished some way in front of him, and now has to give 12lb. This is a big difference, and the suggestion that Sarong is kindly handicapped here is rather confirmed by his handicapping with Clydesdale, who, at level weights, was behind him at Lingfield last week, and now has to give him 6lb. Blackmoor seems hopeless, but he was a good favourite at Derby when he fell in the race won by Forbra. Go Easy has not yet run over two miles, but won two races as a three-year-old over a mile and a half. I cannot handicap him in this company, but the market may indicate his chance, or lack of one. On known form I like best the chances of Roi de Saba and Sandro, and find it difficult to separate them, but, taking a line through Sarong, I must, I think, give the preference to SANDRO.

WALTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Kingsford is not likely to be started here, but even with a penalty Spear o' War has a good chance. Glanmore, on Sandown Park form, has the beating again of Easy Virtue and St. Roy, and is much better handicapped with General Advance than he was at Wolverhampton. Coolcommon never wins. Non Plus seems to have the best chance of the bottom weights. The probable winner seems to me to be Spear o' War or Glanmore, and of the two I choose GLANMORE.

HURLINGHAM HURDLE (2m.).—Don Pat, Wild Rake, and Western Flier, among others here, have shown promise, and no doubt will win in time, but the best selection here is surely MOONTOY, who ran such a good race against Arctic Star at Newbury, and should have been improved by that race.

BIRMINGHAM RESULTS

1.30 (1.36).—The **RUGELEY SELLING HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

LENGLEN, ch g, by Long Set—Sheelin (Mr. R. W. Moslings), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 1
DETRITUS, br g, by Morena—Front Gate (Mr. J. Allen), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Pellerin 2
BLOOD MAY TELL, b m, by Lorenzo—Haygun (Mr. R. E. Morel), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. J. Moloney 3
Fire Queen (Mr. J. Gorman), 6 yrs, 11st. 13lb. J. Beasley 0
Exclamation (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 11st. 12lb. F. Gurney 0
Cyclax (Mr. T. Coulthwaite), aged, 11st. 12lb. K. Piggott 0
Miss Gaynus (Mrs. Belleville), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. B. Wilson 0

(Winner trained by Newey, at Cheltenham)

BETTING.—6 to 5 agst Lenglen, 9 to 4 agst Detritus, 4 to 1 agst Blood May Tell, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; eight lengths separated second and third. Miss Gaynus was fourth and Fire Queen last. There was no bid for the winner.

2.0 (2.4).—The **WARWICKSHIRE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

FELIX II, ch g, pedigree unknown (Mr. W. L. Irving), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... A Wandby 1
GUIDANCE, b g, by Littleton—Guide (Mr. J. Hobcken), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... E. Foster 2
BETYAR, bl g, by Adular—Flyte (Mr. J. Scott), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. (car. 9st. 12lb.) ..... W. Dixon 3
Suncourt (Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick-Palmer), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... Owner 0
Gold Label (Mrs. Masters), aged, 11st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 4lb) ..... Mr. Delmege 0
Mirathorn (Mr. S. C. Wells), aged, 11st. ..... D. Morgan 0
Polylite (Mr. W. L. Hall), aged, 11st. ..... G. Wilson 0
Ground Scout (Mr. J. M. Clayton), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. H. Brown 0
Ballywin (Mr. F. Wint), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... J. Ward 0
Mon Pere (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Moloney 0

(Winner trained by Mulholland, at Carlisle)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Ground Scout, 4 to 1 agst Felix II., 7 to 1 agst Gold Label and Suncourt, 8 to 1 agst Ballywin, 10 to 1 agst Betyar and Mirathorn, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by 10 lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Gold Label was fourth and Mon Pere last. The winner was bought in for 70 guineas.

2.30 (2.34).—The **STAYERS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 400 sovs. About three miles and three furlongs.

GREAT SPAN, br g, by Bridge of Earn—Mullion (Mr. W. B. Duckworth), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... T. Leader 1
SUCKLEY, b m, by Regent—Ankerdine (Mr. T. L. Walker), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 2
SHAUN GOILIN, ch g, sire's pedigree unknown, out of Golden Day (Mr. W. H. Midwood), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... R. Everett 3
Bovrill III. (Mr. G. W. Pennington), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... S. Mulcaster 0
Martyr (Mrs. D. J. Watson), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... J. Hanley 0
The Spring IV. (Mrs. Dodd), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... J. McDonald 0
Delarue (Mr. J. B. Snow), aged, 10st. 9lb. J. Moloney 0
Maroon Gun (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... D. Williams 0

(Winner trained by T. E. Leader, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Shaun Goilin, 5 to 2 Suckley, 4 to 1 Delarue, 8 to 1 Great Span, 10 to 1 each Martyr and Maroon Gun, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a short head; 10 lengths separated second and third. Martyr was the only other to finish.

3.0 (3.6).—The **SALTLEY STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

TEME SALMON, b m, by Star and Garter—Teme Valley (Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Stott 1
HER LAST, br g, by He—Bulmer (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... R. Everett 2
JACK KETCH, br or bl g, by Sting—Black Cap (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... J. Leeehan 3
Aspirant (Mr. J. D. Roberts), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Mis-hit (Colonel M. Lindsay), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... Mr. Thomas 0
Slaney (Sir M. McAlpine), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... W. Treacy 0
Golden Buckles (Mr. A. M. Woodford), aged, 11st. ..... J. Haney 0
Redan (Sir G. Abercromby), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... Costello 0
Graywood (Mr. G. M. Crossman), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Minstrel Boy (Major H. P. Rushton), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... Mr. Dutton 0
Delaville (Mr. J. B. Snow), 6 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... P. Coleman 0
Prince Carlo (Mrs. R. Boileau), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... C. Rhodes 0
Observatory (Mr. D. Crossman), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... F. Gurney 0
Galingale (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... D. Morgan 0
Decollete (Captain D. FitzGerald), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... J. Hogan 0
Teddie G (Sir E. Hanmer), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Cenobite (Mrs. H. Musker), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... S. Mulcaster 0
Sun Tanned (Mr. J. Johnstone), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... M. Phelan 0
The Plumber (Mrs. M. G. Hartigan), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... Matthews 0
Birthday Pride (Mr. D. Faber), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... A. Escott 0
South Era (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Williams 0

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Decolete, 7 to 2 Teme Salmon, 6 to 1 Aspirant, 7 to 1 Golden Buckles, 100 to 8 each Slaney and Redan, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Galingale was fourth and Birthday Pride last.

3.30 (3.32).—The **LONG DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs. About two miles and five furlongs.

CONTRABAND, b g, by The Winter King—Martial Note (Mr. J. Ladbury), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Mason 1
CARAMOND, b g, by Loch Lomond—Lady Caramel (Mrs. Q. A. Greenslade), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. West 2
DESERT SHEIK, ch g, by All Alone—Panda (Mr. J. Hamer), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... W. Stott 3
Kilreckle (Captain H. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Checktaker (Mr. Holford Harrison), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Cabman (Major H. Musker), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Gamefellow (Mr. S. McGregor), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Stambridge 0
Great Sand (Lord Londesborough), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... P. Kelly 0
Bucene (Mr. H. J. Brueton), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... G. Gorwell 0
Tarsus (Mr. J. A. Smith), 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... S. Mulcaster 0
Trusty (Mr. Hutton), aged, 10st. ..... Owner 0
Le'oran (Mr. H. T. L. Young), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... F. Serceant 0
Burley Adella (Mr. S. S. Gaikwar), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by Bickley, at Tarporley)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Desert Sheik, 7 to 2 Caramond, 6 to 1 Kilreckle, 7 to 1 Checktaker, 10 to 1 each Kilreckle, Bucene, and Cabman, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Great Sand was fourth and Gamefellow last.

4.0 (4.2).—The **PACKINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE** of 100 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

VINGT-SEPT, ch h, by Essexford—Orofast (Mr. L. Jones), 10st. 5lb. ..... A. Wandby 1
THE TORCH, b h, by Flamboyant—Redhill (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Everett 2
BLACK STAIN, br g, by Black Gauntlet—Smear (Mr. J. Johnstone), 10st. ..... M. Phelan 3
Humphrey Wild (Mr. F. Hulsby), 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. Hutsby 0
Swan Mill (Mr. R. E. Morel), 11st. 6lb. ..... J. Moloney 0
Merry Poacher (Mr. R. E. Crosse), 10st. 7lb. E. Brown 0
Gugnano (Mr. J. Read), 10st. 12lb. ..... F. Gurney 0
Ben Bawn (Mr. R. W. Sharples), 10st. 10lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Rocky Cape (Mrs. J. Dale), 10st. 9lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
El-Claro (Captain G. Lockett), 10st. 11lb. ..... H. Haley 0
Sandley (Mr. F. Sedgwick), 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Gurney 0
Warning (Mr. L. Oppenheim), 9st. 9lb. J. H. Brown 0
Black Armstrong (Mr. J. Livingston), 10st. T. Moreau 0

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst The Torch, 9 to 2 Warning, 6 to 1 Merry Poacher, 13 to 2 Swan Mill, 8 to 1 Black Armstrong, 10 to 1 each Sandley and Vingt-Sept, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; five lengths separated second and third. El-Claro was fourth and Humphrey Wild last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE, PLUMPTON, AND GOLBORNE STEEPLECHASE, HAYLOCK PARK.—Jebu.

RICHMOND'S SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE, HURST PARK.—V.C.

BERKSHIRE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE, NEWBURY.—Gwendale.

DYRHAM PARK MAIDEN PLATE, BATH.—Venukye.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Rochester Bow, Jute Clover.

NEWBURY ENGAGEMENT.—Dracos.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN RACES WHICH CLOSED BEFORE NOVEMBER 21 LAST YEAR.—Free Forester.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Ranger, Pick of the Circus, Acorn, Secretary (dead).

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Lenglen, WIN 5s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Detritus, PLACE 2s. 3d.

2.0.—Felix II., WIN 14s., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Guidance, PLACE 5s. 6d.; Betyar, PLACE 7s.

2.30.—Great Span, WIN 21s., PLACE 4s. 3d.; Suckley, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Shaun Goilin, PLACE 2s. 9d.

3.0.—Teme Salmon, WIN 8s. 6d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Her Last, PLACE 19s. 6d.; Jack Ketch, PLACE 19s. 6d.

3.30.—Contraband, WIN 16s. 3d., PLACE 4s.; Caramond, PLACE 5s.; Desert Sheik, PLACE 2s. 9d.

4.0.—Vingt-Sept, WIN 19s., PLACE 5s.; The Torch, PLACE 2s.; Black Stain, PLACE 41s.

HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The **AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
KNIGHT OF THE WILDERNESS (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Savill	a	12	9
DRIN (7lb. ex.) (Captain A. F. W. Gossage) ..... Woodland	6	12	8
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	12	1
D.D.B. (Major A. W. Huntington) Withington	a	11	9
PRIDE OF THE MORNING (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ..... Woodland	a	11	8
GOLDEN STREET (Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	a	11	8
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) W. Payne	a	11	7
FUDDLE PIN (Mr. R. C. Cotterell) H. A. Brown	a	11	6
GOLDEN REBEL (Captain H. R. Broughton) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	4
NANNIE II. (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	11	3
BLENNERHASSET (Mr. R. L. Parke) ..... Cuckton	a	11	2
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a	11	1
FINE YARN (Sir F. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
PRIMROSE (Mrs. J. Bellingham) ..... Woodland	a	11	0
aJOHN HASTY (Mr. Neville) ..... Gale	a	10	13
H.M. (Captain G. Whitaker) ..... Willett	a	10	10
aSANS BLAGUE (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	10	10
ZEUS (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Spaldwood	a	10	7
CLORINGO (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ..... Read	a	10	6
ROYAL STINGO (Mr. R. W. Buckingham) ..... G. L. Ward	a	10	5
BLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	6	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PRIDE OF THE MORNING, Captain M. Dennis; NANNIE II., —; JOHN HASTY, Mr. T. L. Whitfield; SANS BLAGUE, Mr. R. Gubbins; ZEUS, —; CLORINGO, Mr. F. L. Cundell; ROYAL STINGO, Mr. G. B. Blaker.

2.15.—The **WEIR SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
WADE HALFA (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	5	11	12
aJOHN HAIG (Mrs. L. Ribli) ..... Hackett	5	11	13
aPRINCE BALI (Major W. Beatty) ..... F. Lenglen	5	11	9
SPORTING PRINT (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	5	11	8
GAFADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale	5	11	8
aBAN TROYANO (Miss Vera Ellis) ..... Gore	5	11	8
aPADDY TOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ..... Private	5	11	8
EPILOGUE (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	5	11	8
aWEDDING RING (Mr. A. D. Sadler) ..... G. Sadler	5	11	8
aDEVASTATION (Mr. Smith) ..... Kelly	5	11	8
aTYPHOON (Mr. J. Richardson Sowerby) ..... Hedges	5	11	8
MR. FLIM (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	4	11	0
MARAUDER (Mr. R. Abrahams) ..... G. Bennett	4	11	0
COLENSO (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	11	0
SOLDAN (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) ..... J. Beary	4	10	9
YARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	4	10	9
aTETRIBYT (Mr. T. Blois) ..... Peel-Yates	4	10	9
aYALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Holter) ..... H. Leader	4	10	9
aCHARGWYD (Mr. W. F. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4	10	9
PERISCOPE (Mr. J. B. Leigh) ..... Sneyd	4	10	9
ROCKFOIL (Mr. H. Lyon) ..... Beary	4	10	9
CHEVIOTDALE (Mr. R. Mollings) ..... Butchers	4	10	9
WELL HIT (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	4	10	9
aSPANISH FLOWER (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Private	4	10	9
NUMIDE (Lord Queenborough) ..... G. Bennett	4	10	9
BANKELL (Mrs. T. Satchell) ..... Rennison	4	10	9
aBONANZA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JOHN HAIG, W. Stott; PHYSIC BALL, C. Donnelly; SPORTING PRINT, Mr. T. Hardy; WEDDING RING, Appleyard; TYPHOON, Linegar; Mr. FLIM, W. Davey; MARAUDER OF NUMIDE, F. Rees; COLENSO OF YARMOUTH, Thrale; SOLDAN, J. Hogan; TETRIBYT, Mr. H. Froghey; YALE BLUE, Pringle; CHARGWYD, Mr. F. Prendergast; CHEVIOTDALE, D. Butchers; SPANISH FLOWER, J. Galvin; BONANZA, J. McGonigal; BEN TROVATO, —.

2.45.—The **IMBER SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
KISSER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	a	13	0
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Lanzlands) ..... G. Lanzlands	a	12	7
REDSHANK (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	6
MIRATHORN (Mr. S. C. Wells) ..... Pulford	a	12	5
GROUND SCOUT (Mr. J. M. Clayton) H. A. Brown	a	12	5
aLE SULTAN (Mr. H. E. Courage) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	0
HENNEGOUWEN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... Balding	a	11	12
LITTLE WAVELET (Mrs. E. Strong) Pendarves	a	11	9
aALWAYS BLUE (Mr. A. C. Dorey) ..... Rayson	5	11	8
RITA FALL (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	7
aJUGGLER (Mr. R. Tyrale) ..... Thrale	5	11	6
MANAMBAR (Mr. E. B. Skey) ..... Private	a	11	6
aPINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	11	6
MASS MAY (Mr. F. Woolton) ..... F. Woolton	4	11	5
aHARTSRIDGE (Mr. R. F. Goad) J. Nightingall	a	11	5
BUGGY (Mr. R. W. Collins) ..... R. W. Collins	a	11	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

REDSHANK, Prendergast; ALWAYS BLUE, C. Rhodes; JUGGLER, R. Tyrale; PINE BLUFF, J. Browne; HARTSRIDGE, Owner; LE SULTAN, —.

3.15.—The **ROEHAMPTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 250 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSANDRO (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) J. Anthony	5	11	12
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	6	11	8
aROI DE SABA (Sir P. Newson) W. Nightingall	5	11	5
aGO EASY (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	4	11	2
CLYDESDALE (Mr. H. Collins) ..... W. Payne	4	10	13
aBLACKMOOR (Mr. R. B. Jodi) ..... Whitaker	4	10	9
SARONG (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	6	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANDRO, H. Nicholson; THE BROWN TALISMAN, Foster; ROI DE SABA, F. Rees; GO EASY, R. Everett; BLACKMOOR, Stott; SARONG, —.

3.45.—The **WALTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
KINGSFORD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	13
SPEAR O' WAR (7lb. ex.) (Lord Queenborough) ..... G. Bennett	a	12	11
aGLANMORE (Captain T. McDougal) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	7
aGENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Withington	a	12	4
aDOUBRUMS (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a	12	8
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. F. Tyser) ..... H. A. Brown	a	12	0
aCOOLCOMMON (Major J. M. J. Evans) ..... Turner	a	11	13
ANNANDALE (Major Foljambe) ..... Pease	a	11	9
aNO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Phipps) ..... R. Thomtson	a	11	0
ST. ROY (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ..... Woodland	6	10	13
aQUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Goad) ..... J. Nightingall	a	10	10
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	10	7
AUBRETIA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	10	5
RIGHT HO (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	10	5
aWHITE BISHOP (Mrs. Clark) ..... Gore	a	10	0
aTETRASANT (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GLANMORE, R. Everett; GENERAL ADVANCE, —; DOUBRUMS, Owner; COOLCOMMON, J. Hendry; NO FOOLING, F. Gurney; ST. ROY, Captain M. Dennis; QUITE ALONE, Owner; RIGHT HO, W. O'Grady; WHITE BISHOP, —; TETRASANT, —.

4.15.—The **HURLINGHAM HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ANGEL-ANGEL (Mr. Ambrose Clark) ..... J. Anthony	a	12	0
ALAN MALONE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..... Woodland	6	12	0
aBELLO (Mrs. D. Harper) ..... Walsh	6	12	0
aCRETAN LASSIE (Mrs. P. Ivall) ..... Dick	6	12	0
PANTERA (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	a	12	0
DON PAT (Mr. J. Hoolahan) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	10
BLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	10
aMUSICAL PRINCE (Mr. A. Gemmell) ..... Sneyd	5	11	10
BLOCKHEAD (Colonel Michael Hughes) ..... T. E. Leader	5	11	10
GINGER BILLY (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) ..... Private	5	11	10
SYNDICATE (Mr. S. Joel) ..... H. Leader	5	11	10
aMOONTOY (Mr. H. Brown) ..... W. Payne	5	11	10
KENWYN (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader	5	11	10
aGLENHAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... R. J. Colling	5	11	10
THE WHEELMAN (Mr. Mackenzie) Duller	5	11	10
NINCOMPOOP (Lord Portman) ..... Peace	5	11	10
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	10
MUSTARD (Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	5	11	10
aFIRST FLIGHT (Lady Scarbrough) ..... F. Leader	5	11	10
WILD RAKE (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5	11	10
aON APPROVAL (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Dick	5	11	10
WOOLWICH (Mr. R. Hoodless) ..... C. Willett	5	11	10
MR. FLIM (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	10
aUNSLOPEGRASS (Mr. H. Stobart) ..... R. W. Colling	5	11	10
VERTIGRIS (Mr. Delmar Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	10
YEARLY (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	5	11	10
ZIRITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... A. Law	4	11	7
aABDUL (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	11	5
NORMAN ARROW (Mr. T. Ellison) ..... Hackett	4	10	12
aWESTERN FLIER (Lord Glanely) ..... Duller	4	10	12
aMUEZZIN (Mr. G. F. Leader) ..... F. Leader	4	10	12
YELLOW ORZEL (Mr. D. Llewellyn) ..... F. Hartigan	4	10	12
ENGELBERG (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) M. Bell	4	10	12
PORT AON (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) J. M. Bell	4	10	12
T. E. BUTLER (Mr. R. Swanson) W. Nightingall	4	10	12
FERDAMY (Mrs. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	4	10	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BELLO, F. Sergeant; CRETAN LASSIE or ON APPROVAL, L. Teasdale; DON PAT, —; BLUNT, R. Thrale; MUSICAL PRINCE, R. Everett; BLOCKHEAD, W. Payne; GLENHAZEL, W. Stott; MUSTARD CLUB, Owner; FIRST FLIGHT or MUEZZIN, Mr. Schater; MR. FLIM, W. Davey; UNSLOPEGRASS, G. G. Goswell; NESTORIAN, J. Hogan; ABDUL, Nicholson or J. McGonigal; WESTERN FLIER, P. Donoghue; THE SCRIBBLER, G. Hardy; YELLOW ORIEL, —.

HAYDOCK PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The **COUNTY HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	St	lb
CORSCIOCHY (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Coulthwaite	11	7
BUCKSOM LADY (Mr. W. N. Blasdill) ..... Hackett	11	0
PICKLE (Sir H. Blackett) ..... T. Webb	11	0
SEA MONARCH (Sir A. Butt) ..... C. Gilbert	11	0
HAMILTON (Mr. H. P. Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	11	0
LEXINGTON (Lady Leconfield) ..... C. Chapman	11	0
KEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Pulford	11	0
SEPT (Mr. L. Jones) ..... Renton	11	0
aCLARETTE (Mrs. ——) ..... Powell	11	0

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THE NEW WISDEN

John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1930, which makes its welcome appearance to-day, is the 67th of a charming family whom Mr. S. H. Pardon raised to maturity and whom Mr. Stewart Caine now cares for when they are growing in age and bulk. This year there is much both to be recorded and discussed, for during the last 12 months there have been two series of Test matches concluded, as well as an experiment in the laws of the game at home.

Before probing into editorial comment let us look quickly at the outside of the volume to see who are the five cricketers of the year, and then turn over the pages to see their portraits. Inclusion in this select gallery has always been considered a tremendous honour, for the choice is invariably most carefully made, and this year the group is unusually interesting in that four of the chosen are members of the youngest school of cricketers. The page of portraits, which is particularly well arranged, shows K. S. Duleepsinhji, the most delightful and most efficient of the younger generation ; R. E. S. Wyatt, an all-round player of proved ability and the most enthusiastic of cricketers ; R. W. V. Robins, whose temperament for the big occasion almost won for England the Test match against the South Africans at Lord's last year ; H. G. Owen-Smith, the bright young man of the South African team ; and, providing a decent leavening of age, E. H. Bowley, who for years has been the mainstay of Sussex cricket, and whose talent has never quite been accorded the praise it is worth. A noble selection of five splendid cricketers, though one may be forgiven for regretting that the claims of H. G. Deane or D. P. B. Morkel were overlooked.

So much for the more sentimental side of Wisden. In his carefully considered Notes the editor comes to the conclusion that "the chances appear all in favour of the larger wicket becoming in the not distant future an official implement of the game." He considers that something must of necessity be done to bring more matches to a definite issue, but he is afraid that the more natural preparation of wickets, with the consequent reduction of scoring to normal limits, will not meet with the approval of county club committees. Whereas there was agreement on the larger wicket the editor of Wisden cannot trace such unanimity on the question of the leg-before-wicket law as affected by the snick, but as the first-class umpires were on the whole in favour of the alteration in the law the experiment is to be tried again this season. Mr. Stewart Caine welcomes the system of deciding the County Championship last season as being better than any which has been tried in the past, but he quite rightly points out that there must be disadvantages when each county plays only 14 of its 16 rivals. A whole-hearted tribute is paid to the South African team for their modest and courteous conduct, and although it is admitted that their batting and bowling had its limitations for such big occasions as Test matches, their fielding always maintained interest in the game. The editor closes his notes, which have a note of cheer throughout, with the encouraging declaration that the supply of promising bowlers is much larger than it was a year or two ago.

The tour of the M.C.C. team in Australia, and England's successes in the Test matches, are quietly, though fully, dealt with by S. J. Southerton, a discerning watcher of cricket, who was in Australia during the tour. His considered opinion of the relative merits of England and Australia as shown in the Test matches is that "England were stronger in batting, more reliable and consistent in bowling, and very definitely superior in fielding." Wisden in fact bears out the impression gained by followers of the game in this country from the telegraphed reports of the games. Equal tribute is paid to A. P. F. Chapman, who in captaincy improved as the tour progressed, and to J. S. Ryder, who, as every one knows, made the most of a very hard job. A detailed account of the more important matches played, a quite friendly reference to the barracking, more especially as it affected Duckworth, to whom Mr. Southerton gives particular praise, and a general appreciation of the splendid cricket played by our team provide interesting preface to what is to come this summer.

Lord Harris writes delightfully of the late Mr. C. I. Thornton, an article full of recollections of the earlier days of that great hitter, whose seat immediately by the gate into the pavilion at Lord's will be so terribly hard to fill. The list of great cricketers who died last year is a long one, and each receives an appropriate obituary notice in Wisden—among them S. E. Gregory, A. A. Lilley, James Lillywhite, Maurice Read, the Rev. Vernon Royle, and W. A. Bettesworth. For the rest Wisden is composed as usual of the fullest details of the game, past and present, with the important commentary on public school cricket of the year by A. Podmore and a few educative words by Sir Frederick Toone on Australian tours and their management. Once again Mr. Stewart Caine has produced a volume combining information with comment, which invariably suits the taste of ruling bodies and humble spectators in the six-penny seats alike.

M.C.C. IN NEW ZEALAND

DRAWN GAME AT AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND, Feb. 11.—The match between the M.C.C. and Auckland was left drawn here to-day.

Score :—

AUCKLAND

First Innings		Second Innings	
Mills, c. Woolley, b. Allom	6	b. Worthington	15
Anthony, c. Cornford, b. Bowley	48	b. Allom	8
		c. Cornford, b. Bowley	26
Gillespie, c. Cornford, b. Barratt	38	c. Barratt	60
Weir, run out	77	c. and b. Bowley	60
Wasley, c. Woolley, b. Bowley	7	b. Worthington	30
		c. Cornford, b. Bowley	50
Allcott, b. Woolley	42	c. Allom	30
Elliott, b. Worthington	11	b. Allom	11
Matheson, b. Worthington	0	not out	32
		c. Benson, b. Allom	14
McCoy, b. Woolley	13	c. Dulcesinhji, b. Woolley	40
Finlayson, b. Barratt	26	b. Woolley	2
Bowley, not out	19	b. Allom	58
Byes, &c.	31	Byes, &c.	
Total	333	Total	306

M.C.C.—First Innings

F. W. Dawson, c. Wensley, b. Matheson	1
Bowley, c. Finlayson, b. Wensley	15
K. S. Duleepsinhji, run out	60
Worsley, c. Weir, b. Elliott	49
E. H. Benson, b. Matheson	29
Worthington, b. Allcott	125
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Elliott, b. McCoy	48
G. F. S. Earle, c. Elliott, b. McCoy	49
Cornford, b. Allcott	1
Barratt, not out	10
M. J. C. Allom, b. McCoy	1
Byes, &c.	20
Total	423

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUCKLAND.—FIRST INNINGS.—Allom, 1 for 50, Barratt 2 for 52, Worthington 2 for 73, Woolley 2 for 85, Bowley 2 for 44.

SECOND INNINGS.—Allom 4 for 55, Bowley 3 for 73, Barratt 1 for 39, Worthington 1 for 93, Woolley 1 for 51, Cornford 0 for 20, Dulcesinhji 0 for 7.

M.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS.—McCoy 5 for 59, Matheson 2 for 44, Allcott 2 for 75, Elliott 1 for 66, Wensley 1 for 75. —*Reuter.*

NEW ESSEX SECRETARY

At a meeting of the committee of the Essex County Cricket Club, B. K. Castor was appointed secretary in succession to H. W. Millan, whose resignation, for private reasons, was accepted with regret. The committee expressed their thanks and

(Continued at foot of next column)

LAWN TENNIS

NICE TOURNAMENT

NICE, Feb. 11.—Fine weather enabled the first of the two tournaments here to be begun to-day, when W. Coen beat K. Warden by 6—3, 6—4, 6—4 in the first round of the Singles. Coen is in the same half as J. Kozeluh, G. de Stefani, and G. L. Rogers, and in the opposite half to Tilden, E. C. Peters, and Tamio Abe, the Japanese player. Tilden beat E. E. Lotan by 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, and Valentine Gress, another American, beat Colonel C. Russell-Brown in three sets in the second round of the Singles, for which there are over 60 competitors.

Freitran von Reznicek, the German player, will be out to win the Women's Singles cup outright, but she may have to meet Miss Ryan in the semi-final. Miss J. C. Ridley and Fräulein C. Aussem are in the other half, as Mme. S. Jung, who is indisposed, will not play. The results were :—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—W. Coen, jun., beat K. Warden (6—3, 6—4, 6—4). SECOND ROUND.—W. T. Tilden beat E. E. Lotan (6—0, 6—1, 6—2); G. H. Perkins beat H. T. Bowen (6—0, 6—3, 6—4); Count M. Soumakoff beat D. Petrocochino (6—1, 6—0, 6—0); Valentine Gress beat Colonel C. Russell-Brown (6—3, 6—2, 6—3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. Gerson Hirsch beat Mlle. J. Lesur (6—4, 6—0).—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

CARLTON TOURNAMENT

CANNES, Feb. 11.—The postponed Singles final at the Carlton Club was played here to-day, when G. de Stefani, the Italian, beat H. W. Artens, the Austrian, by 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

DAVIS CUP TRIALS

Davis Cup Trials will be played at Wimbledon during the week April 7-12. Preliminary Women's Trials will be held also at Wimbledon from Monday, April 7 to Wednesday, April 9.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

DRAW FOR FOURTH ROUND

The draw for the fourth round of the F.A. Amateur Cup, which was made at Nottingham yesterday, is as follows :—

NORTHERN NOMADS v. STOCKTON.
LEYTON v. WIMBLEDON.
BOURNEMOUTH GASWORKS ATHLETIC v. PERCY MAIN AMATEURS OF YORKSHIRE AMATEURS.
ILFORD v. DULWICH HAMLET.

Ties to be played on Saturday, February 22, kick off at 3.15.

*** The four London teams left in the competition are paired off together and thus two of them are certain to reach the semi-final round, and they may be last year's finalists, Leyton and Ilford, who will have the advantage of playing on their own grounds against Wimbledon and Dulwich Hamlet respectively. Of the Northern teams, Northern Nomads will play Stockton at Liverpool, and there will thus be a Northern team in the semi-final round. The winners of the replayed match between Percy Main Amateurs and Yorkshire Amateurs will play Bournemouth Gasworks Athletic at Bournemouth.

RESULTS

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
RANGERS (Fleming)	.. 1	*ST. MIRREN	.. 0
*QUEEN'S PARK (McLelland)	.. 1	DUNDEE UNITED	.. 0

FENCING

LADIES' FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Ladies' Foil Championship was advanced another stage yesterday at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, when the first of their second round pools was fought, the other two being set for to-night. From each of these pools four fencers qualify to take part in the semi-final pools to-morrow.

Last night's pool afforded striking evidence of the great advance that has been made in recent years in ladies' foil play. Some years ago even the second round pools of the championship were a somewhat dreary display. In each of the three pools there were perhaps two outstanding fencers who were practically certain to reach the final, and the others were comparatively mediocre. Yesterday one of the greatest lady fencers, who has won the championship on four occasions, was relegated to third place by younger swordswomen, and another, who has reached the final pool more than once, was unable to qualify for the semi-final. The standard of play was wonderfully high for so early a stage in the competition, and the struggle for the six places in the final pool promises to be most exciting for there are at least 12 fencers who, on their merits, might reasonably expect to arrive there.

The pool consisted of Miss Braine, Mrs. Crispe, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Minton, Miss Roberts, Miss Smith, and Miss Venables, of whom Miss Daniell, Miss Roberts, and Miss Venables at once proceeded to establish a lead over the rest. Each was unbeaten at the end of the third round, and in the fourth Miss Venables beat Miss Roberts and Miss Daniell beat Mrs. Minton, who, however, took her to the seventh hit in a fine assault. This encounter appeared to show willingly loses a fight, even when she has already done enough to secure promotion, but she lost her next two assaults, both by four hits to three, against Miss Roberts and Miss Venables. Miss Roberts scored the deciding hit with a *counter-carte* and *double*, the latter with a beat attack *en marchant*. Meanwhile Miss Venables had lost to Mrs. Minton and, with one defeat each, she and Miss Roberts, who has never fenced better, tied for first place in the pool. Miss Daniell, losing to the two leaders, was third with two defeats, but there was a close struggle for the last place entailing promotion. Miss Smith started the pool badly, losing her first two fights, but improved later, and finished with three defeats. Mrs. Minton, thanks to her win over Miss Venables, had like figures, though beaten by Miss Smith. A count of hits showed 16 against Mrs. Minton and 18 against Miss Smith, and the latter failed to reach the semi-final. Miss Braine, five defeats, and Mrs. Crispe, six, also failed to qualify.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY.—Pembroke, 44 points; St. Catherine's, 0. CUP TIES.—New College 30, Exeter 0; University 17, Jesus 0.

HOCKEY.—Oxford University Occasionals 11 goals, Lincoln 0; Oriel 6, Worcester 0.

ASSOCIATION.—Exeter 8 goals, Worcester 0; St. Edmund Hall 5, Wadham 0. LEAGUE.—St. Catherine's 4, Pembroke 0.

GOLF.—CUP TIE.—Pembroke beat University College 10 up.

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—Pembroke 24 points, Queens' 0; St. Catharine's 28, Sidney Sussex 0. OTHER MATCHES.—Clare 15, Christ's 11 ; Corpus Christi 14, Caius "A" 8; St. John's II. 18, Emmanuel II. 8; Trinity Hall II. 13, Trinity II. 11; Emmanuel III. 27, Trinity Troians 3.

ASSOCIATION.—LEAGUE DIVISION II.—Pembroke II. 2 goals, Jesus 1. OTHER MATCHES.—Cambs Old Westminsters 3, Trinity Hall 0; Selwyn 4, Downing 2; Sidney Sussex 2, Caius 1; St. John's II. 6, Emmanuel II. 2; Trinity III. 3, Westfy House 2.

HOCKEY.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—DIVISION III.—St. John's II. 4 goals, Magdalene 1. DIVISION IV.—Emmanuel III. 2, Christ's II. 1. OTHER MATCHES.—Caius 9, Trinity Hall 3; Jesus 4, Emmanuel 2; Downing II. 4, Fitzwilliam House II. 1.

appreciation to Mr. Milton for his valuable services during a critical period.

LARGER WICKET IN UNIVERSITY MATCH

It is announced by the M.C.C. that both Oxford and Cambridge have definitely decided to try the experiment of the larger wicket this season, and that it will be used this year in the University match.

SCHOOLS AND THE LARGER WICKET

The group of Midland schools have been requested by the M.C.C. to use the larger wicket on trial this summer. Repton, Malvern, Shrewsbury, and Uppingham are therefore to play all their matches with it.

HENDREN'S BIG SCORE

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 11.—Hendren to-day scored his fourth century and his second in succession. At the luncheon interval M.C.C. had scored 453, of which Hendren had made 254 not out. The innings was closed at tea with the score at 605 for five.

Score :—

M.C.C.—First Innings.

Gunn (G.), c. Neblett, b. Hunte	34
Sandham, c. Neblett, b. Browne	112
E. H. S. Wyatt, l.-b.-w., b. Hunte	49
Hendren, not out	254
O'Connor, c. Jones, b. C. W. Wight	17
Townsend, c. Phillips, b. Dare	60
The Hon. E. S. G. Calthorpe, not out	13
Extras	12
Total (5 wkts.)	605

* Innings declared closed.

Captain R. T. Stanyforth, Rhodes, Astill, and Voce did not go in.

At the close of play British Guiana had scored 37 for no wicket.—*Reuter.*

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE HOSPITALS' CUP

King's had little difficulty in qualifying for the semi-final round of the Hospitals' Cup competition, at Richmond, yesterday, when they beat St. Thomas's by five goals and five tries (40 points) to nothing.

The onesidedness of the scoring did not prevent the losing team from trying hard to the bitter end, and the game, like most of the Hospital cup-ties this season, was remarkable for the freedom with which both sides threw the ball about. The development, rather than any pronounced deterioration in the time-honoured close marking and smother-tackling of Hospitals' Rugby, largely explains why the superior fifteen had scored so freely. It is, however, a good sign that even the less experienced sides have made a brave effort to play good Rugby instead of being content to upset their opponents.

King's started yesterday's game well by scoring two tries inside the first ten minutes, A. Gilpin completing one excellent round of passing and D. J. MacMyn touching down at the end of a forward rush. MacMyn, who was playing in the back-row of the scrummage, scored another try much later in the afternoon, but was scarcely so successful as a place-kicker. It was not until the services of M. B. Salkinder were called upon that the score began to mount as a Rugby score can when the goal points are added. Only one of the first six tries was converted, but Salkinder made each of the four tries that followed worth five points, and so the score jumped rapidly from 20—0 to 40—0. E. Lassen, a tall and really fast runner on the left wing, scored King's third try and G. R. Livingstone the fourth. Lassen also had a share in the scoring of the latter try : it was his run and cross-kick that sent the ball, bouncing awkwardly, across to the right, behind the goal-posts, where a St. Thomas's man got first to the ball but allowed it to slip out of his hands. Livingstone thereupon touched down a try under his very nose. The score was 17—0 at half-time.

Although their tackling of the wing men improved in the second half, St. Thomas's had their goal-line crossed five times and at considerable cost owing to Salkinder's accurate place-kicking. Strokes scored one of these tries, J. V. Sutton, always one of the more prominent of the King's pack, obtained the next, J. H. Easton, the stand-off player, ran through to score the third, MacMyn seized the chance to score the fourth from a long and quick throw-in by Lassen, and the last-named himself raced over for the final try. St. Thomas's made more than one excellent effort to score a consolatory try, but invariably lost the ball when the goal-line was all but reached. Their most likely players appeared to be K. M. Robertson, on the left wing, and his partner, C. W. Maisey, each of whom possessed a good idea of the value of speed of manœuvre and of drawing the defence before passing the ball. St. Thomas's can look for more encouraging experiences than those of yesterday if they persist in playing their Rugby at top speed.

The teams were :—

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; A. Gilpin, F. C. Hayes, and F. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and A. B. Stokes, half-backs; D. J. MacMyn (captain), M. B. Salkinder, G. A. Barker, R. D. Harding, J. V. Sutton, G. R. Livingstone, M. L. Bynoe, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—R. E. Adam, back; C. N. Pulvertaft, C. J. P. Pearson, C. W. Maisey, and K. M. Robertson, three-quarter backs; B. L. Wolfe and J. H. Caverhill, half-backs; R. G. B. Gilbert, C. I. Tuckett, P. R. Graves, R. C. Williams, T. F. Miles, R. Stanley, E. J. Goldsmith, and P. Y. Hicks, forwards.

THE ARMY CUP

The Training Battalion, Royal Engineers, Chatham, beat the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment in the semi-final round of the Army Cup Competition at Bristol yesterday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to nothing.

The teams were :—

1ST BATTALION, DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.—Cpl. Goodwin, back; Lt. Dalrymple, Cpl. Baker, Lt. Orr, and Drummer Bentley, three-quarter backs; L./Cpl. Reed and Cpl. Townsend, half-backs; Pte. Dowan, Pte. Eyre, Lt. Reynolds, Pte. Annesley, Cpl. Foy, Cpl. Jones, Lt. Miles, and Lt. Browne, forwards.

TRAINING BATTALION R.E., CHATHAM.—Spr. Lambert, back; Cpl. Powell, Sec. Lt. Radcliffe, Lt. G. J. R. Orr, and Lt. Bickford, three-quarter backs; Lt. Kellett and Sec. Lt. Simpson, half-backs; Cpl. Wood, Spr. Goldfield, L./Sgt. Houghton, Cpl. Offord, Lt. Withers, Sec. Lt. Waller, and Sec. Lt. Morton, forwards.

WELLINGTON BEAT ETON

Wellington College beat Eton College at Wellington yesterday by three goals, a dropped goal, and two tries (25 points) to a goal (5 points).

The Wellington backs did very well. They had more of the ball than Eton, whose three-quarter backs were obviously accustomed to dealing with the stereotyped passing movements which they occasionally made themselves. Anything in the nature of a quick change of direction, a side step, or a feint pass, seemed to upset their calculations entirely, and, with the Wellington stand-off half opening up the game beautifully, and setting his three-quarter backs in motion well, the visitors' defence was not difficult to penetrate. They were fast, and they marked their men well, but if one was beaten a try was easy. Todd's quickness off the mark had much to do with Wellington's success. The forward play was hardly so good. Both sides packed badly and the ball was put into the scrummage with great difficulty. A less reliable back than Sykes, whose saving was a model of courage and accuracy, might have allowed the fierce rushes of the Eton forwards to have gained a greater measure of success, but there were seldom more than two or three forwards concerned in them, the rest being stragglers, and Sykes not only stopped them, but generally managed to clear. McKenna had the more difficult task and he did very well.

Wellington played towards the racket court in the first half, and attacked at once. It was not long before Hawkins, following up a short punt ahead by Todd, dribbled over for a try, which Girardet converted. There followed a beautiful round of passing, which ended in Girardet converting his own try. Eton retaliated, and attacked hard for some time before a sharp bout of passing left Peat with a clear run in. Atkinson-Clark converted this try, but Wellington went further ahead before half-time with a dropped goal by Todd and another try by Girardet. Kicking to touch formed a large part of Wellington's scheme for keeping their opponents on the defensive in the second half, but there were excellent handling movements by which Jones and Hawkins scored two more tries, one of which Girardet converted.

The teams were :—

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—E. A. Sykes, back; J. W. H. James, C. B. Dix, H. L. W. Jones, and W. J. R. Girardet, three-quarter backs; R. B. R. Todd and J. L. Van Breda, half-backs; J. A. C. Hawkins, J. C. Winchester, W. N. Cairns, A. M. M. Payne, C. H. Baker, J. R. H. Robertson, W. N. Hall, and D. F. Griffiths, forwards.

ETON COLLEGE.—D. McKenna, back; H. Peat, D. A. Hedley, the Hon. J. O. Scott-Ellis, and J. R. Maudsley, three-quarter backs; H. J. Keigwin and P. H. A. Brownrigg, half-backs; R. N. Payne, H. C. R. Gillman, P. N. Cooper, B. F. Thesiger, C. C. Atkinson-Clark, W. D. C. Erskin Crum, J. H. Liddle, and C. H. Villiers, forwards.

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*WELLINGTON ..	.. 25	ETON ..	.. 5
*LANCING ..	.. 32	MR. S. BELL'S XV.	.. 5
STORRINGTON COLLEGE	12	*LANCING II. ..	.. 3
*OUNDLE SCHOOL "A"	31	CAMPBELL MCLAREN OLD OUNDLEIANS "A"	.. 14

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Cambridge University (3.0).

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; H. J. B. Atkins, J. E. Giesen, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnston, three-quarter backs; C. H. Lowe (captain) and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; J. R. F. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, R. A. P. Hogbin, G. F. Lashmore, J. S. Batchelor, J. Kunaszky, T. L. S. Campbell, and P. Smith, forwards.

RICHMOND (Old Deer Park).—Middlesex v. Royal Air Force (3.0).

WOOLWICH.—Royal Military Academy v. Royal Naval College.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP.—FIRST ROUND REPLAY

WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Swinton (3.30).

ASSOCIATION

CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. Royal Air Force (3.30).

CIVIL SERVICE.—H. Flint (Post Office and Civil Service), goal; H. H. Gower (Pensions and Hayes) and L. F. Goldsmith (Post Office and Leyton), backs; D. MacDonald (Agriculture, Scotland, and Queen's Park), W. C. Chesar (S.E.D. and Brentford), and H. L. Webdale (I.R.D.), half-backs; J. McCree (Health and London Caledonians), F. W. Hawkings (Post Office and Leyton), A. R. Eagles (Post Office and Civil Service), J. A. Rustan (Post Office and Civil Service), and H. G. Atkele (Post Office), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—A/C. Claston (Uxbridge), goal; Cpl. Pond (Henlow) and A/C. Cripps (Netherseal), backs; Cpl. Redwin (Wood Dalton), Cpl. Robinson (Henlow), and A/C. Armstrong (Eastchurch), half-backs; F/O. Sleighthouse (Mt. Batten), A/C. Kelly (Henlow), L./A/C. Vernon (Halton), Sgt. Acquaroff (Worthydown), and A/C. Senbright (Bangalore), forwards.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

WEALDSTONE.—Middlesex v. Surrey.

SCHOOL MATCHES

RUGBY

Amuleforth v. Royal Tank Corps (away); Bedford v. St. Mary's Hospital ("A"; Birkenhead v. Liverpool (away); Bishop's Stortford College v. King's, Cambridge; Bloxham v. Warwick School; Blundell's v. R.N.E.C., Keyham; Bromsgrove v. Lincoln, Oxford; Chaysemore v. University College, Southampton (away); Cotton v. Ratcliffe College; Kilesmere v. Heaton Moor; H.M.S. Worcester v. Brockley; K.C.S., Wimbledon v. Surrey Wanderers; R.N.C., Dartmouth v. Paignton United; Rydal v. University of North Wales; St. George's, Harpenden v. London School of Economics (away); St. John's, Leatherhead v. Guy's Nomads; Wellington v. King's, Taunton; West Buckland v. Newton; Wrekin v. Harper Adams.

ASSOCIATION

Ardingly v. Casuals (mid-week).

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM V. MCCONACHY

The match between Lindrum and McConachy was continued at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday, when McConachy was leading by 108. The play in the afternoon went a little in favour of the New Zealand player, who scored 978 for an average of 89, while Lindrum made 911 for an average of 76.

Lindrum has not settled down yet in this match to produce the form which has made his reputation, but McConachy, if not so rapid in his progress or so perfect in his control, is a stroke player of such ability that he is just as interesting to watch. Lindrum increased a run of 71 (unfinished) to 104, and for over an hour his only break of any note was 223. It included a run of 84 cannons made from the top cushion and down the left side of the table in that simple way which enables Lindrum to make one of the most intricate phases of the game look quite the easiest. There was one stroke in the break which showed the real genius of the player. The three balls were placed near the middle pocket, the cue ball being outside. A slow run-through cannon or loser almost inevitably would have been prevented by a kiss. Lindrum studied the position carefully and made a forcing run-through loser by almost stunning the cue ball to enable the object white to rebound off the top shoulder of the middle pocket into balk and out again.

McConachy played with such scrupulous care that, although he scored freely, he appeared to be rather slow. He made breaks of 261, 144, 242 (48 cannons), and 233, in all of them showing very pronounced skill in the top-of-the-table game. He was a little unlucky on one or two occasions. McConachy had played a cannon rather sharply to leave himself position for a red winner, but the red had just enough strength to reach the pocket and go down, and this left him with a most difficult run-through cannon which he missed. He played very well, but most of the strokes he missed were comparatively easy. It is when the balls are running a little unfavourably that the real ability of a player is shown. McConachy made many very clever strokes, including one slow screw loser off the spot with a little check side that was made so delicately that the red ball only travelled as far as the middle pocket.

When this series of breaks had been completed McConachy had scored 904 while Lindrum was making 296, but the Australian player did nearly all the scoring afterwards. He tapped off a run of 54 cannons, and scored smoothly and easily in a break of 353 until the balls ran in a line along the top cushion. Lindrum missed, not unexpectedly, a most difficult run-through kiss cannon, but McConachy failed to make a run-through loser, and it was an expensive mistake. Scoring by all-round methods Lindrum added a break of 255, after which McConachy played out time with a run of 73 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were :—McConachy (in play), 2,766; Lindrum, 2,591.

The play in the evening went in favour of McConachy, who increased his lead to 723. He showed good form, scoring 1,276 for an average of 128, while Lindrum made 728 for an average of 73.

McConachy increased his unfinished break to 263, but he played with such care and stopped so many times to have specks of dust removed from the balls that he took 15 minutes to make the additional 190 points. For the next few visits neither player was seen at his best. Lindrum's highest runs for some time were 45, 34, and 76, while his opponent's only run of any note was 84, at the end of which he missed a *massé* cannon. When McConachy missed a thin loser, playing left-handed, at his next visit Lindrum had no hesitation in potting the white and leaving a double balk. McConachy was not able to score. He had to make the attempt, as the red was well placed, but he made the position still better for Lindrum, who made runs of 68 and 62 cannons in a very nice break of 407.

When Lindrum missed a very difficult cross-cushion cannon and nearly obtained a winner, McConachy gave one of the best displays of the match, making the first 500 break of the game. For brilliance of stroke play in some respects McConachy has no superior. His *massé* and screw strokes are made with remarkable ease, and the accuracy with which he makes the *massé* stroke is made all the more remarkable by the fact that he does not make the bridge in the ordinary way. McConachy's play at the top of the table was extremely good. He scored much faster than he had done before, and his strength was so good that he had completed the third hundred before the balls partly covered. McConachy made a very good run-through cannon, and he completed the fifth hundred with a particularly good *massé* cannon. He appeared likely to make a larger run, but lost position with his next stroke, and failed at a middle pocket screw loser when the break had realized 503.

The closing scores were :—McConachy (to play), 4,042; Lindrum, 3,319.

SMITH v. NEWMAN

During the afternoon session in the match between Smith and Newman at Edinburgh, yesterday, the former appealed to the referee for a new set of balls. This was granted, and towards the close of the session Smith made a fine break of 301 (unfinished). Newman's best breaks were 332 and 185, while Smith's other runs included 359 (full), 128, and 251. Smith scored 958 for an average of 147, and Newman totalled 702 and averaged 136.

The scores at the interval were :—Smith (in play), 2,807 ; Newman, 2,307.

The closing scores were :—Smith (in play), 3,900; Newman, 3,023.

DAVIS v. CARPENTER

Carpenter outpointed Davis during the afternoon session of yesterday's play in their match at Minehead. Carpenter scored 831, while Davis made only 253. Davis's only break of note was 101, while Carpenter made runs of 147 and 421.

The scores at the interval were :—Carpenter (receives 3,000) (in play), 4,486 ; Davis, 2,015.

The closing scores were :—Carpenter (in play), 5,060 ; Davis, 2,742.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

Play was resumed in the Stock Exchange handicap yesterday at Simpson's, Cheapside, when D. F. Brown (scratch) beat C. T. Golding (scratch) by 104 points in a third round heat. Both players are previous winners of the handicap, the former in 1903 and the latter in 1920. The scores were :—D. F. Brown, 250; C. T. Golding, 146.

HOCKEY

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL MATCH

The East gained their third successive victory in the series of women's territorial matches yesterday, when they beat the North, at Lincoln, by four goals to one.

The game was played at a fast pace, but the passing by the Northern forwards was inaccurate. They were persistently attacking, but their movements were generally broken up by the Eastern defence. The East took an early lead when a shot by Mrs. Cook was deflected into the net by Miss Hughes, and they went further ahead when Miss Swann scored just before half-time. The North scored a goal just after the interval, when Miss Whitnall hit a goal, but the East rallied and Mrs. Stedman scored with a hard drive and later Miss Harris added a fourth goal.

The teams were :—

EAST.—Miss Anderson (Kent), goal; Miss Knott (Kent) and Miss Doman (Kent), backs; Miss Cattell (Kent), Miss Swann (Essex), and Miss Blaxland (Hertfordshire), half-backs; Miss Pick (Lincolnshire), Miss Harris (Essex), Mrs. Stedman (Kent), Mrs. Cook (Cambridgeshire), and Miss Cooke (Kent), forwards.

NORTH.—Miss Arnold (Durham), goal; Miss Morgan (Durham) and Miss Hughes (Lancashire), backs; Mrs. Foster (Lancashire), Miss Wishart (Lancashire), and Miss Clarke (Lancashire), half-backs; Miss Scott (Durham), Miss Goldsworth (Lancashire), and Miss Whitnall (Lancashire), Miss Horner (Lancashire), and Miss Bower (Lancashire), forwards.

Trinity College, Oxford, beat Rugby, at Rugby, yesterday, by three goals to two.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

ALDERSHOT.—The Army v. Royal Air Force.
DARTFORD.—Kent v. Hertfordshire.
MERTON ABBEY.—Sussex v. Buckinghamshire.
CHIPPENHAM.—Wiltshire v. Berkshire.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Derbyshire v. Staffordshire.
BRISTOL.—Bristol University v. Reading University.
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham University v. Nottingham University.
FALLOWFIELD.—Manchester University v. Liverpool University.
CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. Royal Navy and Royal Marines.
BARNES.—College of St. Mark and St. John v. East London College.
EPSOM.—Epsom v. Owls (Camberley).
WEMBLEY.—Imperial College v. King's College.
WEMBLEY.—Middlesex Hospital v. Trinity Hall (Cambridge).
GREENWICH.—R.N.C. (Greenwich) v. U.S. (Portsmouth).
ALDERSHOT.—Royal Engineers v. R.M.C. (Sandhurst).
RAMSGATE.—St. Lawrence College (Ramsgate) v. R.M.A. (Woolwich).
WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. Colchester Garrison.
PERIVALE.—University College v. University College Hospital.
CAMBERLEY.—Staff College (Camberley) v. Hendon.
OXFORD.—Keble College (Oxford) v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

LONDON GAZETTE
TUESDAY, FEB. 11

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 6

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts. with seny. stated :—R. G. Tosswill (Aug. 1, 1929); C. F. Rawnsley (Feb. 1).

Cd. Gunners to be Lieuts. with seny. stated :—T. Lynch (Dec. 29, 1929) ; J. W. J. Drakey, M.B.E. (Dec. 31, 1929); J. Blake (Jan. 2); H. J. Epworth, D.S.C. (Jan. 13).

Act. Sub-Lieut. C. J. Grenfell to be Sub-Lieut. with seny. of March 16, 1929.

Act. Sub-Lieuts. to be Sub-Lieuts. with seny. stated :—N. E. Quill, M. S. Townsend (June 16, 1929).

Act. Mates to be Mates with seny. stated :—S. L. B. Maybury, H. J. Caldwell (Dec. 1, 1928).

FEBRUARY 7

R.N.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Rendall, D.S.O., placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Comdr. (Feb. 1).

FEBRUARY 8

R.N.

Cd. Engr. F. Tarrant to be Lieut. (E.) (Feb. 8); Lieut. H. J. Hamsher placed on Retd. List at own request (Feb. 6).

R.N.R.

Cd. Engr. N. E. Calder placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Lieut. (Feb. 5); Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. G. G. Stanbury placed on Retired List with rank of Payr. Comdr. (Feb. 8).

FEBRUARY 11

R.N.

Cd. Engr. G. Hercn placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (E.) (Feb. 11).

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 11

Col. H. F. E. MacMahon, C.B.E., M.C., Ind. Army, is apptd. A.D.C. to the King, vice Col. S. F. Musprratt, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (promoted) (June 9, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 30, 1929.)

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Col. G. Harding, D.S.O., Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Malta (Feb. 9).

Lt.-Col. G. A. D. Harvey, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, War Office (Feb. 11).

Maj. J. W. L. Scott, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Dep. Asst. Dir.-Gen., A. Med. Servs., War Office (Feb. 11).

Capt. E. J. Kayner, M.B., R. Signals, A.D.C. to the Govr.-Gen. and C.-in-C., Dominion of Canada (Jan. 30).

The follg. appts. are made :—

Bt. Lt.-Col. H. J. Simson, M.C., R. Scots, to be Mil. Attaché (G.S.O.), Tokyo (Jan. 25).

Maj. W. B. Purdon, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C., to be Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, War Office (Feb. 11).

Maj. A. D. Stirling, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C., to be Dep. Asst. Dir.-Gen., A. Med. Servs., War Office (Feb. 11).

Capt. W. T. Sargeaunt, R. Tank Corps, to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Northern Comd. (Feb. 1).

Capt. H. R. Hall, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., from Staff Capt., to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, War Office (Feb. 7).

Lt. C. V. R. Blundell-Hollinshed-

Parliament

COTTON TRADE AND SILK DUTIES

MR. SNOWDEN'S ATTITUDE

"NO INTIMIDATION"

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

On the motion of LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, a committee was appointed to consider the Standing Orders of the House and the Rules of Debate. The following were appointed on the committee:—The Lord President of the Council, the Chairman of Committees (the Earl of Donoughmore), the Marquess of Salisbury, Earl Beauchamp, and Archbishop Lord Davidson.

Their Lordships rose at 22 minutes past 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, FEB. 11

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

"RED BIDDY"

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (Fife, W.), in reply to Mr. MCELWEE (Hulme, Lab.), said:—I am informed that an alcoholic concoction commonly known as "Red Biddy" is being increasingly consumed in the poorer areas in certain districts of Scotland. I am advised that it has a most serious effect on the health of the consumer and am having the matter fully inquired into.

PRICE OF SILVER

EFFECT ON COTTON TRADE

Replying to Mr. TOUT (Sowerby, Lab.), Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), said:—The fall in the price of silver, which lowers purchasing power in the Far East, is, I am informed, a contributory cause of the present unemployment in the cotton industry of Lancashire, and it is one of the reasons for the recent increase in the number of persons recorded as unemployed. I would invite my hon. friend's attention to the statement which I recently made in Manchester with regard to the cooperation of the City in the reorganisation of industry. I have since had further consultations with representatives of the cotton trade and I am glad to state that the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, on which all sections are represented, has the matter under active consideration. I have every reason to believe that the different sections of the cotton industry will make the fullest possible use of the opportunity which is thus offered.

Mr. SAMUEL.—Does that mean that the right hon. gentleman has had some conferences with the City to put up the price of silver in order that it should be a higher purchasing power?

Mr. THOMAS.—No; it does not mean anything of the kind. It means exactly what I have said, that, owing to the fall in the price of silver, cotton has been affected, and I am negotiating with the cotton trade to see how far we can mitigate the effects.

FALL IN RAW WOOL PRICES

Replying to Mr. STAMFORD (Leeds, W., Lab.), Mr. THOMAS said:—I am aware that the prices of raw wool have declined sharply. A decline of this kind normally produces an increase of unemployment in the industry, as buyers wait to see at what level prices will stabilize. This factor, which is outside the control of the Government, will, I hope, prove to be temporary in its effect.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF TRUCE

GOVERNMENT OPTIMISM

Replying to Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.), Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said:—Changes in duties on individual commodities are, of course, frequent, but the most important tariff revisions of a wider range which have been made or proposed since the tariff truce was first suggested—namely, those in Australia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey—have in each case been mainly in an upward direction. I should add that in most of these cases preparations for the revision were already in progress when the suggestion of a truce was first mooted.

Mr. SAMUEL.—Why has the right hon. gentleman omitted to tell us if any of the tariffs have been lowered, and is he now satisfied of the mischief he has done by his ill-timed proposal? Mr. GRAHAM.—Not in the very least; I am still optimistic regarding next week's meeting at Geneva. SIR H. O'NEILL (Antrim, U.) asked if the tariff truce was the definite considered policy of the Government or whether it was still merely the suggestion of Mr. Graham. Mr. GRAHAM.—It is the considered policy of the Government.

Mr. W. GRAHAM, replying to Mr. A. M. SAMUEL, said that the Government had accepted the League of Nations' invitation to attend the forthcoming Conference, and would do what they could to ensure its success. He did not share the apprehensions on this subject expressed by the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. SAMUEL.—Does the right hon. gentleman not see that the persons he hoped to help have told him that he is doing more harm than good? Mr. GRAHAM said that he thought that many of these bodies had misunderstood the purpose of his proposal.

Replying to a further question by Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. GRAHAM said that, as he had indicated, certain tariffs had been increased since the proposal was made for a tariff truce, but only in one or two cases could it be said that those increases had any bearing at all on next week's conference at Geneva.

Replying to Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) Mr. W. Graham said that the proposal for a tariff truce with a view to the subsequent initiation of negotiations for the reduction of duties was put forward at the last Assembly of the League of Nations on his initiative, in order to give practical effect to the unanimous recommendation of the World Economic Conference of 1927 that steps should be taken to remove or diminish tariff barriers. The British delegation at the Conference in question comprised representatives of all the bodies mentioned by the hon. member—namely, the Trades Union Congress, Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries.

AUSTRALIA AND NAVAL REDUCTION

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), who asked whether he consulted the Australian Government with regard to the latest reduction in cruisers and destroyers before the announcement of the reduction, said:—The answer is in the negative. His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia are, however, fully apprised of the general considerations of policy on which the decision of his Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom was based.

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY asked whether the Prime Minister was aware of the great uneasiness and anxiety in regard to the cutting down of the number of cruisers and destroyers and whether he could not take some steps to consult the Dominions. Mr. MACDONALD.—So far as I am concerned, I am aware of exactly the opposite. (Ministerial cheers.)

BISHOPS AND THE PRAYER-BOOK

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether he contemplated legislation to take away from the Lords Spiritual their existing rights as legislators.

Mr. MACDONALD.—The answer is in the negative. Mr. THURTLE asked whether Mr. MacDonald had taken into consideration, in coming to his decision, the fact that the Bishops by their attitude on the Deposited Prayer-book were flouting the expressed will of Parliament. No answer was given.

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying to Miss LEE (Lanarkshire, N., Lab.), said the cost of an allowance of 5s. a week to all children under 15 years of age would be £140,000,000 a year. (Opposition laughter.)

Miss LEE asked what percentage of that sum went to the children whose parents already had allowances on income-tax. Mr. SNOWDEN.—That has been deducted from the figure I have given.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—Is that the highest figure that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could possibly put on the question? Mr. SNOWDEN.—That is the exact figure. (Laughter.)

THE SILK DUTIES

MR. CHURCHILL AND MR. SNOWDEN

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had received a resolution from the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association stating that, owing to the uncertainty caused by the threatened removal of the duties on silk and artificial silk, trade in fabrics containing silk and artificial silk had been almost entirely suspended; that thousands of looms in Lancashire were, as a consequence, now idle; requesting that the duties be retained and asking for a statement to that effect to be made at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. SNOWDEN answered by referring to a previous statement which he had made on the subject.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman intend to keep those important trades in harassing uncertainty from motives of personal vanity and arrogance? (Ministerial cries of "Withdraw" and Unionist cheers.)

The SPEAKER said the right hon. gentleman was not entitled to impute motives. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. THURTLE.—May I ask, Mr. Speaker, whether, as the right hon. gentleman has imputed personal motives, he should be asked to withdraw?

There were renewed cries of "Withdraw" from the Ministerial benches, when Mr. CHURCHILL again rose. He said:—"May I say that, of course, I am not imputing interested motives, but only temperamental motives." (Laughter.)

Mr. COCKS (Broxtowe, Lab.).—May I ask whether it is in order to have these exhibitions of jealousy? (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. HACKING asked if Mr. Snowden was aware that the traders of Manchester had completely changed their views.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—There is nothing that has detracted from the value of the satisfaction which was expressed to me by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce upon the statement which I made in December. I believe it is a fact that 14 men met in an upper room in King-street, Manchester, and passed a resolution asking that the duties should not be repealed, and that next morning one of the Tory newspapers came out with a cross-page headline, in inch type, "Lancashire Declares for Protection." (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. HACKING asked whether Mr. Snowden was aware of the speech of the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the preceding day, and that his (Mr. Snowden's) action was solely responsible for thousands of people being out of work.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am aware of the continuous propaganda that is being carried on with regard to those duties and also of the intimidation. But if those who are conducting this propaganda think they are going to impress me by this they are greatly mistaken. I had an experience of this during the time the McKenna duties were under discussion five years ago which will last me for a lifetime.

SIR R. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the Lord Privy Seal is among his intimidators? (Laughter.)

SUGAR DUTIES

MR. SNOWDEN'S ATTITUDE

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.), who asked whether he was now prepared to give any declaration of policy on the sugar duties, said:—No, Sir.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS asked whether it was a fact that the noble lord who went out to the West Indies had made a statement in which he said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was ignorant of the facts of the trade when he made his declaration of policy in July.

The SPEAKER ruled this supplementary question out of order.

Mr. HANNON asked Mr. Snowden whether, in view of the uncertainty and uneasiness prevailing throughout the West Indies, he would give an assurance that the preferential arrangement already operative in relation to Empire sugar would be maintained.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—As I stated in the debate on the Address last July, so long as the existing duties upon which preferences are given are in operation those preferences will be maintained.

Mr. HANNON asked whether Mr. Snowden would make some statement indicating his intention to give stabilization to this industry and prevent disaster. Mr. SNOWDEN.—The statement to which I have just referred was to the effect that, so long as the sugar duty was maintained, the preference would be maintained. [illegible] am not prepared to go.

Mr. HANNON.—Will the right hon. gentleman maintain the sugar duty? Mr. SNOWDEN replied that the hon. member had better wait and see.

CREDITS FOR CONSUMERS

Mr. HANNON asked whether Mr. Snowden could state the details of the scheme completed by the Bank of England, with the approval of the Treasury, to give financial support to a trust which provided credits for consumers for the purchase by instalments of useful and necessary articles; if he had examined the credit survey of the United States Department of Commerce on similar operations in America; and if his Majesty's Government had decided to encourage the extension of credit on this plan in Great Britain.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I was not informed of the details of the scheme, which was of a private character and did not require the approval of the Treasury. I understand, however, that it is designed mainly to assist manufacturers and distributors to develop the sale of their products and in my opinion it is on that account to be welcomed. The survey mentioned in the second part of the question has not been brought to my attention.

CANADIAN WHEAT

STATEMENT BY BRITISH MILLERS

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol Central, Lab.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether his attention had been drawn to reports circulating in Canada that millers in this country were conducting an organized campaign against the purchase of Canadian wheat, and whether he proposed to take any action in the matter in view of the possible reactions on his schemes for the development of trade with Canada.

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby).—Yes, Sir. In conference with the National Association of Millers of Great Britain and Ireland yesterday I drew attention to these reports. The best answer I can make is to read to the House the following message which the association authorized me to make public both in this country and in Canada:—"The National Association of Millers of Great Britain and Ireland have heard with amazement of reports circulating in Canada that there is organized opposition in Great Britain to the purchasing of Canadian wheat. These reports are entirely contrary to the facts. The millers of this country are always anxious to purchase Canadian wheat provided that prices are at approximately world parity, and the suggestion that there is any conspiracy against Canadian interests is absurd." (Hear, hear.) I also understand that the representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool now in Europe have cabled an emphatic denial of these reports to Canada. (Hear, hear.)

VALUATION OF RAILWAYS

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), presented a Bill to amend the law relating to the valuation for rating purposes of hereditaments occupied by railway companies.

SAFEGUARDING DUTIES

THE SPEAKER AND A PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL

Mr. DIXEY (Penrith and Cockermouth, U.) asked for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the period of time during which the duties on motor-cars, &c., under section 3 of the Finance Act, 1925, as amended by the Finance Act, 1926, should remain. He said the duties were those known as the McKenna duties and the safeguarding duties. It was a monstrous thing that to-day a large number of trades employing considerable numbers of men did not know whether the duties were to continue during the next 12 months. This state of uncertainty was having a very bad effect on the trade and employment of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken a disastrous stand in declining to tell the traders what he proposed to do in regard to the duties. The right hon. gentleman had it in his power to remove the amount of despair which prevailed among the people employed in the artificial silk trade, the motor trades, and the Sheffield cutlery trade. Every one of those trades had applied to the right hon. gentleman for a continuance of the duties and had received no reply. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was such a theoretical free-trader that he would not part with one iota of his principle even to better thousands of people in this country. (Ministerial ironical laughter.) The Bill proposed the limitation of the duties to 12 months and that three months' notice must be given before the duties were determined. For his part, though he was a keen safeguarder and protectionist, he would rather hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer announce that the duties would be taken off than that the present state of uncertainty should continue. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN said he opposed the motion. It was an abuse of the 10-minutes rule which allowed a member to introduce a Bill; for he did not believe a Bill of this kind had ever been submitted under that rule. He also contended that the Bill was out of order, being an anticipation of the Budget, and an attempt to amend the Finance Act.

The SPEAKER pointed out that under the Standing Orders the Speaker was given the alternative to put the question either that leave be given to bring in the Bill, or that the debate be now adjourned. The power of putting the latter question had not been very often used in recent years by the Speaker, the last occasion being in 1905. In these matters it was the duty of the Speaker to take into consideration the intention of the Standing Order under which members had the privilege of introducing Bills under what was called the Ten-Minutes Rule, and he had come to the conclusion, after considerable thought, that this particular Bill was not the kind of Bill which the House had in its mind when it passed the Order. Therefore he would make use of the power which the Standing Order gave him and put the question: "That this debate be now adjourned."

The motion was carried by 262 votes to 113—majority, 149.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLITION BILL

Mr. BENSON (Chesterfield, Lab.), in asking leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of corporal punishment, said he regarded corporal punishment, particularly the use of the "cat," as old-fashioned and thoroughly out of date, a method which came from the days when the whole penal code was merely a system of mutilation and torture. Flogging was rationalized brutality. (Hear, hear and "Oh.") Apart from offences against prison discipline, the only two Acts under which the "cat" could be administered to-day were the Garotting Act for robbery with violence and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1912 for procuration and living on the immoral earnings of women. (Opposition cheers.) Both those Acts were passed in moments of panic and hysteria and were not the result of careful consideration. Without either admitting or denying that flogging was a deterrent, he contended that there were far better deterrents which were free from the grave evils associated with flogging. Ninety-five per cent. of floggings were inflicted under the Garotting Act. But there was no greater amount of robbery with violence in Scotland, where that Act did not apply, than there was here. Flogging had been abolished in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, and the United States with the exception of two States. To vote for the continuation of flogging would be to say that of all peoples the English alone required the crack of the whip for the maintenance of order, decency, and law.

SIR H. O'NEILL (Antrim, U.) agreed that corporal punishment was a terrible and fearful punishment, but it was inflicted for terrible and fearful crimes. (Cheers.) There were people who committed the most appalling crimes, and in any criminal code that was to stand the test of time they must maintain the power in the last resort to inflict terrible punishment. During the troubles in Ireland armed raids were prevalent. That outbreak of crime was crushed in the North of Ireland by an emergency Act legalizing flogging for these crimes.

Leave to bring in the Bill was granted by 226 votes to 164—majority, 62.

COAL MINES BILL

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) moved an amendment to Clause 10 (Power to constitute Coal Mines National Industrial Board and functions thereof) to provide that the Board might fix a minimum wage for all grades of mine workers provided that this wage was not less than the highest rate for that grade in any district. He said that the amendment should be considered in conjunction with another to provide that there should be a national pool into which profitable areas would put their surplus and out of which might be taken amounts that would add to the payment of better living conditions in the mining districts generally.

The Bill seemed to aim at turning what was the bad debt of the mining industry into a real asset. Then surely, if the power of the State was going to be lent to the mining industry to make it a profitable business concern, at least the State had the right to declare that every man in the industry should have a decent living wage. While in 1924 there were 1,136,600 men in the industry earning weekly wages amounting to £3,050,000, by 1928 the numbers employed had dropped to 896,000 and the wages had dropped to £1,880,000. This meant that from 1924 to 1928 the average weekly wage had dropped from £2 13s. 6d. to £2 2s., and since 1928 the conditions had not improved, but in certain districts had got worse. Was he to be told that the House was impotent to make any contribution towards getting them out of that situation? At the very basis of the way to better industrial conditions, at the very foundation of a cure for unemployment, they must improve the purchasing power of the mass of the people. With an average wage of £2 2s. a week the miners were very bad consumers indeed and were not making their proper contribution to the general trade and business of the country.

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.) seconded the amendment.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said that no two persons in the House or in the country had ever been able to agree as to what a reasonable standard of living was, and until agreement was reached upon that it was silly to ask the Wages Board to set up a standard.

Miss LEE (Lanark, N., Lab.) said that there was no safeguard against reductions in miners' wages unless this amendment was inserted.

Mr. BATEY (Spennymoor, Lab.) supported the amendment.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION

Mr. TURNER, Secretary of the Mines Department (Batley and Morley), said that nobody disagreed with the idea of a living wage, but the best way to get it was to have a strong trade union organization. It was true that the miners had the finest organization of that kind in the past, but it was not so strong now. It would not be possible to put into operation the proposal contained in the amendment. The function of the National Board was not to make decisions, but to give recommendations, and by bringing the parties together try to arrive at the best settlement possible by negotiation. Moreover, each district had its own traditions and methods, and it would be impossible to impose a common rule on all. He would go the whole distance with the supporters of the amendment for the setting up of a living wage for every person in this country in a year of 52 weeks. But was the House willing to go that length? (Ministerial cheers, and some Ministerial cries, "Why not?")

Mr. MAXTON said the House could be given the opportunity of a free vote on the merits of the proposal by the procedure of not putting on the Government Whips for the division.

Mr. TURNER said he could not agree to that suggestion. The Government opposed the amendment.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said the amendment was utterly inconsistent with the Bill. It introduced a new element—the fixing of a national compulsory wage. If anything had been proved beyond a shadow of doubt in relation to the coal industry, it was that no national standard could be fixed, so widely did the districts differ. The hon. member would, by this amendment, add nothing to the purchasing power of the miners. The only way in which that could be done was to encourage those industries which were the miners' best customers.

Mr. LOGAN (Liverpool, Scotland Division, Lab.) said he was not afraid to face the issue of the "dearer coal Bill" if it meant that the House would do justice to the miners in regard to the living wage.

SIR A. LAMBERT WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) said that the great argument against the amendment was that either they would pay men in Yorkshire a minimum wage infinitely less than an undertaking there could afford to pay or compel the closing down of most of the older pits in Northumberland and Durham.

Mr. WHEATLEY (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.) hoped they had not heard the last word from the Government in the speech of the Minister of Mines. If the Government did not take off the Whips for the division on this amendment they would have no right to go to the country and blame either the Liberals or the Conservatives for the refusal to insert these provisions in the Bill. It had always been the claim of the miners that the wage should be a national and not a district wage. Power should be given to impose a levy; levies were being imposed for all sorts of purposes, and no better case could be made for a levy than in this matter. The miners should be given security for a minimum standard of life. When the nation was making great sacrifices to stabilize the coal industry and to make it possible for the owners to carry on, and when the State was prepared to give away millions which could not be calculated through the increased price of coal that must result from the Bill, the Labour Government ought not lightly to pass by the modest demands made by members behind them on behalf of the miners.

Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.) said that he congratulated the Government on their courage and strength of mind in resisting, in the interests of economic sanity, the specious suggestions of members who won the election by such promises. Every one would like to see an increase in wages all round, but it was not what they wanted, but what they could get.

MINER MEMBER'S OPPOSITION

Mr. D. GRAHAM (Hamilton, Lab.) said that the group of members who had brought forward this amendment might take it for granted that the Miners' Federation knew their own business. (Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—Thanks very much.) The Miners' Federation did not require to be told their business by experts outside the miners. They had already discussed this matter with the Government and had come to an honourable understanding with the Government. They were standing by that arrangement. The hon. member for North Lanark (Miss Lee) apparently only went occasionally to her constituency; he went to his every week.

Mr. KIRKWOOD.—And you are seldom here.

Mr. D. GRAHAM.—I am here more often than you and I am more use when I am here. (Cheers and laughter.) I have to deal with miners.

Mr. COVE (Aberavon, Lab.).—Are you against a living wage?

Mr. D. GRAHAM.—If anybody has done anything to further the claims of the working classes to a living wage it is the miners. This amendment—he continued—might have the effect of preventing them getting anything at all. He did not want to impute impure motives to his hon. friends.

Mr. KIRKWOOD.—Because you cannot.

Mr. D. GRAHAM.—I could in some cases. (Laughter.) What the miners were asking for in this Bill—he proceeded—was a reduction in working hours, and they were trying to arrange it in a way that would make a reduction of wages unnecessary. For that purpose they had agreed to an extension of the period after the passing of this Bill before the 7½-hour day came into operation. If the Government could see their way to put this amendment into the Bill he would not have any objection, but he was not prepared to follow a line that would probably prevent the miners from getting the reduction of hours on which they had set their hearts. They would see to the question of wages afterwards. He appealed to his friends to withdraw the amendment.

"FALSE HOPES"

Mr. W. GRAHAM said that from the beginning of these negotiations they were necessarily in close touch with the Mining Association, on the one side, and the Miners' Federation, on the other, and in due course they arrived at an agreement with the Miners' Federation regarding this portion of the Bill. It was true that the miners urged that it would be a very great thing if there could be a Minimum Wage Act, but there was an agreement regarding this portion of the legislation and no objection was taken to the proposals in the Bill. Hon. members, in supporting the Government that night, were not going to be put in the position of having the charge brought against them that they were opposed to a minimum wage for miners, because that was not the proposition. Even if the amendment were imported into the Bill, there was not one iota of a guarantee or promise that they could put it into practice. Even if they arrived at an amount, it was only a paper proposition, and his hon. friends would not be truly serving the mining community by putting into an Act of Parliament anything which raised false hopes that could not be fulfilled. The proposal would greatly enlarge the field of unemployment in many of the coal areas, if, in fact, it did not destroy the export trade which was now struggling to recovery. All that the Minimum Wage Acts did was to set up the machinery for determining a minimum wage. That machinery existed to an appreciable extent in the districts to-day, and he hoped that in the near future it would be possible for the House to approach other legislation dealing with the coalmines, which was certainly the intention of the Government, and to consider whether they could lay down a sound and practical scheme for determining minimum wages. They would then achieve it on business-like lines, with the cooperation of the Miners' Federation, the miners' members, and, he hoped, of Parliament, but they would never do it by putting this amendment into this Bill, attached to the National Industrial Board.

Mr. MAXTON asked if the right hon. gentleman was giving a promise to introduce minimum wage legislation in a reasonable time, or was he merely promising further legislation and the consideration of the minimum wage?

Mr. GRAHAM said he had no authority to give any undertaking regarding future legislation. What he did say was that the Government had many other problems in the coalfields to consider. In due course, if the present Government was spared, other legislation would be promoted, and he expressed the personal hope that at that time and as a result of prior discussions, they might be able to incorporate a clause dealing with the method of regulating wages. That was his hope, but it was not higher than a hope in the present debate.

Mr. T. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), moved the closure, which was carried by 273 votes to 156—majority 117.

The House then divided on the amendment, which was rejected by 313 votes to 21.

An amendment moved by SIR S. ROBERTS (Sheffield, Ecclesall, U.) to omit the provision enabling the National Board to sit in two or more divisions and to sit with assessors was accepted by the Government and agreed to.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) moved to add to subsection (6) a provision that any person guilty of disclosing any information "obtained by the National Board in course of a reference to them, which is not available otherwise than through evidence given during the reference, except with the consent of the secretary of the trade union or of the owner of the undertaking in question," should be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100.

Mr. TURNER intervened while the hon. member was still speaking to say that the Government accepted the amendment.

Mr. KELLY asked whether he had heard aright that the Government were prepared to accept the suggestion that anyone who happened to impart, either with intention or incautiously, a piece of information obtained at this Board was to be liable to a fine of £100?

Mr. TURNER.—It is not to exceed £100. The penalty at common law is up to two years' imprisonment.

Mr. KELLY said the way in which that House was prepared to create offences and impose penalties was astounding, but he really was amazed that a Government of his own party should have accepted such an amendment as this. He did not expect that that was going to happen.

The amendment was agreed to.

THE BOARD AND DISTRICT AGREEMENTS

On the question that the clause as amended stand part of the Bill,

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) said he looked upon this clause as upon the rest of the Bill—as undesirable. The setting up of a National Board by this clause would bring in an outside body which would disturb the harmony that had existed for a considerable time in the industry. District agreements had worked with a considerable amount of success.

Mr. TURNER said that one of the big weaknesses in the coal industry of recent years had been the lack of organized machinery to bring the owners and the employees together to discuss wages, hours, and conditions. Every other big industry had its conciliation machinery. The question had been raised whether the Board would interfere with present agreements. Quite frankly, he foresaw in some parts of the country, when the three months after the passage of the Bill into law had lapsed, that agreements would expire automatically by the rearrangement of the hours of labour. If they did not he imagined that one side or the other would, as they could, give a month's notice to conclude the agreement. He wanted to see machinery in existence before the agreements expired, so that, if there were a breakdown in negotiations and a settlement could not be reached in a district, that would not lead to a lock-out or strike. This proposal had yet to receive the assent or cooperation of the owners, and he hoped before the Bill became law that the Mining Association and the coalowners generally, as well as the Miners' Federation and the 15 other organizations connected with mining, would try to forget the past and do their utmost to lay the foundations of new machinery that would preserve peace and order and would give good conditions and decent profits in the industry.

Mr. GRAHAM, replying to COMMODORE KING, said that apparently the position was that to the Board would be sent any agreement which was negotiated for the first time and on which the parties had not reached a definite conclusion in the district. As regarded existing agreements he understood that the agreements in the districts carried with them their own machinery for interpretation and the rest, and there was, of course, a desire to preserve them. He would not like to say the final word on this question to-night, and if he found there was any difficulty, or if the representatives of the owners or the Miners' Federation would like reconsideration of the matter, he would look into it before the Report stage. If it was found desirable he would take the appropriate steps then.

In the course of further debate,

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) said that the only difference between the two sides of the House was as to the best method of securing conciliation in the coal industry. One of the things promised by the Labour Party at the General Election was that there should be a national wages agreement in the coal industry. After the election the Government found that they could not carry out this pledge, and offered this board as a compromise. One objection he saw to the proposal was that very valuable work in conciliation had been done by the district boards, and many disputes had been prevented by those boards. The decisions of those boards would inevitably be prejudiced by the fact that there was still a further court of appeal. On the national board there would be representatives of the two large organizations which had fought each other and that would not tend towards peace. He would prefer district boards on which the two sides would be likely to understand each other.

Mr. G. MACDONALD (Ince, Lab.) said he was convinced that the Bill was a large step towards bringing peace to an industry that had not known peace for many years. (Hear, hear.)

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said he felt sure that the clause was put forward with the best intentions, but the risks it involved were greater than its benefits were likely to be. He was going to vote against the clause, not because he was opposed to conciliation machinery, but because he thought that on the whole the clause might work against district agreements. The President of the Board of Trade having indicated earlier in the debate that he proposed in the future to introduce minimum wage legislation they had a right to ask him what the legislation was that he intended to introduce and what it was proposed that it should cover. If this industry needed one thing above all others it was rest from legislation.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said the Royal Commission on the coal industry came to the conclusion that there ought to be a National Board representative of the two parties, with possibly a third element, to take into account national considerations that would arise in the determination of wages and other conditions of employment. They found that no fewer than 30 great industries had such National Boards; that, in fact, were the mining industry to exclude itself it would stand alone in our industrial system. The clause was right and wise in not proposing any method of statutory enforcement of the Board's decisions; they must be left to the voluntary enforcement of the parties concerned. The impartial element, representing the nation as a whole, could not but be a valuable factor in determining the difficult questions that would come before the Board, for they would have no interest in the matter except to secure peace and prosperity in the coal industry.

Mr. GRAHAM, replying to SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER, said that the remark to which the right hon. gent'eman had called attention was nothing more than a reference to points in the coal industry which might be the subject of legislation at some future date. He expressly said that there was no promise of that and no question of date or anything of that kind.

The closure having been carried by 260 votes to 117 the clause was added to the Bill.

Progress was reported.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) called attention to the policy of the Government with regard to the preference on sugar. He said that since Mr. Snowden announced in his speech during the debate on the Address his intention of sweeping away all protectionist duties on food, a noble lord had been sent out by the Government to the West Indies to investigate the position there. That noble lord had reported to the Colonial Office on the matter, and the report had been in the Colonial Office for a month. Nothing, however, had been heard of it, but they knew what was contained in the report because the noble lord had expressed his views and stated that the over-production of sugar was produced by tariffs and subsidies, and that it was quite impossible for producers of sugar not supported by a subsidy to carry on at an economic rate. Was it too much to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the Government to make some statement of policy and to repair some of the damage which his ill-advised words had caused?

DR. MORGAN (Camberwell, N.W., Lab.) urged that this question should be dealt with in no spirit of partisanship. There was an attempt on the part of those members who were in favour of protection to exploit the position of the West Indian Colonies. He hoped that the Government would issue the report immediately. They knew that it was the intention of the Government to give help to the Colonies, but they did not know what form it was to take.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), who replied, said the substance of the complaint which had been made against the Government was that they had not published a report which had only been in their hands for a few days, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not prepared to anticipate his Budget statement. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated his Budget, there would be unfortunate consequences. No one should imagine that he (the Speaker) or Mr. Snowden intended to add anything that night to the statement which had already been made on the subject of the sugar duty. If Mr. Snowden had any statement to make, he would make it when the Budget was introduced.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) expressed surprise at the line of defence which had been adopted by the Government. Mr. Snowden went out of his way last year to stir up fears in industry, and it was absurd that the Government should now take refuge behind the rule, as to the Budget not being anticipated, which they had broken. Owing to their fanatical and pedantic belief in obsolete doctrines—(Ministerial laughter)—the Government preferred to make speeches to the gallery rather than to think of British industry and production.

The House stood adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Lord Monkswell, question on the management of British railways.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Private members' motions: Mr. P. Oliver, housing development; Mr. Ramsbotham, postal, telegraphic, and telephone services.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

SIR J. ANDERSON ON THE ALTERNATIVE

Sir John Anderson, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Home Office, discussing an alternative if capital punishment were abolished, before a Select Committee on Capital Punishment at the House of Commons yesterday, said that the only one would be a long term of imprisonment. To any proposal, however, that a special type of imprisonment should be instituted as the penalty for murder, there would be strong objections on administrative grounds.

Replying to Mr. CULVERWELL, a member of the Committee, Sir John Anderson said that he did not know whether sterilization of murderers had been adopted in some countries.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir John Power).—I believe in some of the states in America they have got powers of sterilization, but they are not enforced.

Sir John Anderson said that he knew of no cases of men now in prison for murder who, while certifiably insane, had tendencies which made their release a matter of anxiety.

Mr. CULVERWELL.—Do you mean that there are people with insane tendencies who are executed?—Not with insane tendencies, but with abnormally violent or brutal dispositions.

SIR GERVAIS RENTOUL asked on what ground public opinion would be against transportation as a possible alternative to the death penalty. Sir John Anderson.—Sentimental grounds very largely. Even to-day when prisoners are sent to places like Dartmoor, where it is very difficult for relatives to take advantage of opportunities for visiting, criticisms are voiced. There is a general sort of feeling against it. Keeping people in prison without any hope of release would have a most mischievous reaction on our system. The only alternative would be detention of the kind to which we are now accustomed with an ultimate hope of release. It would involve no change in the theories or practice of our penal system. There would, of course, be an increase in the number of convicts serving nominal life sentences—about 300 at the end of 20 years.

In answer to Miss BENTHAM, Sir John Anderson said that real imprisonment for life was out of the question.

THREE POSSIBILITIES

Continuing, Sir John Anderson said that there were three possibilities open. They were:—To sweep away the death penalty; to grade murderers; or make an experiment of substituting imprisonment for death by the exercise of the Royal prerogative.

Mr. J. A. LOVAT FRASER, M.P., asked if social status was in any way involved when the respite of a sentence was being considered. There were most persistent stories about Ronald True, and he had been given several names of members of the aristocracy said to be concerned.

Sir John Anderson.—There is no shred of justification for it. Not only was the Home Office not influenced, but no attempt was made to influence it.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE, in charging the Grand Jury at Essex Assizes yesterday, said that as he went through the counties he was deeply struck with one substantial cause of serious crime. He referred to the existence and the freedom of the feeble-minded or mentally defective. In his view they constituted a grave national peril and curse. There were over 300,000 feeble-minded people in this country, and day by day the hideous process went on of the multiplication of the mentally defective. There were two remedies possible: one was the complete segregation of the individual, an efficient, but often a costly, remedy; the second was sterilization, which was quite practicable in many cases and often a great saving of expense.

The Judge continued:—"I think it right to say in plain language that sterilization for a man is the simplest possible operation, painless and devoid of risk. Sterilization in the case of a woman is somewhat more important, but it involves little risk, and it saves the repetition and the extension of this hideous curse of the multiplication of the unfit. I have used plain words because I realize so deeply the existence of the evil I have mentioned."

TOMBSTONE LIBEL ACTION

JUDGE'S RULINGS

MR. JUSTICE MACNAGHTEN at the Chester Assizes yesterday delivered his considered judgment in the case in which a woman sued her husband for libel alleged to be contained in a tombstone inscription.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Edith Maud Crawshay Ralston, chairman and managing director of a garage company at Ludlow, and the defendant, her husband, William Robert Crawshay Ralston, of independent means, living at The Bungalow, Valley, Anglesey. The plaintiff claimed damages for alleged libel contained in an inscription on a tombstone in Valley Churchyard which read:—"In loving memory of Jennie, dearly beloved wife of W. R. Crawshay Ralston, of The Bungalow, Valley, who died May 20, 1916." She also asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from continuing to publish the alleged libel, and for a declaration that the plaintiff was and is the lawful wife of defendant.

Without hearing evidence the Judge ruled on Monday the case was not maintainable because of the provisions of the Married Women's Property Act, which prevented a wife from bringing an action against her husband unless it was for the security of her property. In his opinion the libel could not injure the plaintiff in her business, and therefore she could not bring the action. It was agreed in the event of a successful appeal by the wife that the damages should be £100.

MR. JUSTICE MACNAGHTEN, in delivering his considered judgment yesterday, said that so far as the case was concerned, whether the plaintiff sustained any damage through the alleged libel rested upon the fact that she owned the majority of the shares in the Teneside Garage and was chairman and managing director of the company, which constituted her a trader. He had considerable doubt whether the imputation made upon her by the inscription on the tombstone was an imputation which affected her credit or character in her trade. In his opinion, it did not, and so far as that ground for the maintenance of the action went it failed.

His Lordship said he proposed to make the order as follows:—"That parties agree that if the claim herein for damages for libel be maintain

NAVAL CONFERENCE AND SUBMARINES

VIEWS OF THE FIVE POWERS

TEXT OF THE SPEECHES

The following is the official text—in which we have inserted cross-headings—of the speeches delivered at the fourth plenary session of the Naval Conference held at St. James's Palace yesterday morning:—

THE PRIME MINISTER.—We are met in plenary session this morning to receive from the various delegations their views on submarines; but before calling for the proper business I have a report to make to the Conference. At the last meeting the question of method—global tonnage, category tonnage, transfer—was referred after an exchange of views here to Committee No. 1. That Committee in the interval has had two or three meetings, and it came very nearly to an agreement and referred certain technical points to an expert sub-committee, which it itself set up. The expert sub-committee has now finished its work, and to-morrow Committee No. 1 will meet to receive the report of its experts. That is the position at the moment. All appearances point to the possibility of a very early report from Committee No. 1 to a plenary meeting of the Conference.

We shall now proceed to the business on the agenda: discussion on submarines. The idea again is not a debate, but a statement from the various delegations, and the first statement will be made by the representative of the British delegation, Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE BRITISH CASE

MR. ALEXANDER.—I count it both an honour and a heavy responsibility to be entrusted with the task of introducing for discussion a proposition of my colleagues that the use of submarine vessels for the purposes of war should be totally abolished.

It is, of course, in no way a surprise proposal. It has been consistently urged by successive Governments of his Britannic Majesty, and, it will be remembered, was specially pressed at the 1921 Conference at Washington. That Conference gathered less than three years after the Armistice of 1918. The representatives of the Powers had fresh in their minds the bitter experiences of the first war in which submarines had been extensively used. The world in general had not had obliterated from its mind the feelings of horror which the peoples had experienced at results of submarine action which, to quote Lord Balfour, were "inconsistent with the laws of war and the dictates of humanity." I do not think it unreasonable to ask that steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of such events, before the generation which had experience of them passes out and a new generation without such direct knowledge is in control.

I am aware, of course, that some of the Powers represented at this Conference have indicated some unwillingness to agree to the complete abolition of the submarine, and we in this delegation do not for a single moment suggest that the desire of these Powers to retain submarines implies in any way an intention to employ these vessels in a manner contrary to the laws of war. We clearly understand that their attitude in regard to this matter is based on their views as to the value of the submarine for purely defensive purposes, though, quite frankly, we feel these views to be mistaken.

SUBMARINES NOT DEFENSIVE VESSELS.—The fact that some of our friends base their view on what they believe to be the defensive character of submarines leads me to examine that view somewhat closely. I have already said that the War of 1914-1918 was the first in which submarines had been extensively used, and it is well therefore to take note of the experience. I tell you frankly that, although this country endeavoured to use the submarine for coast defence, that endeavour was largely a failure, and did not prevent the shelling of a number of towns and ports, with heavy loss of civilian life and much material damage.

Nor is the reason very far to seek. If you have to deal with coast defence of important points, what has to be guarded against as a rule is a sudden raid, probably under cover of darkness, or a bombardment at dusk or dawn by a vessel approaching at high speed. We are convinced that these are not conditions under which submarines can act efficiently. On the surface they are no more than torpedo-boats of slow speed; submerged they are either blind, or of very limited vision. Our view, therefore, is that, for purposes of coast defence, the submarine is comparatively ineffectual in relation to what she costs, both to build and to maintain.

SUBMARINES ARE USED FOR OFFENCE.—On the other hand, there can be little doubt, from the experience of the War, that the submarine is capable of, and was used to a large extent for, offensive operations. In thinking of the British Navy alone, it would not be difficult to produce numbers of instances where, both for reconnaissance and for actual attack in narrow seas and harbours, the submarine was effectively used in offensive actions. I have no doubt that other Powers, by their evidence, could further demonstrate this argument. And do not the special characteristics of the submarine make it of considerable potentiality in attack? Its increasing torpedo and gun armament, and its special capacity for long endurance, constitute powers for offensive action of no mean order.

Finally, under this heading, may I point to the extent to which the submarine was used as a commerce-raider during the War? I do not here dwell upon the repulsive features of its use for that function, with its lack of provision for the saving of life both of passengers and of crews, but merely ask whether the extensive operations of this character in the late War were not offensive actions. Will not the retention of these vessels, in fact, always constitute a danger that their employment in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy will lead to methods of attack which civilized nations regard with horror?

LOSSES IN SHIPPING

It may be said—and if not said it will be thought—that the proposal is one that is of special benefit to this country; that we are the most vulnerable, as was shown in the last War, and seek to safeguard ourselves from a danger that is far greater for us than for any other Power. We do not desire to minimize the importance of this point of view to us; but I would remind you that the other Powers here represented also experienced heavy losses, totalling over 2,000,000 tons, and, in addition, the losses of neutral shipping in the last War exceeded 1,500,000 tons. Therefore, though our British shipping suffered most severely in the last War, is it not possible that any one of the Powers may be in an equally difficult position if the calamity of war should again break out and submarine warfare is retained?

If the balance of advantage appears to rest with us at present on that score, what is the position if the submarine is regarded—as I have already indicated some regard it—as mainly a defensive weapon? From that point of view the British Empire could show greater need for defensive vessels than any Power, having regard to its immense seaboard and long lines of communication in every sea. Yet we are prepared, unreservedly, to surrender such defensive protection as submarines are argued to afford, and I submit this point for the careful consideration of the Powers.

ECONOMIES AND REAL DISARMAMENT IN ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.—Gentlemen, we are here to confer in order to get an agreement which will mean a real reduction in armaments, to demonstrate to the peoples we represent our faith in the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the signatures to the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of war.

Such a reduction of armaments will not only advance the general cause of peace, but will also secure an appreciable relief in the economic burdens of the nations. I ask you, therefore, to consider our proposition also from that point of view. The Powers here represented have built, building, or authorized over 400 of these vessels designed for submarine warfare. They are expensive in maintenance—they have most complicated machinery and a very high proportion of skilled *personnel* is required to man them. They are very expensive to build. They require extensive provision in the way of shore establishments and depôt ships to maintain them. Their abolition would in itself, therefore, achieve enormous reductions in armaments expenditure. But the saving would not end there. Indirectly such a decision as we urge would accomplish almost equally large savings in the provision of destroyers and anti-submarine units—so immediate that, if the Conference agreed to abolish the submarine, we could immediately sit down together to reduce the figures which would otherwise appear as necessary under this head. The total economy would therefore be enormous.

SERVICE IN SUBMARINES

CONDITIONS OF THE PERSONNEL.—I desire to add two short but, I think, very material considerations in support of our proposition from the point of view of the *personnel* employed in submarines. Those of us who are politically responsible for policy would do well, I think, to consider (*a*) the general conditions of service in submarines, and (*b*) the risks of disaster and loss of life even in peace time. As to the first, I imagine almost all of us have been in a submarine. We admire its ingenuity, its wonderful technique; but we are bound to observe that the lack of space, involving long periods of being unable to stand upright, with vitiated atmosphere very often when submerged, is hardly in keeping with the improved conditions for industrial workers which we now, all of us, consistently urge at Geneva. As to the second, think for a brief moment of the toll of submarine disasters even since the War.

Gentlemen, seamen are not cowards, they daily face dangers incident to their calling which fill us with great admiration; but is it not true to say that every time there is a submarine disaster the public conscience is shocked at our own flesh and blood being required by national policy and exigency to face death under conditions in which they have no more chance than a rat in a trap? And there is not a Power here to-day, I regret to say (I wish there were), which has not experienced such disasters. I will not mention them all, but taking only the worst of them since 1918, in connexion with 12 mishaps in the course of peace-time submarine operations of the Five Powers no fewer than 570 men have met their death under the conditions I have named. I beg that we may consider the possibility of wiping out the recurrence of such calamities, which cannot be wholly met by the life-saving devices now undergoing experiment.

CASE FOR ABOLITION

I sum up our case for abolition very briefly:—

1. In the general interests of humanity.
2. In consideration of our view that these vessels are primarily offensive instruments.
3. In order to secure a most substantial contribution to disarmament and peace.
4. In view of the very important financial relief to be obtained.
5. In consideration of the conditions of service of the *personnel* and the undue risks which can be abolished.

Gentlemen, I am speaking to-day for the purpose of advocating the total abolition of submarines, and I have done my best to present to you the arguments, as I see them, which should lead us to adopt such a course by international agreement. If we fail to reach such agreement here we shall, I feel, have missed a great opportunity. What the position of his Majesty's Government will be in that event has already been made public. We shall endeavour to confine the submarine to defence by limiting it strictly both in size and in numbers. In that connexion we should be prepared to accept the lowest possible limits that can be suggested, again both in numbers and in size.

We should also propose to the Conference that, if submarines are to be retained, most definite conditions should be laid down and agreed upon, with a view to preventing these vessels from being used as commerce destroyers in violation of international law and practice and the standards of conduct which public opinion most certainly demands. To that end we should seek to revive the agreement signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, but which was not fully ratified by the Signatory Powers, to regulate the attack of merchant ships by submarines in accordance with the rules and practice set out in that treaty.

I would sincerely urge, however, with all the power it is possible for a single suppliant to command, but supported by tens of millions of people throughout the world, that the proposal of my colleagues for the total abolition of this type of war vessel may be unanimously accepted by the delegates, and that we may all therefore have a part in an act which would mark a very real advance in the evolution of the peoples of the world towards international understanding, amity, and permanent peace.

AMERICAN VIEW

MR. STIMSON.—Mr. Chairman, in view of the very thorough and complete argument of the delegate from the British Empire, my remarks will be very brief. They will be confined to setting out the viewpoint from which my country approaches this problem. The American delegation at this Conference is in favour of the abolition of the submarine. At the Washington Conference in 1922 the American delegation accepted the view of their naval advisers that the United States needed a submarine force. They were therefore at that time opposed to its abolition. Such a stand was based upon purely naval strategy without reference to humanitarian considerations, because the Conference agreed that the submarine should not be used against commerce except under the same obligations relative to the safety of passengers and crew which applied to surface craft.

I quite realize that our present views on this subject may not be shared by our colleagues from all the other countries represented here. However, we all recognize that the solution of our problems can be found only through a frank and friendly discussion. Before setting forth the views of the American delegation I wish to make it clear that I should be the first to recognize the sincerity of those who disagree with us. My remarks will be addressed entirely to the question on our agenda, and in no sense constitute a criticism of any of our colleagues or of their attitude on this subject. I am therefore confident that they will not take amiss anything I am about to say.

Years of reflection have tended to crystallize the conviction throughout the world that the inhumane use of the submarine should cease. The American delegation believes that the time has come for us to deal frankly with this question. We have sought to examine all the aspects of this problem and have given careful study to the arguments which have been advanced in favour of retaining this weapon. They are so well known that I need do no more than mention them at this time.

The argument that the submarine is a purely defensive weapon seems to us difficult to reconcile with the offensive use which has been made of it at great distances from its home ports. The contention that it is a less costly weapon which affords a maximum of strategic value with a minimum of outlay must be considered in the light of the knowledge that ton for ton the submarine is more costly than any type of surface craft, and approximately twice as costly as the largest ships of war. In addition, a nation requires a considerable number of submarines in order to secure effective dispersal. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the life of the submarine is only 13 years. Thus we find that the submarine is three or four times as costly ton for ton as the largest types of ship. Furthermore, I feel that there is a very weighty argument in the fact that the construction and maintenance of submarines impose upon all navies higher levels in those classes of ships which are used against submarines—namely, destroyers and light cruisers.

BRIAND-KELLOGG PACT

I have recapitulated these technical considerations chiefly because I feel that the picture of the problem would not be complete unless they were stated. However, it seems clear to me that we must brush aside what are, after all, secondary considerations. If we are here to-day, it is because there is an insistent and growing demand on the part of the nations of the world that we revise our armaments in the light of the solemn findings of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and the mutual confidence engendered by it. We are inclined to feel that for this Conference, called under such influences, to sanction an instrument of war the abuses of which were directly responsible for calling the Western World into the greatest European War of history, would be a contradiction of the purpose for which we are met. I am not speaking of theory, I am speaking of historical fact, and a fact which human experience shows is likely to be repeated.

The essential objection to the submarine is that it is a weapon particularly susceptible of abuse; that it is susceptible of use against merchant ships in a way which violates alike the old and well-established laws of war and the dictates of humanity. The use made of the submarine revolted the conscience of the world and the threat of its unrestricted use against merchant ships was what finally determined the entry of my own country into the conflict.

In the light of our experience it seems clear that in any future war those who employ the submarine will be under strong temptation, perhaps irresistible temptation, to use it in the way which is most effective for immediate purposes, regardless of future consequences. These considerations convince us that technical arguments should be set aside in order that the submarine may henceforth be abolished. We have come to the conclusion that our problem is whether, in this day and age and after the experiences of the last War, the nations at this Conference are justified in continuing to build these instruments of warfare, thereby assuming responsibility for the risk of repeating in any future possible wars the inhumane activities which have been condemned by the verdict of history.

It seems to the American delegation that we have a common interest, all of us round this table, in the abolition of the submarine—first, for the purpose of suppressing costly weapons which we can forgo by agreement and by the abolition of which we reduce our requirements in other classes of ships; and, secondly, and most important, for the purpose of eliminating for the future the dreadful experiences of the past. The American delegation therefore urges that we set aside purely technical considerations and give careful study to the possibilities of eliminating the whole problem.

In conclusion, I wish to make it clear that we are not disposed, even if it were possible, to attempt to carry this proposal on emotional grounds. We look upon it as a practical and common-sense measure directly in line with the limitations and reductions of armament which the peoples of the world expect us to attack resolutely and successfully.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA

MR. FENTON.—On behalf of my Government and the people of Australia I concur in the declaration made by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

COLONEL RALSTON.—In the light of what has already been said, I feel that I need make only a single observation. It is that Canada's views on the matter of submarines are similar in principle to the general views which have just been expressed on behalf of the delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia.

THE FRENCH POSITION

M. LEYGUES.—The French Government, at the first plenary meeting of the Conference, stated their national requirements, such as they result from the metropolitan and colonial situation of France. The latter requirements include the use of the submarine. The French Government consider that:—(1) The submarine is a warship like the others; (2) the submarine is a defensive weapon which all the naval Powers cannot do without; (3) the use of the submarine should be and can be regulated like that of any other warship.

These are the three points which France will keep in mind in stating her standpoint and drawing up her proposals determined by the general structure of her empire.

THE SUBMARINE IS A WARSHIP LIKE THE OTHERS.—The submarine has often been mentioned as a machine without its like in naval warfare. That saying can hardly be maintained either as a matter of principle or as a matter of fact. Compared with the other ships, what are the distinctive features of the submarine? To the gun and torpedo, joined together, it adds submersion. The latter discovery is never more surprising nor in itself more unlawful than was at the time of its first appearance the steamship as opposed to the sailing vessel. To every improvement of offensive weapons there is a corresponding progress in defensive weapons. To the gun and the torpedo were opposed the armour, bulkheads and the bulge. Against the surprise attacks of the submarine, navies already protect themselves by nets, mines, and the listening detectors.

The wireless has indeed multiplied the military efficiency of the submarine. But it must be some day or other outdone by a new appliance which will not only reduce its offensive or defensive powers to the level of older weapons, but will show up its relative weakness. Only the total abolition of war fleets might put a stop to the continual progress of technical evolution.

It has been maintained, on the other hand, that the submarine could only be used against merchant ships. The history of the recent wars proves the contrary. A comparison between the naval tonnage sunk by submarines from 1914 to 1918 with the total tonnage of warships destroyed during the same period brings forward the following figures:—

As far as the French Navy is concerned, the loss by submarines was 82,350 tons, *i.e.*, three-quarters of the total losses; as concerns the British Navy, 191,090 tons, *i.e.*, one-third; as concerns Italy, 20,020 tons, *i.e.*, one-fourth. The tonnage (including Russia) of Allied warships sunk by submarines amounted to 312,860 tons.

What warships the submarine does not destroy it will immobilize, or, should they leave their bases, it wears them out. By obliging them to keep a higher speed and to be constantly on the watch, it tires out by constant threatening both the crews and the engines.

The submarine works by surprise. It lies in wait for the enemy, but has ambush ever been excluded from warfare? It hides under water, but does not the surface ship sometimes try to hide behind a screen of smoke? It attacks other warships without warning. But does the most powerfully armed surface ship wait to open fire till she is within range of her opponent?

The submarine, therefore, is a warship like all others, sometimes more efficient, sometimes more exposed to danger. Must it disappear because it disturbs the habits and the honoured traditions of surface ships? It may happen to-morrow that every type of warship in the various navies will belong to the submarine class. As for the reproach that its use is not chivalrous, that has already been made to all new weapons by the older ones, to the firearm by the sword, to the torpedo by the gun.

II.

THE SUBMARINE IS THE DEFENSIVE WEAPON OF THE LESSER NAVIES.—A navy of the lesser order, with extensive responsibilities, cannot do without the defensive means offered by submarines. It would, moreover, be impossible to abolish or reduce defensive weapons without the risk of giving a dangerous advantage to offensive needs. France, whose territory faces three seas, is further obliged to protect the unity of an empire covering 4,400,000 square miles, with 18,000 miles of coasts and lines of communication extending to 34,000 miles. She must also secure her free and regular communications to and from Northern Africa.

The submarine answers those various needs. For it is chiefly on submarines we rely for:—

(1) The protection against enemy attacks of the population and cities along the coast in the absence of the high sea fleets, and the defence of distant dependencies pending the arrival of supporting fleets.

(2) The escort and protection of convoys transporting men and goods between the mother country and the colonies.

(3) The guarding of lines of communication over long distances when bases are lacking between the mother country and her colonies, or between the colonies themselves.

(4) The scouting and protection of the high sea fleets.

For such operations the submarine cannot be done without. As a scout it is practically matchless; it is the only type of ship which can without support sail through the enemy fleets to observe and report about the enemy's whereabouts. As a convoying ship, by an increased tonnage it has become more seaworthy.

France for these various tasks cannot do without submarines; she also needs them because of the comparative weakness of her surface craft. When at the Washington Conference she accepted in a spirit of conciliation and in order to emphasize the non-aggressive character of her naval policy a ratio for capital ships clearly inferior to the level which her position in the world would have allowed her to reach, it was on the express condition that she would keep her entire liberty as concerned defensive ships (light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines).

The French point of view has not been altered since then. France still considers the submarine as the essential defensive weapon. In particular, she expects from the submarine, as all the lesser naval Powers do, the only protection against a long-distance blockade by surface fleets. We must mention, in that respect, that all the smaller navies in the making begin by securing submarines as the least expensive means of defence.

When the naval status of the States asking for admission to the League of Nations had to be determined the League accepted as lawful that they should be provided with submarines. This is a fact that the present Conference, including the five chief naval Powers in the world, should always bear in mind.

III.

THE USE OF THE SUBMARINE SHOULD AND CAN BE REGULATED.—We have yet to discuss the opinion that has been spread that the submarine is a barbarous instrument of war. It owes such reputation to the use made of it in some quarters against merchant ships, in violation of the principles of humanity which are the foundation of international laws. But such violation is ascribable to those who have used the submarine to that effect, not to the submarine itself.

The use of the submarine against merchant ships is not necessarily unlawful. Everything depends on the intention behind it. There is no weapon which cannot be used to criminal purposes. A surface ship can destroy enemy as well as neutral trade, against every rule of international law. It can also shell a town on the coast from the offing, and its shells are not likely to single out the fighting from the non-combatant inhabitants. The mine-layers—which are not always submarines—can hardly be certain that the mines they lay will make a distinction between warships and merchant ships or between belligerent and neutral ships. What is certain, at any rate, is that the crews, whether combatant or not, cannot rely on the mine to pick them up.

Before sentence is passed against submarines it is necessary to show that they cannot be used conformably with international law. The examples of the War, on the contrary, show that the British submarines in the North Sea and the Baltic did comply with international law in the course of their operations against merchant ships.

Since then the evolution of the submarine has made it still more capable of proceeding to visits and searches while observing the rules established for surface ships. If submarines can fulfil the same duties why should they not enjoy the same rights?

The logical conclusion is to treat in like manner, so far as both rights and duties are concerned, the submarine and the surface ship, and this is the conclusion come to by the French Government. The French Government is of opinion that an unrestricted submarine war against maritime trade should be outlawed. The right of visit, search, and seizure should be exercised by submarines under the rules, both present and future, to be observed by surface ships.

France accepts the principles laid down in Articles I. and II. of the Root Resolutions. She is of opinion that it is possible in practice to make use of submarines for the controlling of trade without violating, as was the case during the War of 1914-1918, the principles universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the neutral and non-combatant lives. She is ready to pledge herself by treaty and can rely confidently on the discipline of her sailors.

IV.—CONCLUSION

A motion tending to abolish submarines would, if insisted upon, lay down three questions of principle:—

(1) The measure of lawfulness of any weapon of war deriving from the progress of science and technical improvements.

(2) The right of lesser and smaller naval Powers to possess as sovereign States a navy corresponding to their requirements and their means of national defence.

(3) The freedom of the seas.

The French delegation would be ready to discuss those questions, should the Conference decide so. They think, however, that the discussion will proceed on other lines. They remember that, at the Washington Conference, neither the American, nor the Italian, nor the Japanese delegation had asked for the abolition of submarines, and that the attitude of those three delegations was very near that at present adopted by the French delegation. The French delegation, therefore, hope that the Conference, after discussing the various propositions put forward this morning, may agree and admit that the submarine has a fighting value against other ships of war. They expect that the Conference will also admit that the use made of submarines in the recent War justifies its regulation, not its abolition. Consequently, the French delegation, maintaining their position as expounded in their statement of national requirements, declare that:—

(1) They cannot accept the abolition of the submarine.

(2) They are ready to concur in an international agreement regulating the use of the submarine, and to that effect they submit to the Conference the following motion:—

"A committee shall be appointed to prepare an agreement, open for signature to all naval Powers, forbidding submarines to act towards merchant ships otherwise than in strict conformity with the rules, either present or future, to be observed by surface warships."

INDIA AND IRELAND

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE.—My Government and my people are in entire sympathy with the views that have been expressed on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

PROFESSOR SMIDDY.—As the delegate of the Irish Free State the only remark I have to make is that in principle I agree to the proposals submitted to the Conference by the delegate from Great Britain and the delegate from the United States of America.

ITALY AND ABOLITION

SIGNOR GRANDI.—The preceding speeches reveal two tendencies with regard to submarines, one embodying a maximum programme—their abolition—and the other a minimum programme—the limiting of their use against merchant ships. Naturally I have no objection to discussing the latter proposal. I do not think it should present much difficulty, for at the time of the Washington Conference the idea of regulating and restricting the use of submarines against merchant ships was unanimously accepted by the delegations of the five Powers here represented.

The adoption of this minimum programme, far-reaching though it be in its effects, would, however, by no means exhaust our task. I am confident that our Conference desires to go to the root of this problem so as to achieve the ends assigned us by public opinion the world over. These ends are—let me repeat—not only limitation but reduction of armaments.

In the Note by which they invited us last October to attend this Conference, the British Government informed us that they had arrived at an understanding with the American Government on the advisability of abolishing submarines altogether, and they expressed the hope that the five Powers would see their way to agree in London to their abolition. I will not conceal the fact that the idea of abolishing submarines has given rise in my country to a feeling of perplexity not confined to naval circles. Nevertheless, the Italian Government, in their determination to neglect nothing which can promote the cause of disarmament, propose to examine this question not as a separate problem, but as one within the general framework of those which the present Conference is called upon to consider and solve.

Many maintain that the submarine is the weapon of the less armed against the more powerfully armed. It indeed affords the former a means of offering resistance entailing certain risks to an aggressor disposing of superior forces. The Italian Government concur in this view. They believe that in the present state of armaments the abolition of the submarine would favour the stronger navies to the disadvantage of the less powerful, and that it would be unjust to deprive the latter of this weapon without due regard to their possibilities of defence. On the other hand, the Italian delegation consider that they would fail in their duty of cooperating in the solution of the general problem of disarmament were they to disregard the arguments brought forward by the advocates of the abolition of the submarine.

The value of the submarine—it is contended—lies mainly in the menace it represents, a menace the effects and reaction of which include the possibility of attacking capital ships, interrupting lines of communication, and destroying trade. This menace has entailed the building of ships capable of resisting or evading submarine attacks, and has greatly contributed to the increase of displacements and speed. The necessity of preventive measures against such attacks has led to a marked increase in the number of light surface vessels required for the protection of batt ships, for convoying merchantmen, and for the patrolling of trade routes. It has also engendered a whole system of defensive measures which weigh heavily on the budgets of the several navies.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE

The submarine, which in the opinion of its advocates is an effective weapon of offence and defence for the less powerful navies, becomes, in the opinion of its opponents, one of the major incentives to the increase of naval armaments and one of the main obstacles in the way of effective reductions. We thus find ourselves involved in a vicious circle from which there is no issue. How can we break through this circle? How can we deliberately enter upon the path leading to disarmament? Is it possible to take into due account the interests and wishes of both sides? Can we conciliate the claims of those who demand the abolition of the submarine with the requirements of those who desire to retain it?

The submarine is the only weapon which can be used with some chance of success against those battleships which the less powerful navies do not possess. Is it possible to find a solution which will cover, on the one hand, the abolition of the submarine and lead, on the other, to a substantial reduction of armaments by simultaneously providing for the abolition of capital ships? Has not the desire to abolish these ships been voiced again in the last few days?

Let me restate our position. Italy is ready to renew an undertaking restricting the use of submarines against merchant ships. She is even prepared to go further. A large section of public opinion points to the abolition of the submarine as a step which would mark a new epoch in the history of disarmament; it considers such action essential to a drastic reduction of armaments and as an essential factor for the promotion of wider agreements.

In the last few days the proposal to abolish the submarine has appeared in two important documents. We keep an open mind on the subject. Two years ago, in the course of other negotiations on naval disarmament, the Italian Government proposed a naval holiday for capital ships. The Italian delegation note with satisfaction that this idea is now being favourably considered by other Governments. In the same spirit which led them to make that proposal, the Italian delegation are now willing to participate in a discussion on the abolition of submarines.

We fully appreciate the point of view of those who may consider such a proposal contrary to the interests of their national defence. It is evident that the agreements we are seeking can only be the result of self-imposed limitations, freely accepted by each and all. The Italian delegation share the view that at the present stage of the problem a discussion on the abolition of submarines would be in the interest of disarmament. We do not object in principle to the abolition of submarines if all naval Powers concur therein, and if such an abolition is to exert a decisive influence in bringing about that drastic reduction of armaments which the whole world desires.

THE JAPANESE VIEW

ADMIRAL TAKORADI.—It is now my great pleasure to make a statement on the subject of submarines on behalf of the Japanese delegation, which has had the privilege of listening to the very enlightening statements of the other delegations. I can fully sympathize with the high humanitarian motives that are animating the interesting idea of totally abolishing this particular category of war craft. Needless to say, I am second to none in deeming it most essential that if war must be fought its destructive power should be minimized, innocent lives spared, and valuable wealth conserved. I am most emphatically opposed to the unlimited submarine warfare as witnessed during the World War, but in one respect the Japanese delegation has to differ from some of the propositions put forward to-day by some of our esteemed colleagues.

The merits of a submarine are to be judged not by what she does but by what she is. It is not a ruthless weapon to be condemned in contradistinction to the surface craft. For that matter, what weapons of war cannot be put to the merciless use of victimizing lives and property to no purpose? Let us take a most obvious instance. Flying machines are being developed day by day and are adding much to the progress of peaceful communication, but at the same time they are proving to be formidable weapons and, if abused, would offer menace to defenceless lives and property even more atrociously than submarines themselves. They have in a sense a wider range of action. They can, if so willed, play havoc not only at sea but on land.

Nothing can more clearly show the truth that the sword cuts both ways. The submarine has its proper legitimate uses. It is an appropriate medium of defence as a scout and as an instrument to ward off an enemy attack in the adjacent waters of a country. Japan, consisting as she does of so many islands scattered so widely on the sea extending from the tropical to the frigid zones, sees in such kind of arm a convenient and adequate means to provide for her national defence. With this comparatively inexpensive war craft she can contrive to look after her extensive waterways and vulnerable points. Japan desires to retain submarines solely for this purpose.

As to the necessity of putting an end once for all to the recurrence of the appalling experiences of the World War, Japan heartily associates herself with the proposal which is apparently in the minds of all our colleagues to submit this category of arms to a strict circumscription by law. It was Japan's wish that this measure should early be adopted, and she not only signed the submarine treaty agreed upon at the Washington Conference, but soon ratified the same. She wishes most ardently that the present Conference will revive that question and will succeed in finding a proper and effective formula, but more satisfactory in its conception than its invalid predecessor, so that all Powers represented at this table should unite in making it operative in no distant future. Japan gives her full support to an undertaking to outlaw the illegitimate use of this legitimate and defensive agency of war.

With such considerations, the Japanese delegation fully agrees to the suggestion just made by the French Government to set up a committee for the purpose of studying the subject and of arriving at an agreement as to the formula to terminate the abuse of submarines.

NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA

MR. WILFORD.—Mr. Chairman, New Zealand has arrived at the same conclusion as the First Lord of the Admiralty, but by different roads. I would like to say also in regard to the submarine that unless a submarine is offensive it cannot possibly be any use for defensive purposes.

MR. TE WATER.—I regret, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot agree whole-heartedly with much

(Continued in next column)

NAVAL CONFERENCE AND THE AIR

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S SUGGESTIONS

Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., speaking last evening at the 1912 Club, said that, while Conservatives wished well to the Naval Conference, they could not be blind to certain political features that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his Government had tacked on to it.

When the Socialists assumed the responsibility of office, not only did they throw all their professions about open diplomacy to the winds, but, whether it were in their negotiations with the Bolshevists or in their conduct of the Naval Conference, they maintained a suspicious secrecy that was unique in the history of modern politics.

"A particular incident," he said, "has excited grave suspicion. Four new cruisers and a large number of other craft have been cancelled in the last six months. We have had no serious explanation of this sudden change of policy. The Government of which I was a member carried out a most thorough investigation of the cruiser question, and agreed upon a programme of replacement that would have given the British Empire 50 cruisers in 1936. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has admitted the need of this irreducible number of cruisers. The whole Government have admitted it, for the memorandum to the Naval Conference is based upon it. Fifty is our irreducible minimum. The Socialist Government declare that we must have 50, and yet, without any explanation, they reduce our replacement programme in such a way as to make it almost impossible for us to reach the required number in 1936.

"A modern cruiser takes three years to build and 24 of the older cruisers become obsolete between now and 1936. Short of a sudden spurt in building that would involve huge expenditure and create international alarm, the only way to replace these 24 ships is to go steadily on with a regular programme year by year. The Government scraps this programme. It scatters to the four winds the skilled men whom we need in our dockyards, it lays up for the future an almost insoluble problem of suddenly increased expenditure, and it takes an action that, although it is in no way connected with the Conference, for the British representatives themselves admit 50 as the irreducible minimum, creates an atmosphere of suspicion in the minds of the British public.

"In a sentence, there is too much secrecy about Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues and there is too much political opportunism about this scrapping of the four cruisers."

BRITISH DISARMAMENT

Two general considerations underlay the whole problem. First of all, the British Empire had already disarmed to a greater extent than any other country in the world. The number of British citizens under arms was 25 per cent. less than it was the year before the War. Although a third fighting Service had been since created, there were now only 280,000 men in the fighting forces of the Crown, as compared with 320,000 before the War. Although of all the Great Powers in Europe we were the most vulnerable to air attack, although in air power our strength was only as 8 to 13 in comparison with our nearest neighbour, our air expenditure had been reduced by 10 per cent. since 1925. During that period the air expenditure of France had risen by 113 per cent. and of America by 140 per cent.

Just because our commitments were world wide, our system of defence must be as mobile as possible and the fullest advantage must be taken of the newest developments of speed. That was the reason why the modern cruiser was of such importance to the British Empire. That was also the reason why aircraft, if they were properly employed, could be used as a means of assuring the pax Britannica.

The very idea of a war of aggression was unintelligible to the modern Englishman. He hoped that in the Naval Conference, and in any subsequent discussions that there might be on land disarmament at Geneva, the full influence of this country might be thrown into the scales against the potential instruments of aggression.

First, there was the submarine. The submarine played no useful part in the peaceful activities of the world. Of all the instruments of war it was the most purely destructive, the most exclusively aggressive.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Next, the aircraft carrier was really a floating aerodrome. It carried in many cases a large number of aircraft and aeroplanes capable of taking off from the deck and landing upon it. At the Washington Conference it was agreed to restrict the building of this new craft to 135,000 tons for the British Empire and the United States, 60,000 tons for France and Italy, and 81,000 tons for Japan. Almost incredible sums had since been spent upon these hybrids between aerodromes and ships. The two chief American carriers—the Lexington and Sarratoga—had cost not less than eight millions apiece; our own various had cost us £4,120,000, the Courageous nearly £4,000,000, and the Glorious £4,250,000. Those figures took no account of the large further sums needed for the aircraft.

Colossal sums for a new instrument of war that was not in the least necessary for the defensive needs of our countries! The so-called "eyes of the Fleet" (were the limited number of small machines that could be carried on battleships and cruisers. There was no need for these huge and expensive nests of destructive bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft. He would like to see the abolition of these new and costly craft, and he considered that the Socialist Government might have gone a good deal further in their proposals to restrict an instrument that was primarily an instrument of aggression, that cost huge sums of money, and that had within it possibilities of most aggressive developments.

Thirdly, he took the bombing aircraft that could be used for spreading destruction over the great towns of Europe and the civil population that inhabited them. As we were a people determined to seek peace and ensue it, we should constantly keep before the world the danger that was involved in an unrestricted development of this new arm. We had shown our good will. We scrapped our air force after the War, and even now, after five years of modest expansion, we were only fourth or fifth in the list of air Powers. We had, therefore, every right to press for a restriction of air power, and if we were wise we would try to advance step by step and along the line of least resistance.

The L.N.E.R. have placed contracts with the Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, Limited, Birmingham, and Head Wrightson and Co., Limited, Thornaby-on-Tees, for 100 40-ton bogie plate wagons. An order for 25 50-ton wagons has also been given to the Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, Limited.

The South East Wing—the third addition to Bush House—will be ready for occupation in September.

Single floors comprising 10,000 feet each and suites of from 600 feet upwards are available.

Full particulars of Bush House, London's most distinguished business building, will be forwarded on request.

BUSH HOUSE

BUSH HOUSE LIMITED
LONDON W.C.2

TEMPLE BAR 5243

Letters to the Editor

BUY BRITISH

HOUSEWIVES AND THE FAIR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A year ago you were good enough to publish a letter which was forwarded to you just before the opening of the British Industries Fair, in which was pointed out the great opportunity the Fair gave for the housewives of the country to make themselves better acquainted with the many articles which are in daily use and are of British manufacture. You were good enough to consider our appeal of sufficient interest to comment on it in a leading article on March 1. May we of your courtesy ask space to renew this appeal to-day?

We all realize that the only way in which we can hope to see any improvement in industrial conditions in this country is the maintenance and increase of both our home and our export trade. We, as housewives, are concerned at the moment chiefly with the former, which we are able to help.

Without going into any question of figures, we all realize that every day there are thousands of articles in daily use which are offered for sale, in practically every one of which lines there is competition from foreign manufacturers. Articles of ordinary daily consumption, stockings, razor blades, toothbrushes, pencils, toilet articles, and pottery of foreign manufacture are daily being offered, whereas, if the housewives of this country only knew it, in each one of these lines there is a similar article of British manufacture.

The idea seems to be prevalent that in most cases the foreign-made article is cheaper. This is not the case; nine times out of 10 there is a British article on the market that is sold at the same price as the foreign one; perhaps in the 10th case the foreign-made article may be slightly cheaper, but, even were this so, a little inquiry will show that this 10th article of British manufacture is so much better in quality that it is well worth the difference in price.

The British housewife is, we are quite sure, ready to buy a British article wherever she can, but until our retailers will give her some indication of what articles are British, or are in a position to do so, it is often very difficult for her to find out. For this reason we ask you to broadcast our appeal to the British housewife to take the opportunity of attending the British Industries Fair, where she will have an opportunity of seeing that practically every article of ordinary daily use is produced by our own manufacturers.

The members of the League of Empire Housewives are already pledged to buy British goods, and the numbers of these will be enormously increased by the thousands who will sign the National Roll of Buyers of British Goods which is to be inaugurated by the Lord Mayor at a meeting to be held at the Mansion House to-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

We are your obedient servants,
M. LLOYD GEORGE.
LUCY BALDWIN.
MARGARET MACLEAN, Hon. Secretary, League of Empire Housewives.

Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1, Feb. 11.

RUSSIAN SMALL-HOLDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following description of the plight of multitudes of Russian small-holders appears in a story by the pro-Communist writer Boris Pilniak, which is translated and published, with the title "Bois des Isles," in *L'Europe*, Nos. 84 and 85:—

Vassili Vassilievitch . . . had been before the revolution a secretary of the Provincial Administration; he was immersed in books on agriculture. In 1920 he settled in the country; they gave him a hectare of land; he came to it with empty hands and an eager heart at the age of 40. In 1923, at the Pan-Russian Agricultural Exhibition, he won a gold medal, on paper, and the praise of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture for his cow, his milk, and his work as head of a cooperative dairy. In 1924 he was offered 40 hectares to start a model property; he took 20; in 1926 he had 17 cows; he then employed a labourer, and that was his ruin; he had become a *kulak*. In 1927 he had five hectares and three cows left; in the autumn of 1928 he gave them up and resolved to go back to town and be a secretary again. That autumn on the Volga rafts, along the roads, in the pubs, and at the markets the moujiks talked figures. If you brought a pood of rye to the cooperative you got 1 rouble 80 kopecks for it. If you bought a pood of rye . . . at the same cooperative you were charged 3 roubles 60 kopecks; but when you sold a pood in the open market you got 6 roubles for it. Vassili Vassilievitch returned to town and went mad. . . .

The whole story of the *kulak* is very well summarized in this paragraph.

I am, Sir,
G.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE EXHIBITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An illustrated catalogue of the Loan Exhibition of Decorative Art held just a year ago at Lansdowne House will reach the subscribers this week. Will you permit me to state that a limited number of copies (price two guineas) can be purchased on application to the publishers, Messrs. Halton and Truscott Smith, of 57, Haymarket, at whose offices the volume can also be seen? We have endeavoured to make the record of so memorable an exhibition as complete as possible, both as regards the text and the illustrations, which include coloured plates. Purchasers will have the satisfaction of knowing that the Invalid Children's Aid Association, on whose behalf the exhibition was organized, will receive benefit further by the sales thus effected.

Yours faithfully,
BLANCHE GORDON LENNOX.

16, Portman-square, W., Feb. 11.

AUTHORS LIVING ABROAD

TAXATION OF COPYRIGHT ROYALTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Authors living abroad and deriving royalties from this country must be interested in the situation that has arisen as a result of the recent High Court case of Curtis Brown Ltd. v. Jarvis. That case related to the income-tax liability of authors living abroad, for a year prior to the operation of Section 25 of the Finance Act, 1927, under which machinery for the deduction of income-tax was applied to royalties, &c., paid to such authors.

The High Court confirmed the decision of the Special Commissioners that, while liability existed prior to the 1927 Act, a deduction was admissible (contrary to the view contended for by the Inland Revenue) in respect of the commission and incidental expenses of the literary agent. Mr. Justice Rowlatt distinguished the position subsequent to the 1927 Act in the sense that the new section "effectually excludes any deduction of expenses." Thus it has been made clear that a section, which purported merely to provide machinery to give effect to a pre-existing charge, has had the effect of increasing that charge, so that the author living abroad is liable to suffer tax on the gross amount of his royalties and not on the net amount actually remitted to him by his agent.

This result is in our opinion unjust, and calls for remedial legislation to restore, for future years, the pre-1927 allowance. We have pressed the Board of Inland Revenue to bring the matter to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is now our hope that the action which we fought in the interests of the authors will lead to equitable amendment of the law.

Yours faithfully,
CURTIS BROWN LTD.

6, Henrietta-street, W.C.2, Feb. 6.

AN OBLIGATORY DEFENSIVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—War cannot be eliminated from an imperfect world. The Naval Conference cannot control the factors which make for war, but can only decrease proportionately the naval side of the life insurance policies of nations. Does this act fairly?

The naval problem from Britain's standpoint has altered since aircraft, dropping bombs, have practically excluded the necessity for an invasion of this country, the necessary stranglehold, if successful, being obtainable by this and other methods. Reprisals of a similar nature are feasible, and the problem may be left in a horrid state of mutual anarchy.

Warships, being movable forts, are distinctly offensive if a superiority of force can be established, in that it is necessary for the enemy, apart from other considerations, to protect the bases from which his vessels work, as also vulnerable points on the coastline. Should all navies be confined to the use of similar types of cruisers, we stand to lose more than others, more than appears on the surface, for the Navy will lose the power of causing divergence of effort. Coastal fortifications and defence forces would not eat up the large amount of material and *personnel* required at present, and this energy would be available elsewhere. The importance of defending the food supply need not be laboured—it is recognized; but this is not the only problem, and well-meaning people who understand few of the difficulties at sea should be warned not to take the "pep" out of the naval situation. The point is that to remain in a position of influence we must not be confined entirely to defence.

It must never be forgotten that self-supporting countries can afford for a given period to relinquish their oversea trade, as Germany did, and use all their power to defeat us by an intense offensive against our food, our ports, and our towns. The whole Fleet becomes available against a scattered defence; but in the last War we were very strong. On no account must we place ourselves in a position where our policy can be predetermined by foreign staffs as an "obligatory defensive," for then we should not only lose a hypothetical war unless bolstered by alliances, but hasten the event by impotence in the councils of the world.

Yours faithfully,
F. G. S. PEILE, Commander, R.N. (ret.), and late War Staff.

February 8.

TURNPIKES AND TOLLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As one who has given some little attention to the history of Turnpikes and Tolls, I found your delightful article on this subject of very real interest. As a matter of fact both the tolls at Tottenham and Walthamstow were in private hands, and, as you remark, the charges were exorbitant. I have before me a complete list of the tolls payable at Pratt's Mill, Tottenham, and among the many items in that list there appear the following:—

	s.	d.
Hearse drawn by two horses	4	0
Ditto four horses	6	0
Ditto six horses	8	0
Mourning Coaches drawn by two horses ..	3	0
Ditto four horses ..	5	0
Ditto six horses	7	0

In passing it may be mentioned that a carriage drawn by four horses was charged 1s., so it is evident that an unsympathetic discrimination was made between an ordinary coach and a mourning coach. The other tolls mentioned were levied at Hughes's Ferry, and belonged to the Maynards, the Lords of the Manor. There a heavy toll was laid on horses and carriages, but persons were allowed to ride or drive through the river at the fording place without toll. Both the Tottenham and Walthamstow tolls were abolished rather more than 50 years ago by the Corporation of London, who bought the rights of the owners and freed the bridges over the Lea.

Against the exorbitant charges made by these private tolls, it is worth mentioning that on the roads controlled by the Epping and Ongar Trust there were several turnpikes, and among the tabulated payments there were several exemptions. It was enacted that the tolls should be free on election days, which shows that even a century ago there was a spirit of democracy abroad; and according to the Minutes of 1793, the trustees decided that "the inhabitants of Thornwood Hamlet should not be asked for tolls when going to church, and the amount of tolls they had paid should be returned to them." I wonder whether any like spirit of generosity to-day would send the people back to church, even as those trustees tried to do in the eighteenth century. But you give the answer in your last sentence—"The spirit of the old turnpike has irrevocably passed away."

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE F. BOSWORTH.

24, Church Hill-road, Walthamstow, E.17.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

CHILD "ADOPTION" IN CEYLON

LADY SIMON ON THE SYSTEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Recent telegrams published from Ceylon on the subject of the system of "child adoption," which so largely prevails among sections of the Ceylonese, are calculated to suggest that abuses arising from this system are so few and far between that those who are trying to call attention to its evils are merely engaged in wild and absurd exaggerations. It is, indeed, very important not to minimize and extenuate, especially when the system affects little children. I hope, therefore, that you will allow me a short space in your columns to state what, from the information before me, appears to be the fact.

First of all, what is this system? It consists in acquiring, by payment of a small sum to a parent or to a former employer, or by other means, a child whose services the purchaser thenceforward entirely commands. When money is paid, the price is not paid to the child, but to the person who sells the child. She (for it is often a girl) has no contract; she is paid no wages; she cannot give notice; if she tries to run away, she is recaptured; for practical purposes she has no rights. Such a child lives in the establishment of the stranger who has acquired him or her, away from home or help or friends. I believe it will be found that the old-standing custom of well-to-do Ceylonese households to adopt children of poor parents has been extended in modern times, and is now used as a means of obtaining domestic servants practically free of cost by many Ceylonese of almost all classes, and more especially by Ceylonese of small means.

I do not doubt that in many cases these little children are treated with kindness and consideration, and I am the last person (as anyone can see who will read my recent book on Slavery) to make random charges on this sort of subject against whole communities, or to proceed without documentary material. But when one considers how completely these children are in the power of those who have acquired them, how easy it is to replace them, and how many people there are who have no idea of how helpless dependents should be treated, is it surprising that horrible cases of cruelty occur as revolting as anything the history of slavery can show? It is with no desire to wound the feelings of those who treat such children kindly, but with a strong sense of duty to expose some of the consequences of an abominable system that I add a quotation from the only English-owned newspaper in the island.

The *Times of Ceylon* has recently devoted more than one leading article to the subject, and has constantly contained reports of cases of dreadful ill-treatment to these unpaid "servants." In an article headed "Child Slavery in Ceylon," of March 28 last, it spoke of the deplorable traffic in children which has long been tolerated by the social system in Ceylon, but for all that it is none the less vicious and liable to gross abuse.

It speaks of "the custom of buying or adopting children for domestic service," and says, "in the majority of cases there is no physical cruelty, but the whole system is cruel, for the practice amounts to nothing less than slavery." It refers to a series of prosecutions for cruel and brutal treatment—I have the particulars before me—and adds,

other cases brought before the Courts—the tally for the year was 13—revealed lesser degrees of cruelty, though the favourite instrument of torture seems to have been a firebrand or some heated implement.

Surely this independent authority is right when it says that the tragedy is that for every case detected there must be dozens that do not come to light. It roundly declares that the present system must be abolished, for

it has been clearly demonstrated that children are treated as mere chattels by unscrupulous employers, and are bought and sold and sold over again.

All this, of course, has nothing to do with labour on the tea estates. But if this, or anything like this, is true, it is very necessary that British public opinion should realize it. Once it does, I have no doubt as to the result.

I am, &c.,
KATHLEEN SIMON.

71, Addison-road, W.14, Feb. 7.

BIBLICAL MISPRINTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The actual source of the appointment of Bishops arouses in these gentle days, even in the Church Assembly itself, interest but mild compared with that of days of yore. Time was when it was a cause of frenzy, partially even of revolution, regicide, and war; and this as follows:—

In 1638 there appeared "Mandato Regis," and from the loyal University of Cambridge a beautiful folio Bible, in which at Acts VI. 3, there burst like a bombshell the astounding statement that "Ye" (*i.e.*, the people) might appoint the Bishops, in place of "We" (*i.e.*, the Authorities—namely, the Crown) as in all versions heretofore. Great was the scandal; greater still when the cataclysmal passage was repeated in no less a volume than the great "Restoration Bible" of 1660, another Cambridge production especially designed to welcome Charles II. to the throne and ecclesiastical privileges of his forefathers. Between which dates it had been so often printed in professedly Puritan editions of the Bible, *e.g.*, the pseudo Genevan issues so largely printed in Holland and imported into Britain under the angry eyes of Laud, that the legend arose that Cromwell himself had bribed the original printers with £1,000 to effect the disastrous changeling. Long the storm raged; it was a crucial point of debate and worse throughout the Civil War. We hear even of Queen Anne bursting into tears on its being pointed out to her that her most cherished privilege, the nominating of Bishops, was not only not authorized but specially denied in Holy Writ.

And all this on a mere misprint! I believe the "Ye" for "We" to have been nothing more; just like the "She" for "He," famous in the annals of the first Authorized Version of 1611 (Ruth III., 15); and the "thy" for "the" which used so to excite people seeking for doctrinal controversies in I. Tim., IV. 16. Fortunately the days of textual passion are over; and it is doubtful whether even the condemnation of the righteous, and the promise of Divine favour to the unrighteous (Bible, 1653), or even the exhortation to commit adultery propounded by the Royal printers in their Bible of 1631 would do more than amuse the descendants of those who raged and even drew their swords when these venerable "bloomers" (very germane to your current reminiscences of "printers' errors") first seared their eyeballs.

Yours truly,
M. H. GRANT, Colonel.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having known and loved Studland for 60 years, may I appeal through your valuable columns to all who care for the beauties of our countryside to use their influence in preventing the ruin of one of the most primitive corners of England by the erection of a bridge over the entrance of Poole Harbour? Were Mr. Thomas Hardy living he would have been one of the first to cry out with horror, and we Dorset folk all love Purbeck as the chief jewel in our "land of beauty and romance." The ferry recently completed already brings hundreds of people to Studland during the summer, and has increased the building of many hideous bungalows, so what the result would be of a continuous traffic of motor-omnibuses and heavy lorries over our heath and through the narrow lanes if a bridge were built I dread to imagine. Therefore I pray you, Sir, to help us to preserve our fair county from such vandalism.

NORAH I. ACLAND.

Wollaston House, Dorchester.

Points from Letters

SCHEMES FOR MERTON BY-PASS

The original scheme of the Surrey County Council for the Merton By-pass was to make the road of varying widths, 40ft. to 60ft. In their latest plan the road is shown to be 80ft. throughout. A 60ft. road would not only destroy the noble avenue of planes but do away with the beautiful and distinctive holly hedges which align the footway. The 80ft. road would absorb entirely the front gardens on both sides, necessitating the destruction of their lovely ornamental trees and shrubs. The footpath would come flush up to the windows of the valuable residences, and in some cases the bays would have to be removed. When railways were first introduced the companies had to come hat in hand to Parliament to beg for powers to cross the highways. To-day the position seems to be reversed and the public have to come as suppliants to use freely their own roads. Can nothing be done to restore to the public their own property without being fined for it? Perhaps a short Act of Parliament (dealing with the worst cases of destruction first) might be all that is necessary.—Mr. RICHARD A. BUSH, The Red House, Mostyn-road, Merton Park, S.W.19.

PAY IN THE SERVICES.

Mrs. Verschoyle's letter in *The Times* of February 8 expresses extremely well the feeling many of us have against the impending reduction of pay and pensions of officers. I should like to add one important item which she omits—that of school bills. These, together with servants' wages, coal and rates, tend to be higher rather than lower. Doctors', solicitors' and dentists' increased fees have all been kept up, so that the unfortunate officer and his wife have really no margin for economy. The majority of them fought in the War and it is not surprising that there is much bitterness; it is for us civilians to see fair play.—Mrs. GERALDINE POLLOCK WOOD, Westgate Lodge, Winchester.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS

A friend of mine from the Cheltenham district told me of a similar difficulty a doctor had related to him, and he was advised to try a simple expedient. At the beginning of the month he sent to all "the long-winded" clients his account, doubling the amount in each case. The result was electrical, the following day's post bringing the original accounts with cheques enclosed for those amounts, while others called with like results. Whether such action is within the law I know not. The object was achieved.—Mr. A. W. SMERDON, Bemerton, St. Mary Church, Torquay.

LOST LIBERTIES

May I suggest to your correspondent Mr. Wilfrid Eaton that the best way to restore the liberties of Englishmen is to re-establish the supremacy of Parliament? At the present time we are governed by the permanent officials. Many of the vexatious restrictions under which we suffer are not enactments at all, but purely departmental orders. See Lord Hewart's book, "The New Despotism."—Mr. W. R. KING, 8, The Vineyard, Richmond, Surrey.

NUMBERED ROADS

I think your correspondent Colonel Warwick Wright would perhaps change his views on the subject of numbered roads if he possessed, as I do, a good set of maps, with A roads shown red, B roads green, and both numbered in correspondence with the numbers on the sign-posts. Personally, on long cross-country routes, I go entirely by the numbers and find them invaluable. It is quite true that they are not much wanted on big arterial roads out of London, such as A4. But how would Colonel Wright direct a friend, say, from Oxford to Cambridge, or (to take a route I actually drove recently and found easily with the help of the numbers) from Wellingborough to Windsor?—Mr. HUBERT WALES, Hindhead, Surrey.

LIMITED LIABILITY

Section 2 of the Companies Act, 1929, requires "Limited," and not an abbreviation, to be the last word of the name of a company limited by shares or by guarantee, and section 93 requires every company to have its name painted or affixed on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible."—Mr. HERBERT W. JORDAN, 116 to 118, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

"CARBARIANS"

"Carbarian" has arrived. Its arrival recalls an earlier occasion on which a colourless word was transmuted into the inevitable epithet and literature enriched by an enduring phrase. Sheridan, in his speech, referred to the "voluminous page of Gibbon." The reporter gave this to the world as the "luminous page."—Mr. A. J. DAWE, 48, Bathgate-road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

SIR LEWIS COWARD

You may perhaps think it worth while to add to your notice of my old friend Sir Lewis Coward's attainments that he was a good musician, and had a very fine voice, which was much in request at Bar dinners. He and Sir Horace Avory were in the same year at Corpus with me. With regard to his height, he told me, a little while ago, that he was once on the Continent with the "Magdalen Giant" (Oxford men will know who he was). They went together into a hairdresser's, where each customer was shrouded in a separate cubicle, about 6ft. high. In order to find an unoccupied cubicle they looked into several over the top, much to the annoyance of those who were being attended to and who complained to the proprietor, with the result that the two giants were requested to leave unshorn.—Rev. A. L. COATES, Highlands, Elham, Canterbury.

"QUESTIONNAIRE"

Why not drop the foreign word, *Questionnaire*, however pronounced, and use "Question List"? This is English; its meaning is clear to the least instructed; neither spelling nor pronunciation causes difficulty; it avoids the affected air which *questionnaire* has in an English setting; and the fact that it consists of two words instead of one could hardly be urged as a drawback by those who, properly, desire brevity, seeing that it contains no more syllables and (if we are to be so particular) one letter less, and occupies no more printing space.—Mr. C. W. WAINWRIGHT, Woodhill, Harpenden, Herts.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

May I add an amusing and simple error caused by the misplacing of two letters of a word in the prospectus of my Leather Tanning School of the Borough Polytechnic some years ago? Part of a syllabus of a course of instruction should have read as "methods of filtration and estimation of results," but it appeared as "methods of *flirtation* and estimation" &c.—Mr. C. T. MILLIS (late Principal Borough Polytechnic).

THE CARILLON

Last week you referred to Miss Nora Johnston as being "the only woman carillonneur in this country." In the *Derby Express* of June, 1929, there was the following notice:—"Miss Violet Carrier, aged 20, who is said to be the youngest bell-player in the world, gave at Loughborough, Leicestershire, yesterday the first public bell recital given by a woman. Miss Carrier has had a year's training by the borough carillonneur, Mr. Eric Jordan. She delighted a big crowd round the War Memorial tower in Queen's Park with her masterly manipulation of the 60 odd bells, the heaviest of which weighs more than four tons."—Miss C. MABEL NELSON, Hill Side, Ockbrook, Derby.

WATERFOWL AT WAR

Your Correspondent's article "Waterfowl at War" reminds me of an incident a colleague and I witnessed not so very long ago in St. James's Park. The issue in this case was robbed entirely of the comic touch so usually observed. Birds of all descriptions were being fed in the ordinary manner, when a sparrow tried to snatch a piece of bread from under the bill of a duck. The duck became wildly infuriated and seized the sparrow in its bill. Despite all our efforts to rescue the sparrow, the duck flew with it into the water, and there deliberately held it under the water until it was drowned. The last we saw of the duck, it was hurrying into the bushes on the smaller island doing its best, apparently, to swallow the sparrow. I have often wondered if in any circumstances ducks become so unusually carnivorous.—Mr. A. H. ANGEL, headmaster, Westminster Cathedral R.C. Boys' School, 48, Great Peter-street, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

AIR MAIL FROM INDIA

I have often read in your pages letters of complaint that letters by air mail from India take 14, 16, or 17 days, and that there must be undue delay somewhere. Those writing seem to forget that the important factor in judging the time taken by any given letter is how long that letter would have taken had it been posted on the same day by ordinary mail. For example, if I post a letter in Bombay on Saturday at 2 p.m., it would take 14 days to reach England by air mail and 21 by ordinary mail. Whereas, if I post at 12 noon on Saturday, it would take 14 days by air mail and only 14 by ordinary mail, as it could only catch the following Saturday's mail from Karachi, while it would catch the P. and O. mail leaving Bombay one hour after posting. It will be found that air mail will save one a week or nothing.—Mr. O. A. GUGGENHEIM, Pen Dyke, Lewes.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

£5,000 FOR BALLIOL COLLEGE

Mr. GERARD HENRY CRAIG SELLAR, of Ardtornish, Argyllshire, and of Princes-gate, S.W., a director of the Guard Bridge Paper Company, Limited, of Nixon's Navigation Company, Limited, and of Smith, Garrett and Co., Limited, formerly assistant private secretary to the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, later secretary to the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Transvaal, a generous supporter of Balliol College, Oxford, who died on November 11, aged 58, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £1,729,161, with net personalty £1,702,727. The duties on the property at this valuation and according to the dispositions of the will will amount to over £650,000.

His picture "Homeward Bound" (lately in the drawing-room at Ardtornish) to the Scottish National Gallery; the portrait of his mother, by Sir James Guthrie, upon trust for his mother for life, with remainder to his two sisters respectively for their lives and subject thereto to the Scottish National Gallery.

£5,000 to Balliol College, Oxford, "to be paid to the Bursar for the use of the College."

£10,000 to the executors for distribution, as they in their sole unfettered discretion may think fit, among his employees and tenants on the Ardtornish estate (requesting them—but without creating any trust in the matter—if they should see fit to consult his mother, should she then be living, as to its distribution), stating that his object in making this bequest was "principally to ease the lot of those for whom difficulties might be created on the sale of the Ardtornish estate," but stipulating that neither the captain nor crew of his yachts, nor any other servant or employee other than those in his exclusive employment on the Ardtornish estate, should be regarded as eligible for consideration in the matter of this bequest.

£1,000 each to his chauffeur, Frederick Norbury, his butler, George Amey, and his chef, James Cole, if respectively still in the service of himself or his mother at his decease and not under notice either given or received, in recognition of their long and faithful service, and "feeling assured that they will continue in the employment of my mother for so long as she may wish to retain their services," but directing that they should not be included for consideration in the allotment of the £10,000 bequest above.

£500 to his factor, Charles Christison, if still in his service and not under notice either given or received, exclusive of any benefit which he may be allotted under the £10,000 bequest above; £500 to his valet, Arthur Henry Carter, if still in his service and not under notice either given or received; £300 to his gamekeeper, Frederick Bentley, if still in his service similarly, "in addition to any benefit under the £10,000 bequest above); £200 to Adolphus Rand, captain of his yacht, if still in his service and not under notice; one year's wages to each other servant in his service at his decease if of five years' service who does not otherwise receive any legacy under his will or allotment from the £10,000 bequest above.

A life annuity of £500 to Arthur George Turner, of Wivenhoe, Essex, an annuity of £300 to his wife, Maud Emma Turner, and should his wife predecease him and annuity of £800 to the said Arthur George Turner, or should she survive him then to the said Maud Emma Turner an annuity of £400; a life annuity of £200 to Hector Brough Bates, of Wivenhoe, Essex, and should his wife survive him an annuity of £100 to her for the rest of her life; and he authorized his trustees to continue in their discretion any payments, allowances, or pensions he had been in the habit of making.

£6,000 to Ralph William Morison Walker, £3,000 to Sir Walter Johnston Halsey, £2,000 to Ernald Roger Warre, £1,000 to Kenneth Murray, £15,000 upon trust for his cousin, Alexander John Patrick Sellar, £5,000 to each of his cousins, Evelyn Adele Mary Sellar and Isabel Veronica Sellar, and such of his effects as she should select to his mother, Gertrude Joanna Sellar.

£125,000 upon trust for the benefit of his mother for life with remainder as to three-fourths to his sister, Edith Jane Craig Gemmell, and one-fourth to his sister, Rosalind Gertrude Craig Maitland, and the residue of his property as to three-fourths upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Gemmell and her issue, and one-fourth to his sister, Rosalind Gertrude Craig Maitland absolutely.

The will has also been proved of Mrs. GERTRUDE JOANNA SELLAR, mother of Mr. Gerard Henry Craig Sellar, of the same address, who died 13 days later, widow of Alexander Craig Sellar, M.P., in respect of property in her own disposition of the gross value of £350,239, with net personalty £329,465. The duties on the property at this valuation, and according to the dispositions of the will, will amount to about £93,000. She left:—

£100 and a life annuity of £100 each to her secretary, Elizabeth McGormick, her chauffeur, Frederick Norbury, and her maid, Amelia Chrilsow, whether still in her service or not; £600 to her butler, George Amer; £300 to her chef, James Cole; and £300 to her housemaid, Hannah Peters, if still in her service and not under notice, either given or received.

£5,000 upon trust for the widow and daughters of her late nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Burne Sellar; £1,000 to Ralph William Morison Walker; £200 to Sir Walter Halsey, as executor; and, subject to numerous bequests and appointments in favour of her son Gerard (who, however, as stated above, predeceased her, unmarried, by 13 days), the residue of her property between her daughters, Rosalind Gertrude Craig Maitland and Edith Jane Craig Gemmell, and her issue.

Mr. CHARLES TARRANT COLLER, J.P., of Judges-walk, Norwich, a director of Youngs, Crawshay, and Youngs, Limited, and of R. Coller and Sons, Limited, died on November 20, aged 71, leaving a fortune of £209,936, with net personalty £198,944.

DR. JAMES COSMO MELVILL, D.Sc., of Meole Brace Hall, Shrewsbury, a well-known botanist and authority on conchology, a member of many learned societies including the Linnean, the Zoological, and the Entomological, who died on November 4, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £20,411, with net personalty £20,263. He left:—

To Manchester University Museum his collection of dried plants, consisting of grasses, seaweeds, mosses, and ferns of the world, and the cabinets or cases in which they are contained; to the Butler Museum, Harrow School, his collection of British plants and four mahogany and three deal cabinets in which it is contained and his bound volumes of the "Journal of Botany" and all floras of English counties and districts; to his son, Malcolm George Dewhurst Melvill, his collection of British lepidoptera and the cabinets in which it is contained and his collection of British coleoptera and hemiptera and the cabinets in which it is contained, and his collection of autographs; to his son-in-law, Herbert Burr, his collection of British hymenoptera, neuroptera, and dipters and the cabinets in which they are contained; and to Shrewsbury School Museum his collection of European and Palaearctic butterflies and moths and the mahogany cabinets in which it is contained.

The Rev. Dr. AMBROSE JOHN WILSON, D.D., of Langton House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Headmaster of Lancing College, 1894-1902, who died on August 26, aged 76, left £4,136, with net personalty £4,061.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BLUNT, the Rev. Arthur Stanley Vaughan, O.B.E., of Cambridge-square, W.2, vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Southwick-crescent, W.	997
CAWTHORNE, Mr. George James, of Petty France, Westminster, S.W., and of Staplehurst Place, Staplehurst, Kent, architect, a governor of St. Paul's Hospital, of Westminster School, and of Sutton Valence Grammar School (net personalty £1,342)..	53,989
CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. Walter John, of Elm Lodge, Park Hill-rise, Croydon, and of Stonebuildings, Lincoln's Inn, solicitor (net personalty £8,522)	11,225
DUNLOP, Mr. William Thistle, of Megarity, Co. Armagh, farmer (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	6,675
GRAHAM, Mr. Andrew Thompson (55), of Tressillian-road, Deptford, S.E., a Lloyd's surveyor (net personalty £2,093)	5,081
HARDING, Mr. Charles Simpkin (77), of The Old House, Syston, Leics, for many years in business as a tea and cigar merchant (net personalty £17,499)	18,205
IBBETSON, Mr. Alfred, of Station-road, Church End, Finchley, N., builder (net personalty nil)	29,992
MORGAN, Mr. Sidney William (60), of Little Haywood, near Stafford, solicitor, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hand, Morgan and Co. (net personalty £16,067)	17,137
PARKIN, Mr. Frederick Thomas (78), of Scrooby, Notts, for many years agent to Viscount Galway (net personalty £1,867)	4,001
SOUTBY, Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor Lloyd Blunden, D.S.O., late The Royal Irish Rifles, of the Ilchester Mansions Hotel, 88, Petersburg place, Bayswater, W. (net personalty £938)	1,215

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO A CATHEDRAL

The Dean of Peterborough has received notification that the Queen intends to present the standard of Queen Catherine of Arragon, consort of King Henry VIII., to be installed over her tomb in the north choir aisle of Peterborough Cathedral.

APPOINTMENTS

The Chapter of Southwell Cathedral has elected CANON THOMAS FIELD, D.D., as Chancellor, and CANON H. B. LEE as treasurer. Canon Field was formerly headmaster of King's School, Canterbury, Warden of Radley, and vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham. He now succeeds Archdeacon Hacking as Chancellor.

The Rev. C. W. KERSHAW, vicar of Worstead, Norwich, has been instituted by the Bishop of Norwich to the united benefice of Worstead with Dilham, to which he was entitled under an Order in Council.

The Rev. W. M. SHEPHERD, rector of Brettenham, has been licensed as chaplain to the Thetford Union, Norfolk.

NOTES

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London yesterday, the Bishop of Durham was appointed, on the nomination of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to preach the Spital Sermon before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Corporation of London and the Governors of the Royal and Ancient Hospitals at Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Wednesday, April 30.

The Chemical & Metallurgical Corporation Ltd., Runcorn, Ches.,

Beg to announce the appointment of

Bush, Beach & Gent, Ltd.,

Marlow House, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.,

in conjunction with

Frank Segner & Company, Ltd.,

21, Spring Gardens, Manchester,

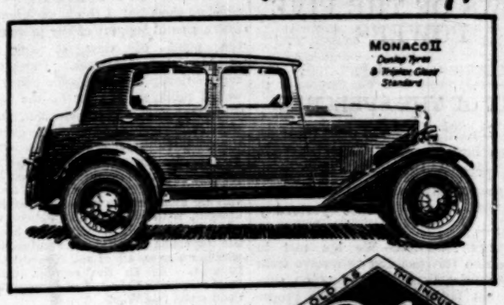
As Sole Selling Agents.

Prompt attention will be given to inquiries for

SULPHURIC ACID — PURE AMMONIA
DIPPING ACID — SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ACCUMULATOR ACID — RED LEAD
HYDROCHLORIC ACID — ZINC CHLORIDE
GLAUBERS SALTS

and the 30 remaining products of the Company.

The Colourful Riley!



Riley

You know it—you have seen it—you can't mistake it on the road can you? You have heard of its remarkable performance—its safety—its speed—its ease of control—its wonderful silent third—but you may not have heard that to-day, "the car that's set all the World talking" can be obtained in

FOUR DIFFERENT COLOUR SCHEMES

all standardized and all at standard prices.

These are the days when brilliancy attracts—when colour schemes have a fascination all their own—even in Motor Cars. These are the days when pride of possession (always a valuable feature with the individualistic Riley) is enhanced by the colour combination you most fancy.

So be proud! We'll help you if you will ask us for details and copy of the Riley colour catalogue with name of nearest agent who will supply. Ask, too, for the "Riley Record"—a magazine which will really interest you.

Demonstrations arranged direct or through any convenient agency—write—

RILEY (COVENTRY) LTD., COVENTRY

London: 42, North Audley St., W.1

and ask for catalogues and the "Riley Record"

"Gentlemen-

. . . . . and in conclusion, this new Ambassador Hat, which I have been honoured to represent, has been introduced at the appropriate time when male attire is seeking to revive, amongst all classes, that consciousness of appearance which has always been characteristic of the English gentleman." The Ambassador Hat has been moulded to a range of new styles designed to give the distinction of smart appearance to every type of face and build. The finest fur felt, dyed to a popular range of unobtrusive colours, and lined for lasting comfort and convenience, give to this Battersby Hat a texture and quality unapproached. Ask any good Hatter to assist you in choosing the right "Ambassador" to suit you.

Actual Makers: BATTERSBY & COMPANY, LIMITED, London and Stockport.

The Battersby Ambassador HAT

The distinction you can afford

HATTERS SINCE 1865.

M.S.

Building a Better World

DARKENED homes again radiating happiness; wrong-doers reformed; the abject, the outcast raised from the gloom which engulfs them . . . . Hundreds of thousands of voluntary Salvationists are building a better world for you and yours.

This work of mercy and restoration never ceases. 1929 marked a big advance. The Army is now carrying its message to 82 Countries and Colonies. It ministers in 72 different languages. In one year it supplied 19,877,201 MEALS, 11,426,417 BEDS and found WORK for 303,340.

United in Spirit, Purpose and Activity, and in love with the worst, the Army most earnestly appeals for your support to the Self-Denial Appeal. ITS WORK AT HOME AND THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE DEPENDS UPON THE SUCCESS OF THIS EFFORT.

The Salvation Army SELF DENIAL EFFORT

During the next few weeks all Salvationists will cheerfully deny themselves luxuries and even necessaries of life. Will YOU sacrifice something and send a gift NOW to the Local S.A. Officer, or direct to GENERAL HIGGINS, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

NEW BOOKS ON EDUCATION

Read the Reviews in The Times EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 3D. EVERY SATURDAY

WORLD TRADE

GROWING SHARE OF THE EMPIRE

PROGRESS OF OVERSEA DOMINIONS

The Imperial Economic Committee, as its 13th report, has issued a memorandum, drawn up by the secretary, Sir David Chadwick, on the Trade of the British Empire, 1913 and 1925 to 1928 (price 6d. net). His summary of the memorandum is published on page 14.

The Committee, of which Sir Halford Mackinder is chairman, state in their report:—

"As a result of the Imperial Conference of 1926, the Imperial Economic Committee have been engaged on inquiries into the marketing within the United Kingdom of foodstuffs and raw materials produced within the Empire, and into the preparation for market of such foodstuffs and raw materials; in addition, they have been engaged on the preparation of world surveys of selected trades and industries.

"In their inquiries into foodstuffs and raw materials the Committee have found it necessary to survey the extent and nature of the foreign competition which Empire producers have to meet in the United Kingdom market. In regard also to world surveys of trades and industries it is obvious that conditions outside the Empire have had to be reviewed. Consequently in both sections of the inquiries on which the Committee have been engaged they have had before them the extent and trend of competition between the Empire and foreign countries.

"To enable them to obtain a broad view of the problem the secretary, Sir David Chadwick, has prepared for the use of the Committee a memorandum comparing the position of the Empire as a whole in world trade in 1913 and in 1925 to 1927 (with later figures where available for 1928) and also examining the relative importance and direction of Inter-Imperial trade at those dates. The study aims at establishing no theory and is based solely on official trade returns and on publications issued by the Economic Section of the League of Nations.

"This Memorandum can be considered in the nature of an appendix to successive reports of the Committee. So far as they are aware this is the first occasion on which such a review has been prepared. Companion analyses on the flow of investments and on production, were the data available, would form a natural supplement.

"The present memorandum deals solely with statistics of imports and exports. But, even so, it suffices to bring out the increasing economic importance of the Empire as a whole. At the present time the external trade of the British Empire, even when the statistics relating to Inter-Imperial transactions are eliminated, exceeds that of any other large unit, such as the United States of America, or the suggested United States of Continental Europe. Between 1913 and 1927 the trade of the Empire with the world outside advanced more rapidly than the trade of the world, and yet, with the exception of British Malaya, every considerable part of the Empire found markets within the Empire for at least 40 per cent. of its total exports."

INCREASE IN WORLD TRADE

Sir David Chadwick, dealing in his memorandum with "The Position of the British Empire in World Trade," says:—"The total value of world trade in 1927 in special merchandise (*i.e.*, excluding re-exports and, except in the case of countries producing and exporting precious metals, all bullion transactions) is estimated at $62,800,000,000 as compared with $37,797,000,000 in 1913. If, however, values in 1927, are adjusted to 1913 price levels the total world trade in 1927 is estimated at $45,634,000,000, or an increase over 1913 of 20 per cent. The League estimates a further increase in 1928 over 1927 of between 2 and 3 per cent." The trade converging on and spreading from Europe still, it is stated, accounts for more than half the international trade of the world.

In a note on the use of 1913 as a standard, it is pointed out that as that year was generally favourable to trade in the Empire, and notably so in the United Kingdom, its adoption means a severe "yardstick."

The following table, based on the League's figures, is given showing the percentage shares of large groups in world trade:—

—	1913	1925	1926	1927
British Empire:—				
Inter-Imperial ..	10·95	13·07	12·78	11·54
Empire-foreign ..	16·80	17·63	17·51	17·94
Total for Empire	27·75	30·70	30·29	29·48
U.S.A.	11·17	14·31	15·15	14·21
N. and W. Europe—excluding Netherlands*	34·20	26·14	25·52	27·49

* Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, and Belgium.

(In 1928 the percentage shares in world trade were very approximately 29 per cent., 14 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively, *i.e.*, very similar to the position in 1927.)

The total of the imports and exports (excluding re-exports) of the British Empire in 1927, at 1913 values, was about 27·5 per cent. greater than in 1913. The rate of expansion of British Empire trade in 1927 and 1928, taken together, was slower than in the remaining parts of the world's total, owing mainly to the contracts in Australia's trade and to the low prices for crude rubber.

INTER-IMPERIAL COMMERCE

If inter-Imperial trade be treated as "domestic," and therefore excluded from world trade, the percentage shares work out as follows:—

—	1913	1925	1926	1927
British Empire ..	18·86	20·28	20·08	20·28
U.S.A. ..	12·94	16·46	17·37	16·06
N. and W. Europe—excluding Netherlands	38·40	30·07	29·26	31·07

On the same basis the share of Continental Europe (including therein Asiatic Russia) in world trade in 1927 was 40·5 per cent. A preliminary scrutiny indicates that about half of the recorded trade of the countries of Continental Europe relates to transactions between one another. If so, the value of the merchandise passing direct between different parts of the Empire and foreign countries in 1927 was comparable with that of the merchandise passing between the Continent of Europe and the rest of the world and exceeded that passing between the United States and the rest of the world.

Comparing inter-Imperial and Empire-foreign trade, the memorandum points out that the figures from the former should be halved, as in statistics they appear both as an export from one country and an import to another. The result is as follows in millions of pounds:—

—	1913	1925	1926	1927
Inter-Imperial trade ..	421	829·5	772	743·5
Foreign trade ..	1,292	2,237	2,118	2,312
Total	1,713	3,066·5	2,890	3,055·5
Ratio of Inter-Imperial to total Empire trade:—	24·6%	29·7%	26·7%	24·3%

Discussing the more rapid increase in Empire-foreign trade than of inter-Imperial trade, the memorandum states that "this apparently more rapid expansion of Empire-foreign trade is to some extent the result of a change in trade practice and does not denote a change in the ultimate destination of the goods. In pre-War days the practice of sending goods to London—for instance, wool—for resale there was more common than at present. . . . On the whole the proportion of merchandise passing between Empire countries to the total of the exports and imports of Empire countries is remaining very fairly constant and is increasingly representing the exchange of goods for consumption."

ADVANCE OF OVERSEA EMPIRE

Part II. of the memorandum deals with "The Advance of the Empire Overseas." This is shown in the following table:—

Year	Total Imports and Exports: United Kingdom	Empire Overseas	United States
	Millions of £		
1913	1,184	959	868
1925	1,940	2,011	1,841
1926	1,769	1,942	1,878
1927	1,804	2,003	1,838
1928	1,799	2,053	1,855

In 1927, and again in 1928, it is stated, the capacity of the Empire Overseas to purchase imported goods, whether that purchasing capacity arose from exports, or services, from internal development or from the expenditure of loan funds raised abroad, was only about 9 per cent. less than that of the United Kingdom; in 1913 it was nearly 30 per cent. less.

Imports into the United Kingdom, it is pointed out, have increased in quantity since 1913, but not so rapidly as for the world as a whole, while exports have fallen. In the Empire Overseas imports have at least kept pace in quantity with the world change, and are probably slightly above it, while exports have increased at a rate approaching double the world's pace. The trade of the United States, especially in imports, has increased much more rapidly still.

CANADIAN PROSPERITY

The analysis of import and export trade up to 1927, the memorandum states, "shows Canada on a wave of prosperity; New Zealand improving steadily; Australia probably advancing at the average world pace, but the position somewhat obscure owing to insufficient data and to the great effect of wool prices on her exports; South Africa with increased exports; India well back to pre-War volumes of trade in spite of the increased satisfaction of local needs from local sources; the United Kingdom more dependent than in 1913 on her "unseen" exports to meet a trade position more adverse in merchandise than in 1913; the Colonial Empire—for which no similar data are available—almost certainly advancing above the average world pace. In 1928 Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Kenya reported higher trade figures than in 1927; the United Kingdom and most Crown Colonies little change; Ceylon, Australia, and British Malaya lower ones. So far as the Empire as a whole is concerned, trade development has been definite and greater than that of the average for all countries of the world."

Finally, in Part III., "The direction of inter-Imperial trade and the importance of Empire markets to Empire countries" are considered. The direction of imports and exports to and from the Empire overseas and to and from the United Kingdom is shown by the following tables of percentages:—

TRADE OF EMPIRE OVERSEAS

—	Imports from		Exports to	
	1913	1927	1913	1927
United Kingdom ..	44·2	36·1	41·2	36·8
Other parts of the Empire	11·5	13·1	10·6	10·7
Foreign countries ..	44·3	50·8	48·2	52·5

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

—	Imports from		Exports to	
	1913	1927	1913	1927
Empire Overseas ..	20·5	27·0 (24·1)	37·2	46·1 (43·2)
Foreign countries ..	79·5	73·0 (75·9)	62·8	53·9 (56·8)

The figures in brackets for the United Kingdom are the result of omitting trade to and from the Irish Free State.

If Inter-Imperial trade be taken as a whole it still converges on or radiates from the United Kingdom. This is brought out in the following table showing the percentage which goods exported to or imported from the United Kingdom bear to the total of goods passing between Empire countries:—

1913	1925	1926	1927
87·4	86·5 (85·1)	85·3 (84·6)	84·0 (82·2)

Though the percentage of Inter-Imperial trade focused on the United Kingdom in 1927 may be somewhat less than it was in 1913, yet it was in fact a slightly lower percentage of a considerably increased quantity. The trade between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire is definitely greater than in 1913 and represents 84 per cent. of all the total Inter-Imperial trade.

Rough figures are given, showing the following changes:—

—	Empire Overseas (omitting Irish Free State)			Foreign Countries		
	1913 mills.	1927 £ at 1913 values	% change	1913 mills.	1927 £ at 1913 values	% change
Imports retained for consumption in United Kingdom from ..	135	191	+ 41	524	601	+ 15
Exports of United Kingdom produce and manufacture to ..	195	178	— 9	330	235	— 29
Total trade	330	369	+ 12	854	836	— 2

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Another table, for 1926, shows the extent to which the different parts of the Empire look to other parts of the Empire for markets for their exports (in percentages of total exports):—

Country	Percentage	Country	Percentage
United Kingdom	46·1	Southern Rhodesia	68
Canada	43·2	India ..	40
Australia	44·2	British Malaya ..	11
New Zealand ..	85	Ceylon	60
South Africa ..	76·5*	Nigeria	48
Irish Free State ..	96†	Kenya	70·6

* Excluding bullion.
† To Great Britain and N. Ireland only.

Thus, except in the case of British Malaya, in which rubber to the United States forms such a large share of the exports, each of the larger trading units within the British Empire looked in 1927 to the rest of the Empire for markets for at least 40 per cent. of its exports. Finally a table is given showing the importance of external trade to the populations of Empire countries as illustrated in a table in the League's memorandum for 1928 in which 82 countries are arranged according to the value of the external trade per head of population in 1928. Seven out of the first 12 countries in that list are within the British Empire:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
New Zealand ..	67 6 6	Switzerland ..	46 16 8
Canada	57 12 8	Australia ..	44 15 9
British Malaya ..	51 12 10	Belgium ..	42 12 11
Netherlands ..	50 12 4	United Kingdom	39 8 9
Denmark ..	49 14 5	Argentina ..	35 10 10
Newfoundland	47 11 4	Irish Free State	35 9 11

Five more Empire countries, including the Union of South Africa, figure in the next 20. Among the last ten on the list come Kenya and Uganda, Nigeria and India.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

DENTAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

At the First Professional Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the Licence in Dental Surgery held on February 7 and 8, the following candidates were approved in the undermentioned subjects:—

DENTAL MECHANICS AND DENTAL METALLURGY.—J. C. Edmondson, London; R. J. Eustace, Guy's; O. F. Harley, Bristol; E. W. R. Sattin, Royal Dental; C. R. Stone, Guy's.

DENTAL MECHANICS.—W. Birkinshaw, Birmingham; G. N. W. Booth, Birmingham; N. A. Borland, Manchester; M. A. B. Brito-Mutunayagam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Univ. Coll.; G. C. Burton, Univ. Coll.; P. A. Crow, London; J. W. Dix, Birmingham; J. Evans, Univ. Coll.; J. C. Fry, Guy's; A. T. Gibb, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Guy's; S. S. Gill, Guy's; G. G. Hardie, Guy's; G. W. Harrison, Manchester; C. W. Holmden, Guy's; T. Ireland, Guy's; J. C. B. Jones, Birmingham; B. Law, Guy's; E. H. Lewis, Guy's; J. G. Lucas, Royal Dental; C. R. Maikr, Guy's; R. Milligan, Guy's; Hilda M. Osborne, Royal Dental; J. F. Partridge, London; M. W. Pilcher, Guy's; C. S. Pitt, Guy's; S. Packer, Univ. Coll.; R. H. Robertson, Royal Dental; R. W. Ross, Guy's; W. G. Sandison, Royal Dental; Gladys C. E. Sarson, Royal Dental; Elizabeth M. Stewart, Univ. Coll.; V. H. Weeks, King's Coll.; A. W. J. West, Royal Dental; L. G. White, Leeds; G. M. Woolford, Royal Dental.

DENTAL METALLURGY.—G. Ashcroft, Manchester; B. Bane, Royal Dental; R. W. Birkett, London; L. G. Blackham, Guy's; P. B. Blatberg, Royal Dental; F. J. Blcor, Guy's; C. K. Brown, Guy's; J. T. Cramp, Guy's; J. C. Dominick, Guy's; W. A. Duly, Bristol; L. Everest, London; N. H. Everett, London; D. A. Fairfax, Guy's; J. H. G. Fenson, Guy's; L. F. Ferguson, King's Coll.; S. Ford, Manchester; H. Gibbs, Guy's; R. W. Gollings, Guy's; C. B. de V. Green, Guy's; C. H. Grimshaw London; F. C. Hampson, Guy's; C. J. Hartley, Guy's; A. E. Hawkins, Bristol; T. Helmer, Guy's; J. R. C. Hindle, Guy's; G. E. Jackson, Manchester; K. G. Joachim, Royal Dental; R. A. Johnson, Guy's; H. Kanaar, Guy's; L. C. Lavender, London; L. G. Lyle, Guy's; D. C. D. Mathews, Guy's; J. H. Morris, London; Mary C. Morrison, Royal Dental; C. Parmee, London; J. F. Paterson, Guy's; W. B. Priest, London; H. P. Rees, Guy's; F. C. Roberts, Manchester; P. K. Robinson, Guy's; J. W. Rose, Guy's; B. W. Sage, Guy's; S. F. Saunders, Guy's; W. H. Silverstone, Leeds; L. Somerville-Woodiwis, Guy's; H. A. Stanger, Guy's; H. R. Stubbs, Guy's; F. W. Sturgess, Manchester; R. B. Sumerling, Guy's; H. V. Sydenham, Guy's; G. L. B. Thurston, Guy's; N. E. B. Tinley, Leeds; H. C. Tippett, Guy's; A. W. Turner, Guy's; H. C. Waldam, Guy's; W. E. A. Watson, Guy's; L. F. W. Whitling, Guy's; K. J. Whitten, Guy's; and A. J. S. Wilson, Royal Dental.

A COMPOSITOR OF "THE TIMES"

Mr. Alexander B. Maitland, of *The Times* Composing Department, died at his house in Brooke-road, Walthamstow, yesterday, aged 57. Mr. Maitland entered the service of *The Times* 22 years ago, and from the first became an active member of the Compositors' Chapel. In the autumn of 1914 he was elected "Imperial Father" of the compositors' three chapels, a position which he held up to the day of his death. He presided over the General Chapel with great ability, and was immensely proud of working for *The Times*. At staff gatherings he was a welcome speaker, his ready wit causing much merriment. He was well known among compositors of Fleet-street; and always held the attention of his audience when addressing a delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors. Mr. Maitland was chairman of *The Times* House Chapel; chairman of *The Times* Widows' and Orphans' Fund; a worker for the Auxiliary Pensions of the Printers' Pension Corporation; and at one time was a member of the executive committee of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home.

George Henry Shaw, butcher's assistant, of Larkhall-lane, Clapham, was fined £3 by the Coroner for failing to attend as a witness at Camberwell Coroner's Court yesterday.

LANCASHIRE COTTON FAIR

A STIMULUS TO TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 11

Much painstaking effort has gone to the successful organization of the Lancashire Cotton Fair, opened here to-day by Mr. Clynes. The Fair owes its existence to the enterprise of the *Daily Dispatch*, but the support given to it by the Lancashire cotton industry and by the financial interests behind the industry, as well as its recognition by the Government through the presence of the Home Secretary and also of Mr. Gillett, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, of the Overseas Trade Department of the Board of Trade, raise the Fair in importance far above that of an ordinary provincial trade exhibition. It claims to rank on level terms with the British Industries Fairs to be opened in London and Birmingham next week.

In the words of Mr. Fred Holroyd, the president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, who was chairman at the opening ceremony, the Fair is one part of the Lancashire cotton industry's declaration before the world that Lancashire is not "down and out." It has been suggested that a Lancashire Cotton Fair held in Manchester cannot do much to help the export trade, losses in which are mainly responsible for the long-continuing depression in the industry. This remains to be seen, but there can be no doubt that the Fair will provide a healthy stimulus to the home trade in Lancashire cotton textiles. The powerful and explicit assurances of Sir Sydney Skinner, who attended to-day as head of John Barker and Co., and also as president of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, representing 10,000 firms in the distributing trades, and as president this year of the Retail Distributors' Organization, representing all the big stores, indicate that practical results may be looked for, especially if his suggestion of a London "cotton week" materializes.

SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

In the speeches at a luncheon given by Lord Camrose and the directors of Allied Newspapers, Limited, and later at the public opening of the Fair, stress was laid on the cooperative element in the Fair. It is quite as much a demonstration of a new spirit in the cotton industry as of the technical abilities still possessed by the industry. The trade is here seen combining, even to the extent of numerous firms exhibiting their products at jointly held stands, in the exhibition of its machinery and products and the proclamation of their qualities. The active participation of the leaders of the principal trade unions of the cotton trade operatives gave proof of the combined willingness of employers and operatives to stand, as Mr. Holroyd said, "shoulder to shoulder in repelling common dangers that threaten the staple industry of the county," and affords good hope that this spirit of unity and good will will continue and abound.

While fully recognizing the grave difficulties existing, Mr. Holroyd spoke not unhopefully of the task of enabling the country's chief textile export industry to recover lost ground. Much criticism of the cotton trade, he said, was ill-informed. "We are no longer inclined meekly to accept the suggestions that the fault of Lancashire rests either with the management or with the organization of its industry. The industry has made mistakes, but we are suffering not only for our own errors but for those of many other interests. The question of over-capitalization of cotton mills now contains no point whatever, for mills on the barest minimum capital working basis are unable to earn a profit. The primary need is to secure an economic basis of production. There is no lack of resourcefulness or adaptability in the trade, as is shown by the new methods for overcoming the keen oversea competition. English mills are not behind the times in matters of equipment. I have visited mills in practically every country in Europe, in the U.S.A., and in South America, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never seen a mill in any part of the world whose counterpart cannot be found in England; and in many instances our own spinning mills are superior to anything owned by our competitors. We may not have made the same progress as other countries in the installation of automatic looms, but you have only to examine the exhibits here to realize the all-round excellence of our productions and their attractiveness, durability, and economy. Cotton still provides the cheapest and most economical clothing fabric that the world knows, and lends itself to the production of fabrics of the most exquisite texture and design."

BANKS IN CLOSER TOUCH

Mr. CLYNES, in declaring the Fair open, said that the outstanding problem in the trade was to recapture oversea markets, and a policy inspired by unity, vision, and perseverance must be developed. It was satisfactory to see that the representatives of great banks were now in closer touch with the needs of the trade. Much could be done, not merely by cheaper money on better terms, but by the representatives of finance displaying a spirit of cooperation and partnership, and not the spirit of a pawnbroker eager to extract the utmost that the trade could be made to yield. They must make public policy and Parliamentary authority relate more to trade necessities. They must produce in other lands, especially among those immense cotton-consuming communities in the East, that feeling of good will which often preceded a purchase instead of a boycott.

SIR SYDNEY SKINNER said that, after 40 years' experience of buying and selling goods, he had never seen such beautiful wares produced as were being produced to-day. They were miracles of art which could not but captivate the womenfolk, but it was no good Lancashire producing these things unless it let the world know about it. He considered that Lancashire's display work was lamentably weak, and that its salesmanship was weak. At the same time, he assured them that from 80 to 85 per cent. of the goods in the "Manchester" departments of the great stores were Lancashire products, and that the foreign stock that got into home distributors' hands was a very small section indeed. High taxation was doing more to cause bad trade and unemployment than anything else the export branches had to combat. The Governments of this country, of whatever character, must tackle this important problem of economy in national expenditure, or we should never get our trade straight again.

COOPERATIVE FUNDS FOR POLITICS

PROHIBITION APPROVED BY COMMONS COMMITTEE

An amendment designed to prevent the use of the funds or profits of cooperative societies for the furtherance of any particular political party or cause was carried, by 28 votes to 23, after a lively debate yesterday at a sitting of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill.

The proposal was introduced by SIR HENRY CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.), who stated that under the existing Acts there were over 6,000 registered cooperative societies in the country with a membership of just under seven millions. The total capital possessed by these societies amounted to some £100,000,000, which under the powers conferred by the Bill could be increased to £200,000,000. "I am proposing this amendment," said Sir Henry Cautley, "because I regard it as a danger to the State and to all democratic institutions—(Labour cries of "Oh!")—that we should allow a large capitalistic body, such as this is, to use the money at its command for political purposes. (Labour interruptions.) I apply that to every capitalistic body in the country."

Mr. HANNON (Moseley, U.), seconding the amendment, said the founders of the Cooperative movement never contemplated the use of its funds for political purposes.

Mr. J. BAKER twitted Sir Henry Cautley with being afraid of the Cooperative movement. He dared not, he said, bring forward a similar proposal affecting the coalowners' organizations. Did not the Federation of British Industries engage in political activities?

Mr. HANNON: The Federation of British Industries has never issued a document of a political character appealing for votes.

Mr. DAVID GRENFELL (Gower, Lab.) said there was no foundation whatever for the charges which had been made against the cooperative societies. They had brought no pressure to bear upon the Cooperative members. The amendment was a niggling one and did not deserve to be debated.

Mr. BARNES (Government Whip) considered the amendment an impertinence seeing that persons representing essentially private interests had for over a hundred years used Parliament for the purpose of improving the position of companies with which they had been connected.

After the amendment had been carried, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PRESIDENT AND TARIFF UNCERTAINTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, FEB. 11

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce to-day, Mr. Douglas Hamilton, the president, said that if, as he had submitted, we were importing too many luxuries, Chambers of Commerce should be able and willing to advise in what directions those imports should properly be curtailed.

After deploring what he termed the harlequinade of Chancellors of the Exchequer in recent years, and the consequent discontinuity of fiscal policy, Mr. Hamilton said that business men might hold opposite opinions on the question of free trade or protection, but they must agree that either policy consecutively followed must be infinitely preferable to the uncertainty and the apprehension caused by using British trade as an Aunt Sally for political rivals. The recent vote of the Council of the Chamber in favour of the retention of the silk duties had been given, not because the council was in favour of the imposition of the duties, but because it desired consistency of tariff policy.

The Government, according to Mr. Thomas, had taken two definite steps towards increasing our trade and regularizing our position with the Soviets—namely, by extending the Export Credits Scheme to Russia and by the exchange of Ambassadors. But for the fact that Russia was to-day ruled by the strongest Government in the world, it would show the same chaos as existed in China. If that Government continued to keep the majority of its population just above starvation a change of régime was unlikely; but Bolshevism would never survive prosperity, so that the riddle of Russia would not be solved for many years. The Chamber had attempted, without success, to direct the benefits of the Export Credits Scheme into the channels for which it was created—namely, the creation of work for British operatives. Russia was buying considerable quantities of fully-manufactured textiles, and this country was not getting its proper share of those orders.

DEFLATION

Dealing with the deflationary experiences of our own country in recent years, Mr. Hamilton said that as each bubble burst its neighbour suffered a lack of lateral support and then its turn came. The wool man's bubble had burst, but the draper's, the grocer's, and the butcher's bubbles were as round and shiny as ever. No doubt there were a good many bankrupt stocks to liquidate at highly profitable prices, but the retail bubble was bound to burst sooner or later, and we should have reached another stage in the wholesome process of deflation.

Speaking as "an unrepentant believer in trade unionism," Mr. Hamilton said that the real danger to the movement was from within. If the West Riding trade unions did not wish to drive the industries out of the country or even to drive them to the south of this country, and if they did not wish to imperil the whole trade union movement, they must adopt the business maxim of their employers and "meet the market."

Mr. Hamilton referred to the opening of the new headquarters of the Bradford Chamber last November by the Prince of Wales and said the members would be glad to know that the Prince would be wearing this year a couple of suits of Bradford cloth.

Mr. J. H. C. HODGSON, the senior vice-president, said there was no foundation for a rumour that the Bradford manufacturers were going direct to the retailer. The wholesale London merchants were working with the trade and had become members of the Joint Committee which recently held an exhibition of spring cloths in London.

BOARD OF EDUCATION INQUIRY AT HARROW

The disorder which occurred at the Board of Education inquiry by Mr. A. W. NEWTON, at Harrow on January 29, into an application by Harrow Roman Catholics for a provided school was limited to some interruptions during the presentation of the opposition of the Middlesex Education Authority, and was not such as to prevent the completion of the inquiry. At its conclusion Mr. Newton intimated that he would make his report in the usual manner and that notice of the decision would be given to the Board of Education in due course.

L.C.C.'S NEW ROAD SCHEME

CIRCLE AT ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

The London County Council agreed yesterday to an improvement scheme at the Elephant and Castle which is to cost £1,913,000, subject to a contribution of 75 per cent. from the Ministry of Transport. Lord Monk Bretton presided over the meeting.

The Improvements Committee submitted a report—of which a summary appeared in *The Times* on February 3—stating that the Ministry of Transport had suggested a scheme for the acquisition of property in the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle inside a circle 394ft. in radius. Under the scheme a circular road 120ft. in width, with a carriage-way of 87ft. 6in., would be constructed within the circumference of the circle, and the remainder of the land within the circle would be redeveloped, and three connecting roads to the main circular road would be constructed. Subways for pedestrians would form part of the scheme. That scheme would have cost £3,150,000 gross.

The Chief Engineer and the Valuer of the Council had submitted an alternative, so placing the circle as to exclude certain valuable property. That scheme, which would cost £1,913,000, the committee asked the Council to adopt, and they recommended that application should be made to Parliament for the necessary powers by way of a "late" Bill, the whole to be subject to a contribution of 75 per cent. from the Ministry.

Mr. T. G. GIBBINGS objected to the lesser scheme and complained that the Southwark Borough Council had been ignored.

Mr. R. P. JONES, speaking as an architect, criticized certain details of the proposal.

Mr. MACDONNELL said that the Council's scheme would create two bottle-necks. It would not in the end be economy to adopt the Council's scheme.

SIR PERCY SIMMONS, replying to the criticisms, said that the Improvements Committee were unable to agree to the scheme of the Ministry on the ground of cost. There must be a limit to expenditure. The alternative recommended gave just the same improvement, but shifted the position of the circle in such a way as to avoid valuable property.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment designed to provide "adequate safeguards . . . to secure dignified development of the new frontages."

This was rejected, but the Council, in agreeing to the scheme of the Improvements Committee, adopted the following additional words at the instance of SIR PERCY SIMMONS:—"subject to financial restrictions, steps be taken to secure that the architectural features of the scheme be satisfactory."

The Education Committee submitted a report setting forth the educational programme for the period 1930-1933. Against expenditure of £13,080,896 in 1929-30, the committee forecast expenditure of £13,295,000 in 1930-31, £13,519,700 in 1931-32, and £13,734,800 in 1932-33.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, in submitting the programme, said that they were not only beginning a new programme, they had come to the very satisfactory conclusion of two previous programmes over a period of five years. London gave the lead to the country in adopting the three years' programme. They were in a position to say that practically the whole of the programme outlined for 1925-30 had been carried out with slight exceptions. The principal developments during the past five-year period had been that 15 new schools and enlargements were opened, providing 6,484 places; 14 new schools had been opened in districts where housing developments had taken place, providing 10,164 places; four new schools, providing 1,904 places, had been erected to take the place of temporary buildings, and 17 old schools had been modernized. Building work was in progress in five cases, and 17 other plans were in hand or would shortly be in hand.

A number of amendments on details were moved from the Labour benches, all of which were lost, and the programme was adopted.

TESTING OF CATTLE FOR AUSTRALIA

The High Commissioner for Australia (Sir Granville Ryrie) has received official advice from Australia to the effect that, under a new amendment to the Quarantine Regulations, cattle intended for export to Australia from Great Britain and Ireland must in future be tested by a double intradermal tuberculin test.

THE SALE ROOM

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS

Books, for the most part in elaborate bindings, the property of the late Sir Mortimer Singer, and of a nobleman, brought £2,387 at Sotheby's yesterday, the most important lot being a fine set of the *Sporting Magazine*, 1792 to 1870, with Gilbey's "Index," 157 volumes in red morocco, which fetched £450 (Banks).

Among other lots H. Fielding, "Amelia," 1752, first edition, brought £48 (Morris); R. Ackermann, "The Microcosm of London," 1808-10, £108 (Willis); and W. Combe, the set of three "Tours of Dr. Syntax," 1812-20, all first editions, three volumes in polished morocco, £102 (Spencer).

A two days' sale in the adjoining room of old engravings from numerous sources realized £3,393. Martin Schongauer, the Virgin seated on a bank, brought £135 (Fine Art Society); Rembrandt, Dr. Faustus, the rare first state, before the additional shading on the book at the right, £400 (Colnaghi); "Panoramic View of New York," after J. Pringle, by R. Havell, printed in colours, £195 (Ellis and Smith); "New York, taken from the Bay and Bedlows Island," after J. G. Chapman, by J. W. Bennett, in colours, £68 (Errington); "The Fox Chase," a set of four in colours, after F. C. Turner, by C. Hunt, £130 (Orford); "Fox Hunting," set of four, after H. Alken, by T. Sutherland, £56 (F. Sabin); and "The Action between H.M.S. Shannon and the American frigate Chesapeake," after J. C. Schetky, by L. Haghe, the set of four, with the key-plate, £95 (Walton).

FURNITURE AND PICTURES

Messrs. Kemsley (164, Bishopsgate) held a three days' sale of the contents of the Round House, Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, in which a fine old Hepplewhite suite, comprising a serpentine-front settee, a pair of elbow chairs and four occasional chairs, brought £1,150, after starting at £200. An old English black lacquer serpentine-front commode fetched £102; a pair of Sheraton serpentine-front dressing chests, £127; an Adam side table, £84; a "grandfather" clock in Chippendale case, £50; a Worcester porcelain dessert service, *circa* 1811, painted in named floral specimens, 43 pieces, £58; and a George II. brandy saucepan, 1738, 5½oz., sold at 39s. per ounce.

At Hurcomb's on Monday a Hepplewhite enamelled settee and four armchairs brought £125 (Boyce); a pair of Chippendale walnut dining chairs, £165 (Mallett); a pair of Queen Anne dining chairs, £125; and a Chippendale mahogany oblong stool, £135 (both bought by Evan Thomas). In the same rooms yesterday a group of domestic poultry and other birds in the garden of a mansion, 57in. by 80in., by Bogdani, fetched £175 (Williams); and a portrait of a lady, 25in. by 20in., by Cornelius Johnson, £165 (Glenn).

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are selling, by instruction of Mrs. E. J. Lee, on April 9 and following days, the contents of Millfield, Stoke D'Abernon, which will include a Chippendale mahogany wardrobe, illustrated in the first edition of Chippendale's "Director," 1754, a quantity of furniture by the same craftsman, and by Hepplewhite, Sheraton, and others. Among the pictures is Hoppner's portrait of Lord Macartney, while among the silver is a pair of Irish caskets by Thomas Bolton, 1699.

PRESERVATION OF RURAL BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO HAMPDEN CLUB

The Hampden Club, which was formed some two months ago to deal with the preservation of the Buckinghamshire countryside and of the country's ancient buildings, has received the following message of support from the Prime Minister:—

"I am glad to hear of the foundation of the Hampden Club. The preservation of rural beauties has always been an object I have had very much at heart, and I have reasons for taking a special interest in that of Buckinghamshire. Although I am now only a temporary resident in the county, my connexion with it dates back nearly 25 years to the time when I had a small house at Chesham Bois. You can be assured, therefore, of my friendly and sympathetic interest in your efforts, and I send you my best wishes at the outset of your work."

Those who wish to help the Hampden Club in its work may send their names to Mr. H. E. Howard, 6, Broad-street, Chesham, Bucks.

News in Brief

Mr. A. J. Reeves, Deputy Town Clerk of Yarmouth, was last night unanimously appointed Town Clerk of Peterborough, after eight selected candidates had been interviewed.

Louis Schofield, of Kilmarnock, one of the two men injured on Monday in the mishap to the new L.M.S. locomotive Fury, at Carstairs, died in Glasgow Royal Infirmary yesterday.

The inquest on Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hodges, of Alexandra-road, Sheerness, who were killed when a French Air Union liner, in which they were travelling, crashed between Marden and Staplehurst, Kent, on Monday, will be held at Staplehurst Farm this afternoon.

The L.N.E.R. announces that additional siding accommodation and a new loading stage are being constructed at Wilbraham-road Station, Manchester, to deal with traffic to and from the Royal Agricultural Show, which will be held next July.

At the Lincolnshire Assizes yesterday Mr. Justice Finlay sentenced Bert Tomlinson, 21, a soldier, to three days' imprisonment on a charge of perjury. His Lordship said that the charge was a serious one, but in view of Tomlinson's good military character he thought it best that he should travel with the battalion to India a fortnight hence.

Henry John Willis, a blacksmith, employed by the Westminster City Council, of Windermere-road, Streatham, attended the Westminster Coroner's Court yesterday to be rewarded for a gallant effort which he made on December 4 last to rescue a man from drowning in the Thames off Grosvenor-road, S.W. The man died. Willis received a certificate and a cheque for £10 from the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for certain vacancies which exist at the Arab Agricultural School, Tulkarem, Palestine. (p. 3)

The return of a stolen silver cigarette case belonging to an H.L.I. and R.F.C. officer killed in the War, of no intrinsic but of great sentimental value, would be deeply appreciated. (p. 1)

A secretary is wanted for the Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. (p. 3)

The Argentine Embassy in London announces that the date for the presentation of tenders for printing inks, &c., for the Argentine National Mint has been postponed. (p. 1)

POOLE HARBOUR

PETITIONS AGAINST BRIDGE SCHEME

Petitions against the Bill for the construction of a bridge across Poole Harbour have been prepared by the residents of Sandbanks for submission to Parliament and to the borough council of Poole.

Their arguments are extracts from the petitions, which are similar in substance:—

"The Bill is economically unsound; it will bring no benefit to the shipping trade of Poole Harbour or to any other form of commerce that is part of our permanent national wealth; it will, therefore, only provide some temporary relief to unemployment without contributing at all to any permanent solution to the problem; and the profits that may accrue from the construction of the bridge are not of such a kind as to justify the very great expenditure of public money that the scheme will demand.

"The bridge will be an unsightly addition to the landscape. In order to build it, a good deal of beautiful scenery will have to be destroyed. It is expected to obtain a grant of public money for the relief of unemployment. But such relief is only justified for works which are a permanent gain for the community,

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms). London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"MUDDLING THROUGH"

By CALLISTHENES

Muddle begets muddle. Muddle does not beget victory. Muddle is plain English for confusion and confusion is the forerunner of disaster.

These truths might be regarded as platitudes in Germany, in France, in America. But in England they are not platitudes, for many Englishmen have a notion that muddling through is somehow a characteristic of John Bull—and John Bull is a very admirable fellow.

Every nation, like every man, has a leniency, almost an affection, for its own failings. But periodically it is advisable to switch off the rosy light in which we see our weaknesses and look at them in the hard light of common sense.

Muddling through is making the best of a bad job—but it is a bad job, not a good job. Muddling through is wasteful. It wastes time, effort, money. It destroys confidence in the leadership which has brought it about. It destroys self-confidence among those who are involved in it.

An affection for muddling through, a conviction that it is part of the national prowess, leads a man to underestimate the importance of foresight, consistency, preparation, orderliness. We always feel a little uneasy when we hear an Englishman speak slightingly of the German love of order, the French love of logic, the American love of statistics.

There is, of course, no sort of place for muddling through in business. Muddle is sheer suicide. Half the men who land in Carey Street go there through being in a muddle.

We in this House, and it is the same in every strong progressive business, think out our purpose with all possible clearness. We think out the means to realise it with all possible foresight and thoroughness. We stick consistently to that plan for weeks, months, years if necessary, never confused either as to our purpose or as to the means of carrying it out.

In this, perhaps, such a business as ours must always have an advantage over the business of government in a democratic State.

Inconsistency and muddle necessarily arise in an administration which takes its direction from the politics of its chief, and when the chiefs may be in brief alternation of opposed political views.

Muddle under such circumstances may be understandable; it can never be admirable.

Fortunately that type of control does not paralyse the individual organisations of commerce and industry in this country. We are still able to cultivate order and consistency and to use them to bring prosperity to our business and to the State.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

LICENSED PREMISES AND CLOSING TIME

NO CHANGE IN HOLBORN

The question of altering the closing time for licensed premises in Holborn from 11 p.m. to 10 p.m. was considered by the Holborn Licensing Justices yesterday. Temperance, Church, and social organizations asked that Holborn should be brought into line with the majority of London boroughs by having the 10 o'clock closing hour. Counsel on behalf of licensed victuallers and restaurants asked for the retention of the later hour.

The Rev. A. J. Bestic, on behalf of the nine Church of England parishes in the borough, said that at a conference a resolution was unanimously passed that "we should press for uniform closing throughout the Metropolis."

The Chairman (Mr. E. H. Keen).—We should all be glad if the hours were uniform, but we cannot make them so. The only question for us to deal with is that of closing time in Holborn.

Mr. Bestic said that they had also passed a resolution urging the justices to alter the closing hour to 10 o'clock. The hour's difference in closing time at St. Pancras and Holborn had caused very considerable inconvenience.

Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C., on behalf of the Finsbury and Holborn Licensed Victuallers, agreed that a certain section of the public always abused facilities, but suggested that the majority, who did not, should not be penalized.

The Rev. A. Graham-Barton, chairman of the Central London Free Church Council, pointed out that 5,000,000 people in the Metropolis were controlled by the 10 o'clock closing hour and less than a quarter of a million by the 11 o'clock hour.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., who appeared for the Holborn Restaurant and other interested restaurants, appealed to the Justices not to cause tourists to abandon England for the Continent because of "pinpricks" on the liberty of the person who came to enjoy himself.

The Justices decided to make no change in the hour.

LAST DAYS OF RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. KNOX'S INVESTIGATIONS

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, M.P., speaking last night to the Anglo-Swedish Society in the Swedish Hall, Marylebone, on some of his experiences in Russia at the time of the Revolution, described his own investigations into the last days of the Imperial Family at Ekaterinburg, and quoted Sokoloff's book, which has not been translated into English, as proof that the murders were carried out on orders from Moscow. Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Uggla presided.

Sir Alfred Knox said that he visited the house in Ekaterinburg three months after the murders and talked to the priest who had been allowed to visit the Imperial Family. In that house they occupied two rooms. There was a guard of 10 men inside, another guard outside, and a tall palisade round the building. The Empress was never left alone a moment. Some of the guards' remarks to her were insulting; there were insulting inscriptions on the walls. Everything possible was done to humiliate them and make them unhappy. The rising of the Czechs in Siberia in support of the White Russians and the fact that the situation was getting dangerous decided the murders. On the night of July 17 they were told to prepare for a journey, and they came down, the Emperor in front, carrying his son, then the Empress, the four grand-duchesses, the doctor, cook, maid, and valet. The 11 were lined up against the wall and shot with revolvers. The bodies were then taken out into a wood which was surrounded by sentries, and three days were spent in trying to destroy every sign of the crime. Careful investigation since had led to the establishment of all the circumstances, and the story that the local officials were responsible for the murders had been disproved by the discovery of a telegram from Moscow giving direct orders.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

Entertainments

O.U.D.S.

"MACBETH"

By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

First Witch	H. H. McGovern (Lincoln)
Second Witch	E. G. I. Louisada (Wadham)
Third Witch	J. N. Bamforth (Merton)
Duncan	G. L. Clutton (Merton)
Malcolm	G. W. Playfair (Merton)
Donalbain	C. H. Frend (Trinity)
Macbeth	V. Dyall (Christ Church)
Banquo	W. S. Gooden (Trinity)
Macduff	E. E. Sabben-Clare (New College)
Lennox	A. H. Paterson (Magdalen)
Ross	O. P. E. Reed (Christ Church)
Menteith	O. D. Holt (Merton)
Angus	R. M. Barbour (Balliol)
Caithness	R. M. Raikes (Exeter)
Fleance	O. Holt (Merton)
First Murderer	J. Glyn-Jones (Magdalen)
Second Murderer	P. R. G. Henriques (C.C.C.)
Siward	E. K. Willing-Denton (Merton)
Young Siward	C. H. Frend (Trinity)
Seyton	J. E. Anthony (Magdalen)
Doctor	A. Spurgin (Christ Church)
Porter	A. W. Henderson (St. Edmund Hall)
Messenger	W. B. Wheeler (Exeter)
Lady Macbeth	Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies
Lady Macduff	Sylvia Sharpe
Gentlewoman	Julia Selous
Boy, son to Macduff	Helen Shilson

Lords, gentlemen, officers, soldiers, servants and apparitions:—R. A. Hunter (B.N.C.), A. S. Roger (Trinity), T. R. Williams (Christ Church), G. E. Larken (Trinity), P. F. J. Ghali (Magdalen), J. M. Booker (Pembroke).
Gentlewoman:—Lindsfarne Hamilton.
The play produced by BREWSTER MORGAN (St. Edmund Hall).

(FROM OUR DRAMATIC CRITIC)

OXFORD, Feb. 11

The President, Mr. Brewster Morgan, whose work was made known in London by his recent production of the Poet Laureate's play, *The Humours of the Court*, has treated *Macbeth* boldly but without extravagance. The set, designed by Mr. W. S. Gooden, is an aid to speed and simplicity. It consists of a block of irregular steps and minor terraces occupying nearly all the stage. A backcloth and a cloud-machine discover in this the jagged skyline of a blasted heath; a few pillars and arches convert it into the interior of Macbeth's castle; a table is brought in, some curtains are dropped—and behold the banqueting hall. This plainness is of the highest value. It enables the play's movement and rhythm to be maintained without serious interruption, and it provides a neutral, undestructive background to the groups which, on the gradations of this stage, form and dissolve and are formed again in effortless variety.

On these foundations Mr. Morgan has built up a production that gives freedom to his own ideas. The witches and Lady Macbeth are his especial delight, and it must be said at once that his choice of Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies is abundantly justified. "Did the fierce fire of Lady Macbeth's soul animate the epicene bulk of a virago?" asks a critic, whose sayings are quoted in the programme. "Never! Lady Macbeth was a lady, beautiful and delicate, whose one vivid passion proves that her organization was instinct with nerve-force, unopposed by weight of flesh." Well, that is one way of saying that what we should look for in Lady Macbeth is feminine subtlety rather than statuesque magnificence; that she is a sentient being, not a reciting machine, an invincible tragic bombardment.

The theory might well be carried too far. It will be an evil day that sees Lady Macbeth played as a puling neurotic of the 20th century. But Miss Ffrangcon-Davies falls into no such extravagance. She is gracefully lacking in "the epicene bulk of a virago," but she preserves the splendour of the verse and the terrible passion of the thought underlying it. In her opening scene she loses something in vigour of attack. The mind beneath the words should already be moving with a tiger's suppleness; you should be aware of the strength and fierceness of the curbed beast and tremble for its spring; Miss Ffrangcon-Davies is here a little too gentle. But what appears in this place to be a failure in strength becomes very soon a gain in intimacy. A more intimate Lady Macbeth we have never seen. Her tragedy is in the closeness of our knowledge of her, not in the thunder of declamation; and when at last, all else being done, she walks in her sleep, her accents are music to break the heart by its loneliness, its desolate and defeated terror. She moves very slowly down the stage. You hear her slow breathing. She sets down her candle with stricken quietness; she begins to wash her hands and to speak. How calmly she speaks at first, with that little wandering in her tone that is the agony of tormented sleep! And while she speaks every raising of her voice is a cry of weariness. She has passed through fear; she has passed through guilt; she is come now to the final exhaustion of the spirit. In every pause her sleeper's breath continues, slow, melancholy, harsh, so that you scarcely know whether she is breathing or sighing, until at last the great sigh breaks from her that is a surrender of all the hosts of her soul.

There is nothing else in the Society's performance that will stand with this beautiful scene, but there is much that is good and much that is very strange and interesting. The witches are extremely good, partly because Mr. Bruce Winston has given them costumes that have more than a touch of the devil in them. Whether Mr. Morgan has been wise in introducing the witches as a vision seen by Macbeth at the empty banqueting-table is open to doubt. The scene itself goes fairly well; the difficulty arises when other scenes, giving news of Macduff's flight to England and his behaviour there, are telescoped into it. But Mr. Morgan may plead justly that at this point the Shakespearian time scheme is hopelessly confused and that he has done no worse than make a convenience of the confusion.

The production is admirable—and would be more admirable if someone would teach a few minor offenders to pronounce their final consonants and open their open vowels. Mr. Dyall's Macbeth needs no amendment of this sort. He is a little slack in movement, but his voice is rich and full, his soliloquies have life in them and his words follow his thought. Mr. Sabben-Clare is a cool, dignified Macduff; Miss Sylvia Sharpe discovers feeling and a fluttering humour in Lady Macduff; Mr. Playfair, Mr. Clutton, and Mr. Goodden all distinguish themselves in accordance with their opportunities; while Mr. Glyn-Jones, evidently a comedian, finds in the part of the First Murderer rather surprising chances for the exercise of his exuberant talent.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

While the cold weather continues, the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park will be played by means of the electro-pneumatic mechanism. It is not intended to discontinue the special hand-playing recitals. These have only been postponed and will be resumed when the milder weather sets in. The bells are played electrically for three or four minutes at each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The programme issued by the *Daily Sketch* for this week is:—

To-day:—"Musette"—Bach.
To-morrow:—"Prelude"—Staf. Gebruers.
Friday:—"Les Cloches de Corneville."
Saturday:—"Ten Bell Changes."

ART EXHIBITIONS

POLISH ENGRAVINGS

Modern Polish art—other than that proceeding from Paris—is practically unknown in England, which is one reason for welcoming the small exhibition of Polish and Czechoslovakian woodcuts and other engravings at the Bloomsbury Gallery, 34, Bloomsbury-street. Of the two the Polish section is the more interesting, and since the Hollar Society has already introduced us to the graphic arts of Czechoslovakia in an extensive exhibition at the Royal Institute Galleries, present remarks may be confined to it. How far modern Polish wood engraving is a revival we cannot say, but the work here has all the character of something that has gone on continuously since the Middle Ages. There is no effect, as in the modern English original woodcut, of something extricated from the reproductive work of the 19th century. Allowing for individual variations, there is a Byzantine backing in the designs—many of the subjects are religious—overlaid, so to speak, with a Baroque tendency in style. A parallel development, in a different medium, to the Russian icon is suggested.

Here and there, as in the charming "Tennis" and "Côte d'Azur," by Miss Konarska, there is a frank borrowing from Japan, though the same artist is Byzantine in "St. Peter Chrysologue." Most of the works are printed in colour, simply and boldly, with a complete avoidance of the effects of painting. From the colour point of view "The Good Shepherd," by Mr. Bartlomiejczyk, and "Hunting," by Mr. Skoczylas, are delightful.

MANSARD GALLERY

At the Mansard Gallery of Messrs. Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham Court-road, there is a comprehensive exhibition of the art of woodblock printing, comprising woodcuts and engravings, for book illustration and wall decoration, and also textiles and end-papers printed by the method. Thus the full range of possibilities of the wood-block, in black and white and colour, is conveniently shown. For reference a few blocks are included, some engraved after Leighton and other 19th-century illustrators, and two contemporary examples by Mr. Paul Nash, together with the tools of the craft.

The special point about the contemporary wood print is that it is generally designed and cut by the same artist. During the sixties—and earlier—the designer and the engraver were different persons. Something has been gained and something lost by the fusion; as a rule the designs are now more interesting, but they are seldom so good from a technical point of view, though one or two contemporary artists, such as Mrs. Gwendolen Raverat and Mr. Eric Gill, can equal the best work of the past. Without laying down the law on the subject it can be said that the pictorial wood print is generally most successful when it has an illustrative—or at least a page-decorative—function. There seems to be something in the neighbourhood of typography that keeps the woodcut straight. Not that there are not in this exhibition some good abstract designs, but that, beyond a certain degree of abstraction, the wood print seems to call for some application.

Most of the prints here are familiar from the exhibitions at the St. George's and Redfern Galleries, and hardly need description in detail. The textiles are mostly by Miss Phyllis Barron, Miss Dorothy Larcher, and Miss Enid Marx, and there are some charming end-papers by Miss Marx, Mr. Charles Tomrley, and others. In colour wood-cut the best work seems to be done by artists from the Austrian Tirol, the English examples, though some of them are pleasing, being too small in treatment—as if the artists were haunted with the idea of the water-colour drawing. Owing to the similarity of method the exhibition hangs together consistently, and it suits very well the general purposes of a furnishing house.

It is intended henceforward to devote the small Mansard Annexe to paintings and drawings of the modern school, and the inaugural exhibition is one of works by Mr. Cedric Morris, Mr. Duncan Grant, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Adrian Daintrey, and others. Here again, and excepting such things as "The Pawnshop," by Mr. Roberts, and "First of October," a dead pheasant, by Mr. Morris, one cannot help feeling that the logical end of a good deal of modern painting is some decorative application—which is again in tune with the general purposes of the house.

UNIDENTIFIED PAINTINGS

At the Howard Gallery, 28, Museum-street, there is a pretty little problem for amateurs in attribution in the shape of 45 small oil paintings—mostly on paper, but a few on canvas—by an unidentified French artist of the early 19th century. They were brought together by the late Mr. T. Kennedy (died 1876), a Scottish painter and collector, who belonged to a circle of which Tom Faed was the centre. Some of the pictures, chosen at random, have been examined by Professor A. P. Laurie, who, after comparing magnified photographs of portions of them with those from an undisputed Corot, reported that, in his opinion, they are by the same artist.

By the unaided judgment of the eye this must be regarded as a possibility rather than a probability. It is, to begin with, difficult to believe that they are all by the same artist—whoever he was—at least three different hands being suggested. Not only that, but those that are the most like early Corots in style—sketches of ruins in the Campagna—are the least convincing in execution. In a sense they are too "clever" for Corot. At the same time there is nothing in them, or in any of the other paintings, to suggest copies or later forgeries. So far as it is possible to judge by eye they are contemporary with Corot, and they are first-hand records of their subjects. With one lamentable exception, too, "The Blue Grotto, Capri," they appear to be the work of an artist—or, rather, artists—with pictorial taste as well as manual skill. What they suggest more than anything is a series of works "knocked off," not with the tongue in the cheek, but for a quick market, by a group of exceedingly competent painters in touch with Corot and familiar with Fontainebleau. The best of them slightly caricature the style of the early Corots that we have seen. This does not exclude Corot himself as the possible author of some of the paintings; they might well be quite honest Corot "pot-boilers," since an artist tends to caricature himself when he works very quickly. "The Forest, Fontainebleau," "Ruins in the Campagna," "A Colosseum," "The Forest Glade," and "Sea and Rocks" are the titles of some of the most interesting pictorially of the paintings.

TWO NEW R.A.S

At a General Assembly of Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts held last evening Mr. Sydney Lee, A.R.A., painter, and Mr. Gerald Festus Kelly, A.R.A., painter, were elected Royal Academicians.

Mr. Lee, who was born in 1866, and became an associate in 1922, holds medals awarded at international exhibitions at Dresden, Milan, and Barcelona. His picture, "Among the Dolomites," was purchased by the Chantrey Trustees, and he has works in permanent collections at Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns. He is a member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers.

Mr. Kelly, who was born in 1879, and also became an associate in 1922, has pictures in many public collections, including those of the Tate Gallery, Manchester, Dublin, Cork, Bradford, Marseilles, Johannesburg, Ottawa, and Sydney. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge.

ODNEY COMMON

PROTEST AGAINST EXCHANGE OF LAND

There were animated scenes last night at Cookham, near Maidenhead, when a torchlight procession was followed by a meeting to protest against a proposal of the John Lewis Partnership, Limited, to acquire a part of Odney Common in order to improve the amenities of the Odney Club, the members of which are London employees of the Partnership. The hall was filled, and loud-speakers carried the speeches to hundreds of people outside. Colonel S. W. L. Ashwanden presided, and Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., sent the message: "I would strongly support the lawful common rights of Cookham."

It was explained that the John Lewis Partnership controlled the manorial rights of the common land at Odney as far as Maidenhead Thicket, and were seeking an exchange of land. Colonel Ashwanden said the proposal had met with uncompromising hostility, and Cookham would fight the scheme with all its power.

Mr. N. Russell said that for 1,400 years Odney Common had been a haven of peace. They were asked to sacrifice their common rights and privileges for a strip of useless land. The proposal was monstrous. "They will never," he declared, "erect a fence on that ground which will stand for 24 hours."

A resolution of protest, which had the support of the National Playing Fields Association, was passed without dissent, and the meeting decided to ask the Minister of Agriculture to refuse his consent to the scheme.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF INSTITUTE

The first public meeting of the Institute of Landscape Architects was held yesterday in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Greycoat-street, S.W. The institute has been formed to promote the study and general advancement of the art of landscape architecture and to serve as a medium for friendly intercourse between the members and others practising or interested in the art.

Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the president, was unable to attend, and an address prepared by him was read by his son, Mr. E. Prentice Mawson.

In the presidential address reference was made to the fact that too often in the past the profession of the landscape architect had been the happy hunting ground of amateurs and out-of-work members of all sorts of professions, trades, and cults, with results which might be seen everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land. There was a great work before the institute in lifting the profession out of the state of dilettantism into which it had undoubtedly fallen. They had themselves to awaken as to what their profession was and what it demanded of them and what it would enable them to contribute to their generation. They had also to educate public opinion to the point of seeing both the purpose of their profession and the beneficial results of its practice. They had a great example in the manner in which the profession was practised in the United States of America.

In this country it was the private landowner of the leisured art-loving classes who, so far, had been the patron of their profession, so that while they had to go to America and to other countries for the finest examples of public work, practically all nations, and not the least America, were generous in their praise of the English garden and especially of the historic remains with which England was so richly endowed. While students in hundreds came over from America to study these, we had not made the use we should of the opportunities they provided. They must inculcate in the public, and especially in municipal bodies, the fact that good work in landscape architecture could not be done by anybody; by, for instance, a borough engineer whose whole training was in exact sciences and principally mathematics, or by a working gardener.

The president looked forward to the publication by the institute of a quarterly or annual journal and the provision of proper and adequate facilities for the training of future landscape architects through the establishment of a school of landscape architecture at one of the universities, along lines somewhat parallel to those adopted at Harvard under the late Professor Pray. Such a training must include a thorough grasp of the principles of design, a knowledge of engineering, and a wide knowledge of the geology of soils. The landscape architect must also be something of a sociologist, familiar with the problems relating to housing, municipal growth, town-to-town migration, the drift to the cities, and the still more perplexing drift back to the country in ribbon development. The institute could render fruitful service by the establishment of an examination system so arranged as not only to give final approval and recognition to a successful training, but sympathetic oversight of the studies of the pupil from the time he left school or university to that at which he launched out on his professional career.

Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, expressing the thanks of the meeting for the splendid lead the president had given in his address, said that the break-up of the great country estates—an aftermath of the War—had resulted in much of the country passing into the hands of speculators who had ruthlessly despoiled many a fine estate and sold the land to people ignorant of their own real interests and possessing no knowledge of the decencies in house-building or estate lay-out. The institute would form a rallying ground for all those who loved the beauty of their native land. It would help to prevent the mechanization of town planning, assist the beautifying of arterial roads, and, if their hopes were realized, our homeland would be all the more lovely as the result of the institute's work.

THE FILM WORLD

TRAINING OF INDIAN STUDENTS

In recent months many efforts have been made to encourage British producers to assist Indian film companies in the production of talking films, and now, at the request of the High Commissioner for India, the Associated Sound Film Industries, Limited, have undertaken the training in England of a number of Indian students. The training will cover all the various branches of sound film production, and will be for a probationary period of three months, and thereafter, if the individual students are satisfactory, for as long a period as the company and student consider necessary.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India, recently stated that it was most desirable that the Indian film industry should develop both as a means of education in India and to provide the cinemas of the world with vivid presentations of Indian life and Indian scenes. A reason for the great length of Indian films was that there was very little in the way of ordinary entertainment to enliven the extremely dull, drab life of the Indian industrial worker or peasant. Many educated Indians were now looking to the film industry as an avenue of employment and the actors and actresses in some of the films were highly cultured. He believed that Indians would utilize the films as a medium of cultural expression, as they had utilized, from ancient times, the drama.

That the Associated Sound Film Industries, Limited, recognize the importance of cooperating with the Indian companies is evident from the fact that already they have arranged to produce in India this year a multilingual talking film in colour, in which the principal part will be played by Mr. Himansu Rai, who has already appeared in several Indian films, including *A Throw of Dice*, now showing at the Polytechnic Theatre.

A series of short films, each about seven minutes in length and in some cases with synchronized dialogue, have been produced by the Morgan Film Service, Limited, with the object of advertising important British firms and their products. The method employed is that of weaving a simple story, attractively presented, around the firm or the goods concerned. In a film dealing with *Lloyds Bank*, for example, a young wife dreams that her savings have been stolen during the night by a thief, only to wake up and discover that it is her husband who has entered the room and taken the culprit's place in her dream. They decide to go to the bank, whose strong rooms, safes, and counting-houses are pictured, and here they open an account with the manager. More picturesque is the film dealing with *Boots, Cash Chemists*, in which a comparison is instituted between the old pharmacy and the new. For effective production and amusing story values the subject dealing with a well-known baby food is perhaps the best. Others include a film of a newspaper office, an insurance company, and a firm of toothpaste manufacturers. Mr. Bransby Williams, Miss Alma Taylor, and Miss Pamela Drake are the leading players. The films are to be shown at a number of suburban cinemas as part of the normal programme.

Robert Burns is the hero of a new British talking film shortly to be released. Based on a story by Mr. Reginald Berkeley, the author of *The Lady With the Lamp* and other plays, *The Loves of Robert Burns*, as this British film is to be entitled, is said to depict the poet as a likable and gifted man battling with poverty and other ills. Mr. Joseph Hislop, the well-known tenor, who impersonates Burns, sings several of the poet's most famous songs, as well as other favourite Scottish ballads, including "Annie Laurie." This is Mr. Hislop's first appearance on the screen. Mary Campbell is impersonated by Miss Eve Gray, Jean Armour by Miss Dorothy Seacombe, and the poet's mother by Miss Jean Cadell. Other artists in the cast are Mr. C. V. France, Mr. Neil Kenyon, Mr. Wilfrid Shine, Miss Nancy Price, and Mr. J. Hubert Leslie. *The Loves of Robert Burns* has been jointly produced by the Gramophone Company (H.M.V.) and the British and Dominions Film Corporation.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra.—*Elstree Calling.*
Astoria.—*Splinters.*
Avenue Pavilion.—*He Who Gets Slapped.*
Capitol.—*Hot for Paris.*
Carlton.—*The Love Parade.*
Empire.—*Their Own Desire.*
Kensington.—*The Man I Love.*
London Pavilion.—*Cuckooland.*
Marble Arch.—*Disraeli.*
New Gallery.—*General Crack.*
Plaza.—*The Virginian.*
Polytechnic.—*A Throw of Dice.*
Regal.—*Gold Diggers of Broadway.*
Stoll.—*The Man I Love* and *The Wild Party.*
Tivoli.—*The Sky Hawk.*

"ROOKERY NOOK"

FILM OF MR. BEN TRAVERS'S FARCE

A private show of Mr. Ben Travers's *Rookery Nook*, featuring—there is no other word for it—Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn, was given at the New Gallery yesterday.

There has grown up in the past few years an Aldwych tradition, a tradition which has as clear lines and as definite conventions as the Haymarket has to-day and His Majesty's had under Tree. The tradition consists of a mixture of verbal inanities—could anything equal in pure vacuity Mr. Lynn's "Oh, pretty cakey," in answer to the question was he feeling seedy?—of certain chivalrous and quixotic tendencies on the part of men, two men, to be exact, whose conversations are rather more Rabelaisian than Cervantean, and of various complications that have to assume sinister proportions of guilt before they can be smoothed out in a way that leaves the actors and the audience on the best of terms with themselves and each other.

This tradition is preserved even more perfectly on the screen than on the stage. Observe Gerald Popkiss (Mr. Ralph Lynn), a husband without fear and, for some time, without reproach, confronted in Rookery Nook, that house of convenient doors and passages, with the equally fearless and irreproachable Rhoda Marley (Miss Winifred Shotter), who turns up late at night, unexpectedly and in pyjamas. Observe the blend of Gerald Popkiss's ineffectuality, "dear, dear, dear," with the cool and Napoleonic strategy of Clive Popkiss (Mr. Tom Walls). It must be confessed that Clive's strategy was sometimes more sound in theory than in practice, but with so interfering a woman as Mrs. Twine (Miss Ethel Coleridge) and so magnificently garrulous a charwoman as Mrs. Leverett (Miss Mary Brough) to cope with, it is understandable that even so suave a diplomatist as Clive should have his occasional failures.

The film, it should be added, is one of the joint productions of the Gramophone Company (H.M.V.) and the British and Dominions Film Corporation.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT, at 8.
LIONEL POWELL announces the ONLY APPEARANCE OF
PAUL ROBESON
with
ANIA DORFMANN.
SOLO PIANIST.
At the Piano—LAWRENCE BROWN.
BLUTHNER, STEINWAY PIANOS.
12s., 10s. 6d., 8s., 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s. and 1s. 6d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
MOISEIWITSCH.
CHOPIN RECITAL.
Steinway Piano. 12s. and 8s. 6d. No free list.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY.
Conductor—ARTHUR FAGGE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
ELGAR'S APOSTLES.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 3s., and 1s. 9d.
Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

ÆOLIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, conducted by
THOMAS McGUIRE.
Vocalist—PARRY JONES.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., and 2s.
Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS
(B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
FRIDAY NEXT, at 8.
Conductor
SIR HENRY J. WOOD
Overture, "Coriolan" ..... Beethoven
Variations from Serenade in flat (Wind instruments) ..... Mozart
Symphony No. 2 in D ..... Brahms
Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra ..... Bela Bartók
Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3 in G ..... Tchaikovsky
BELA BARTOK
Tickets 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and the British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
YORK-GATE, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.1.
Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.
Telephone: Welbeck 5461 (four lines).
Patrons:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
President:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Principal:
JOHN B. McEWEN, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
LENT HALF-TERM, FEB. 20th.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, Feb. 19th.
CHAMBER CONCERT
MONDAY, 24th Feb., at 3.
THE STUDENTS' ORCHESTRA
EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2 to 5 p.m., under the direction of SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
L.R.A.M.
Last day of entry for Easter Exam., 14th February.
* Tickets and Prospectuses, &c., can be obtained on application.
A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

THE INSTITUTE OF THE HORSE, Ltd.
A LECTURE
with film demonstration
will be given at 3 p.m. TO-DAY (Wednesday),
by
COLONEL GEOFFREY BROOKE, D.S.O., M.C.,
at
THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION,
Peel House, Regency-street, Westminster, S.W.
(behind Army and Navy Stores),
by kind permission of General the Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D., Commissioner.
Subject: "Teaching the Horse to Jump."
Seats: 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. (including tax).
Tickets obtainable at the door.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.
EXTENSION of LICENCE TO-NIGHT.

GOLDERS GREEN ICE RINK, Speedwell 7001.
Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Oxford and Cambridge Univ., 8 p.m., Feb. 12. Res. seats, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Standing, 2s. 6d. (inc. skating after match). Tickets at Rinks or Keith Prowse branches. BRIGHTON AND HOVE ICE RINK, Hove 71188. International Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Gt. Britain, 8 p.m. to-day. Res. seats, &c., as above.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. British International Cinemaradio Revue. "ELSTREE CALLING." Daily, 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. All seats bookable except gallery for two evening performances.

ASTORIA, Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. "SPLINTERS." with Hal Cross, Reg. Stone (All-Talking and Laughing); showing daily at 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, 9.45. Also Gaumont Sound News, &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "HE WHO GETS SLAPPED" (Victor Seastrom production), featuring Lon Chaney, Norma Shearer. Also "S.O.S." with Robert Loraine, &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. To-night at 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE." by Ernst Lubitsch, with Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane, Lillian Roth. Cast of Thousands. Paramount's Supreme Talking and Singing Sensation. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Sundays, 6 and 8.45. All Bookable. Regent 2211.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. Victor McLaglen and El Brendel in "HOT FOR PARIS" (funnier than "The Cockeyed World"). All-Talking. 1.20, 4.15, 7, 9.55; Gaumont Sound News.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to Midnight. NORMA SHEARER, LEWIS STONE in "THEIR OWN DESIRE." All-Talking Problems of Love and Marriage. Also Dane and Arthur in "China Bound." From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 to 11.
Richard Arlen and Mary Brian in
THE MAN I LOVE (Talkie).
W. Haines in Alias Jimmy Valentine.

LONDON PAVILION.
Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Suns. 6.0 and 8.30.
Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph. "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves". Talking Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. John Barrymore in "GENERAL CRACK" (All-Talking), daily at 2, 4.30, 6.40, and 9.10. Programme commences at 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, and 8.40. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PLAZA. First Great Outdoor All-Talking Sensation "THE VIRGINIAN," with Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen, Romance, Thrills, Superb Entertainment."—S. Dispatch. Daily, 12.15, 2.30, 4.40, 7.0, 9.30. Mickey Mouse's latest Jazz Rhythm Stage Plaza Tillers. Admission, 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Res. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street Mayfair 2330. "A THROW OF DICE." an Indian Love Lyric. Also Charlie Chaplin in "The FLOOR-WALKER." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office 10-10.

REGAL, 12-11. All-talking, all colour, singing and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911. Positively last two weeks.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703.
"THE MAN I LOVE," talkie with Richard Arlen and Mary Brian; CLARA BOW in "THE WILD PARTY."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. "THE SKY HAWK" (all talking). 1.45, 4.20, 6.55, 9.33. Sessions: 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.20 (from which times seats are bookable). 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Everton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30; TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
Thurs., Fri., and Sat., at 8.15. Mat., Sat. at 2.30.
TRIAL and *THE SORCERER.*
Feb. 17. REPERTORY SEASON. LAST WEEKS.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Nov

Imperial and Foreign News

YOUNG PLAN

RATIFYING BILL IN REICHSTAG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 11

The debate on the ratification of the five measures embodying The Hague Agreement on the revised Young Plan and associated agreements opened in the Reichstag to-day. The occasion was distinguished by being the first for eight years on which Herr Hugenberg, the leader of the Nationalist Opposition, has condescended to speak in the Parliament which he attends, but of whose ways he does not approve.

Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister, read an unexciting but clear and fair statement of the Government's case for ratification. Herr Hugenberg's participation enlivened the debate without improving its tone. He still failed to give the House the slightest hint of an alternative foreign policy to that which he attacked in vague, misleading and even extravagant terms. The trouble Herr Curtius took to reply in a by no means brilliant second speech came rather as a surprise, but opinion seemed general that for domestic political reasons a reply was advisable. There was some regretful reflection in the lobby on the slashing reply Herr Stresemann would have made, but it can be said that Herr Curtius, in a speech which he had little time to think over, showed more spirit than usual and allowed neither his firmness nor his temper to be affected by Nationalist heckling. Once again the quiet humour with which his earnestness is tempered enabled him to score several times against his antagonist.

The spokesmen of the Government parties confirmed the impression that the ratification of the Young Plan is assured. The Centre Party made its support for the third reading dependent on the home financial situation being cleared up first, but not, as was originally intimated, on the actual passage of financial measures, and "clearing up" is an elastic term. Criticism of the German-Polish liquidation agreement continued to be severe, but neither Dr. Brüning (Centre) nor Herr von Rheinbaben (German People's Party) went farther than to suggest that very careful consideration would be necessary in Committee. Herr von Rheinbaben's views, however, are understood by no means to coincide with those of all his colleagues of the People's Party, and, if the Whips were taken off, the fate of the Polish agreement might be doubtful.

HERR CURTIUS'S SPEECH

Herr Curtius's declaration took the form of a long and detailed review of the progress of the negotiations since the present German Government, in its declaration of policy of July 3, 1928, led off with three main aims, liberation of the occupied territories, a satisfactory Saar settlement, and a final reparation settlement. He concluded with a short recapitulation of the German achievements.

He frankly admitted failures in some respects, but claimed that they were heavily outweighed by the advantages. The agreements for the "liquidation of the past" must be assessed in connexion with the new Plan. Having indicated certain advantages gained, he said he could only agree with the Reichsrat Committee's report that "in the case of Great Britain not only the material loss, but also the fundamental attitude was noted with regret," but he also agreed with another part of the report in which the Reichsrat Committee had explained that they saw no advantage in refusing ratification. Turning to the most contested of these agreements, that with Poland, Herr Curtius denied emphatically a number of absurdly exaggerated statements, such as that the agreement involved the unwarranted gift of milliards to Poland. He said that for the renunciation of private claims against Poland valuable advantages had been gained in return. The agreement had, in particular, lightened the pressure which had lain upon the German minority in Poland for the whole ten years since the War. Referring to the Saar, he said they were conducting the negotiations with the natural aim of obtaining the full restoration of the Saar territory to German sovereignty as soon as possible.

In conclusion, Herr Curtius declared in the name of the whole Government that it was fully aware of the weight of the burden which was being laid upon two generations. But in its opinion the decision depended solely on the reply to the question whether the new plan was an improvement or not. Nobody was disposed to boast of the new plan as a great German success, but misgivings were outweighed by its advantages. The Government had answered with a sincere "yes" the question whether the interests of the country demanded the passage of the Bill before the House, and it expected the Reichstag to reach the same conclusion.

NATIONALIST ATTACK

Dr. Breitscheid (Socialist), speaking for the largest Government Party, made one or two points in reply to recent Nationalist agitation. He said that when they talked of the prolonged enslavement of the German nation they might remember that the so-called victors were "slaves" to America for exactly the same period.

Herr Hugenberg, who was greeted with cries of "Ah!" from the benches of the Left, started by recalling that the last time he had spoken in the Reichstag in 1922 he had taken the liberty of pointing out that the policy then being pursued must inevitably lead to the occupation of the Ruhr and he had been right. A Socialist interjection to the effect that he had made a good profit out of it created an uproar which did not subside until a Fascist member had been suspended and several Socialists called to order. Herr Hugenberg did not discuss the Young Plan; he contended that it would destroy the freedom and unity of Germany and hasten her progress towards Bolshevism, without explaining why.

Herr Curtius, in his reply, expressed his disappointment that Herr Hugenberg, whose speech they had awaited with such excitement, had let them down and not told them what he meant. He regretted that Herr Hugenberg had not answered a single one of the 10 questions he (the Foreign Minister) had put to him in the Referendum debate in December (when the Nationalist leader refused to speak). These questions were designed to drag from Herr Hugenberg what was supposed to happen after Germany, at the behest of the Nationalists, had rejected the Young Plan. As no reply was forthcoming, Herr Curtius claimed the right to maintain that the Government's view remained undemolished.

GREEK NAVAL REDUCTION

PARITY WITH TURKEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, FEB. 11

Replying to a question last night in the Chamber, M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, reassured the Chamber as to the proposed cuts in the Greek naval programme, which, he stated, included reduction in light craft and aeroplanes only, besides the scrapping of the cruiser Salamis.

M. Venizelos said that he was confident that Turkey had intentions as pacific as Greece and was without designs on foreign territory. Fears of Turkish aggression were, therefore, baseless, and Greece had no reason to maintain naval supremacy in the Aegean. He was glad to inform the Chamber that the present Turco-Greek negotiations would shortly be brought to a successful issue and would be followed by the signature of a pact of amity, after which an agreement would be reached providing for equality in Turco-Greek naval armaments.

The Lagting, the Second Chamber of the Norwegian Parliament, has rejected the resolution of the Odelsting to change the name of the town of Nidaros back to TRONDHJEM.

DRUG TRAFFIC IN CHINA

SMUGGLING "BY LAND, WATER, AND AIR"

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 11

During this morning's session of the League Advisory Committee on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, which was devoted to a survey of the general situation in the Far East, Woo Kai-seng (the Chinese delegate) asked that the question of drug traffic in China might be placed on the agenda of the next session, as he hoped that he would then be able to give a report on the Chinese situation similar to that presented this year by Russell Pasha on illicit drug traffic in Egypt.

The discussions to-day showed that while the British, French, German, and Dutch Governments have taken steps to suppress the illicit traffic with China, and the direct export of drugs from India to China has ceased since 1913, the Chinese situation is not regarded with satisfaction either by the Chinese delegate or by his fellow-members of the Committee. The Chinese delegate insisted that the traffickers were taking advantage of all forms of progress made in the development of communications—by land, water, and air—to smuggle drugs into his country. Russian opium was also finding its way in large quantities into Manchuria.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the British delegate, stated that Great Britain was still receiving import certificates issued by the Chinese maritime authorities, a practice which was contrary to the rule, and he asked the Chinese delegate to draw the attention of his Government to this fact. Sir John Campbell (India), remarked upon the possibility of Far and Near Eastern countries obtaining supplies of raw opium from countries like Turkey and Persia, which had not ratified the Opium Conventions. Sir Malcolm Delevingne stated that Turkey had undertaken in the Treaty of Lausanne to ratify the Opium Conventions, but had not done so, probably under the mistaken belief that such an act would compel a reduction in the raw opium output. In his opinion Turkey should be informed that this interpretation was erroneous.

The Committee decided to draw the attention of the Council of the League (which includes three members of Latin-American countries) to the fact that Mexico, which is a transit country, appears, according to recent seizures, to be engaged in illicit drug traffic.

GENEVA "TARIFF TRUCE" CONFERENCE

U.S. OBSERVER APPOINTED

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 11

The United States Government announces that it has instructed Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, to be present in Geneva as an Observer during the "tariff truce" conference, which begins on Monday.

In making this announcement to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Acting Secretary of State of the United States takes note of the object of the conference, as defined in the resolutions of the Tenth Assembly of the League, and states that, while "the American Government views with approbation any endeavour to facilitate world-wide economic relations and to remove discriminatory economic measures, and has with this object signed and ratified the convention for the abolition of export prohibitions and restrictions, and has cooperated in other international activities looking to the betterment of economic conditions throughout the world, the Government of the United States does not feel that it could at this time usefully participate in the conference to which the Secretary-General's Note makes reference." The communication concludes with an assurance that "the American Government will nevertheless follow with sympathetic interest any action which may be taken by the States participating in this conference to promote by non-discriminatory measures their economic welfare."

BIG HOTEL RAIDED IN NEW YORK

PROHIBITION AGENTS ACTIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 11

Twenty-five Federal agents descended last night upon the Hotel Manger, one of the largest and newest hotels in this city, and arrested 11 pages and two alleged bootleggers on a charge of violating the prohibition laws. The raiders carried with them warrants for the arrest of 12 other persons, including eight pages, a head waiter, a captain of waiters, and two other alleged bootleggers, but were unable to serve them.

Mr. Maurice Campbell, Prohibition Administrator for the New York District, who ordered the raid, said last night that the evidence on which the warrants were based had been obtained by a number of his agents who had spent several weeks in the hotel. He added that he intended to ask the Federal District Attorney to bring "nuisance" proceedings against the hotel with the object of having it "padlocked" from top to bottom of its 20 storeys. The hotel is valued at more than $3,000,000 (£600,000).

The raid in New York was part of the new campaign on the part of Federal officers to enforce the prohibition laws throughout the country. Yesterday at Chicago a Federal Grand Jury indicted 186 individuals and firms, 34 of them situated in New York City, charging them with participation in a nation-wide "ring" which, for seven years, had diverted 1,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol a year to bootleggers. At Springfield, Illinois, as part of the same proceedings, the Fleischmann Company, which manufactures yeast, and a corn products refining company were indicted on the charge of furnishing large quantities of yeast and corn sugar to distilleries in Illinois with the knowledge that their products would be used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. At Philadelphia 11 persons were indicted for diverting industrial alcohol to bootleggers.

INDIAN INTERESTS ON THE RAND

QUESTION OF LAND OWNERSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 11

The appointment of a Parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the position created by the recent judgment in the Supreme Court in regard to rights of land ownership by Asiatics on the Witwatersrand, and to inquire into the licensing question in the Transvaal has greatly alarmed the Indian community. They have sent telegrams to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir K. V. Reddi (the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa), and Mr. Gandhi appealing for assistance and declaring that Indian interests worth millions of pounds are threatened and that the effective operation of the laws means the extinction of the Indian community on the Rand.

Representations have been made to Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior, to postpone the sittings of the committee until the return of Sir K. V. Reddi from India in March. Dr. Malan replied that a select committee arranges its own sittings and that he is unable to give any assurance on the subject.

Sir K. V. Reddi has telegraphed that the Indian Government has been informed of the situation and that the necessary action is being taken.

MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

SOVIET NERVOUSNESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Contrary to their usual practice in connexion with the affairs of Russian *émigrés*, the Soviet newspapers are showing extreme nervousness over the disappearance of General Koutepof, leader of the "White" Russians in Paris. Messages from reliable sources are being telegraphed by the special correspondent of *Izvestia* in Amsterdam to the effect that General Koutepof has fled to South America, and so forth. A later version hints at his having been "spirited away" by some of his own colleagues anxious to step into his shoes, or by Russian extreme monarchists.

The tone of lofty contempt with which news relating to *émigrés* is usually treated is entirely absent. Angry and threatening articles are published directed against the "reactionary" French Government, which is advised "to think well before repudiating the friendship of 'the powerful land of constructive Socialism' and taking up with a pack of demented 'White' bandits." The readers of *Izvestia* and *Pravda* are treated to tales of "excited crowds" gathered at the entrance of the Soviet Embassy in the Rue de Grenelle, of "White Guard raids" only averted by M. Dovgalevsky's timely warning to M. Tardieu, and of "spontaneous demonstrations of indignation" against the French Government's attitude, with the usual accompaniment of threats and imprecations from the "toiling masses" against the capitalists "aiming to strike another blow at constructive Socialism."

FRENCH POLICE INQUIRIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 11

With the exception of one or two statements, none of which appears to be very promising, the police have now disposed of the mass of information which has come into their hands since the beginning of General Koutepof's disappearance.

Inquiries in the Loiret district have been reopened as the result of a statement tending to confirm that of the innkeeper of Château Rénard, who deposed to having noticed a suspicious limousine the day after General Koutepof disappeared; but nothing of any consequence is expected. The police are in touch with the authorities at Antwerp, where a Soviet vessel, the Karl Marx, is said to have been in harbour on January 27, and members of the Sûreté are still continuing their inquiries in Berlin. The affair thus remains as obscure as ever it was.

M. Ybarnegaray, Deputy for the Basses Pyrenées, has put down an interpellation "on the inconvenience and the dangers arising out of the existence of the Soviet Embassy in Paris and on the grave risks which render imperative the immediate severance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government."

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

RYKOFF'S DENIAL

RIGA, Feb. 11.—In the course of a speech to *Asoaviakhim*, the Society for Gas and Aerial Warfare, in Moscow, Rykoff, president of the Council of People's Commissars, made a reference to the position of religion in Russia.

Soviet legislation, he said, assured complete religious freedom, and there was no persecution of anyone for his religious beliefs. No minister of religion, he asserted, was ever persecuted on account of his having performed religious rites.—*Reuter.*

A "GODLESS" TOWN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, announces that after a mass meeting the "toilers" of Bogorodsk, a town in the province of Moscow, proclaimed their town "godless." All the churches are closed.

BIG EXPLOSION AT NANKING

SEVERAL CHINESE KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 11

Travellers from Nanking give graphic accounts of an explosion last Saturday of a quantity of T.N.T. and kegs of gunpowder stored in an old house inside the north-west wall of the city. Luckily there were no shells or the disaster might have been far worse.

As it was, every house within a mile had all its windows smashed, including the buildings of the British Consulate, the Anglo-Persian and Standard Oil Company, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and many others. Several Chinese were killed, but no foreigner was hurt. One man and his wife were at lunch when the steel casement of a window blew in clean over the table and fell on the other side of the room. In another house a chimney fell through the ceiling of the dining room, and the occupant had a plate of soup spilled over his clothes but was not injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

U.S. WHEAT MARKET

STATE FUNDS TO MAINTAIN PRICES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 11

The Government definitely has accepted the risk for itself of an attempt to stabilize the wheat market by the action of its Federal Farm Board in recognizing the Grain Stabilization Corporation, chartered yesterday in Delaware, as a proper agent for its operations. The Farm Board will immediately advance $10,000,000 (£2,000,000) to the Stabilization Corporation out of a revolving fund provided for it by Congress and will lend it what additional sums may be required for its operations to support prices. This means that henceforward the whole American public, and not merely the wheat farmers, will bear whatever losses or will benefit by whatever profits are incurred in an attempt to market the wheat crop at a price in Chicago of $1.18 a bushel or better.

MUTINY IN TONGKING

FRENCH OFFICER KILLED

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A mutiny of native soldiers of a regiment of sharp-shooters, which is stated to have cost several lives, including that of a French officer, is reported from French Indo-China.

A telegram from Hanoi of to-day's date states:—"Following a revolutionary agitation an attempt at mutiny has taken place among the sharp-shooters garrisoned at Yen Bay [in Tongking, and about 80 miles by rail north-west of Hanoi]. Fairly serious incidents occurred with, it is stated, the loss of several lives. The necessary measures for restoring order were immediately taken. —*Reuter.*

NEW CONSTITUTION IN CEYLON

INDIAN ASSEMBLY'S CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 11

In a debate in the Legislative Assembly to-day, complaint was made of the complete disregard of the Government of India and of its concern for the 800,000 Indians in Ceylon shown by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in dealing with the Ceylon Constitutional Reform question.

The Donoughmore Commission, in its recommendations for constitutional reform in Ceylon, proposed franchise conditions jeopardizing neither the position of Indians nor their claims to citizenship. The Governor of Ceylon, however—later and apparently at the instance of the Sinhalese—wrote to the Secretary of State proposing the restriction of the franchise by making the possession of a certificate of permanent settlement and the renunciation of the protection of the Government of India by emigrants a condition of eligibility, and the Secretary of State replied that he proposed to adopt the suggestion and to provide for it by an Order in Council. The Government of India knew nothing of these dispatches until they were published.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru to-day moved a resolution recommending that effect should not be given to the proposals, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure the adoption of the original recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission, making five years' residence the basis of the franchise. In a long speech he cited evidence to show that the Ceylon Government could not be trusted with the guardianship of Indian interests. He was supported by several speakers from all parts of the non-official benches. During the debate there arose the question of whether the Ceylon proposals had now gone so far that the door to further negotiation was closed, but the Government asserted that it was still open.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in a temperate speech, expressed his astonishment that Lord Passfield should have penned such a dispatch to the Governor of Ceylon without one word of consultation with the Government of India. Was this, he asked, the sort of treatment India was to expect as part of Dominion status in practice? If so, what could they say to counteract, as they wanted to do, the campaign in India for independence? He believed the Government of India was doing its best and felt that the Government, the House, and India had a great grievance against his Majesty's Government in the matter. Two members of the English non-official group cordially supported the motion. Sir Darcy Lindsay, the leader of the group, could not understand how either the Government of Ceylon or the Colonial Office could reach the decision they had reached without any consultation with another part of the Empire vitally concerned. "I agree," he said, "that the door appears still to be open. If it is closed, we must reopen it."

The Government accepted the resolution, explaining that they had already done their best, as soon as they discovered, through the publication of papers, what was going forward. Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, replying to the debate, severely criticized the department of the India Office concerned, saying that it evidently required reorganization, and Mr. Jinnah wanted to know where the Secretary of State for India was while the Secretary of State for the Colonies was corresponding with Ceylon.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY TRIAL

REQUEST FOR ADJOURNMENT REFUSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11

Mr. Langford James, Crown counsel, concluded his address for the prosecution in the Meerut conspiracy trial in the Sessions Court to-day.

Bradley, on behalf of himself and the other prisoners, applied for an adjournment for the purpose of allowing the accused (who are not represented by counsel) to examine the documents produced. He declared that the case stood merely on documentary evidence. The English witnesses were most important and the accused wished to examine the documents before those witnesses gave evidence. Mr. James said that the English witnesses had to leave India by a certain date. They were at the disposal of the British Government and the Government of India had no control over them.

The Judge rejected Bradley's application, stating that copies of the documents were available to the prisoners two months ago. Bradley said that the prisoners would refuse to cross-examine the English witnesses as a protest against the rejection of their application.

Mr. Booth, of the General Post Office, London, then gave evidence regarding certain money orders and letters sent and received by the accused men.

FASCIST GIFT TO THE POPE

LATERAN TREATIES ANNIVERSARY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 11

No effort has been spared by the Government and the Holy See to celebrate with appropriate solemnity the first anniversary of the signature of the Lateran Treaties.

This morning Count de Vecchi, the Italian Ambassador accredited to the Vatican, paid an official visit to the Pope, taking with him a beautiful surplice which the Italian Government has presented to His Holiness on the occasion of his Jubilee year. The surplice will, it is announced, be worn to-morrow by the Pope in the ceremony to be held in the Sistine Chapel in celebration of the eighth anniversary of his coronation. The surplice, which is made of the finest Burano lace, was enclosed in an elegant case adorned with Venetian damask. The Pope expressed his admiration of the gift and requested the Ambassador to convey his grateful thanks to the Italian Government.

Count de Vecchi this morning also paid an official visit to Mgr. Borgongini Duca, the Papal Nuncio, and presented him, on behalf of the King, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

The anniversary of the conciliation has also been chosen by the King as an appropriate occasion for conferring on Cardinal Gasparri, the retiring Cardinal Secretary of State, the Collar of the Annunziata. The news was contained in a telegram sent this morning to Cardinal Gasparri by the King. The formal presentation was made this evening at a special reception given in the Italian Embassy to the Holy See by Count de Vecchi. Twelve Cardinals, including Cardinal Pacelli, the new Papal Secretary of State, were present at the ceremony. Count de Vecchi, in investing Cardinal Gasparri, explained that the honour was intended as the recognition by Fascist Italy of the part played by Cardinal Gasparri in bringing about the conciliation.

The Pope has also sent Cardinal Gasparri a warm letter of thanks, which is published in to-night's *Osservatore Romano*, for his great and valuable services to the Church. The letter, which is in the Pope's own handwriting, also announces the appointment of Cardinal Gasparri to the post of President of the Commission for the Codification of Canon Law for the Oriental Church. The Pope also mentions that he has presented to Cardinal Gasparri a villa for his private residence.

A Fascist Party Order Sheet issued late this evening makes a cordial reference to Signor Turati's visit to the Pope on Friday. This "homage of the Black Shirts to the Pope," as the Order Sheet calls it, "demonstrates that the spirit with which the agreement was signed remains unaltered in the view of the Fascist nation," while the conciliation itself has "restored an intimate spiritual peace to the Italians."

IMMIGRATION INTO SOUTH AFRICA

DEBATE ON RESTRICTION BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 10

The Assembly is debating the second reading of the Immigration Restriction Bill, which was moved by Dr. Malan this afternoon.

Dr. Malan made a cogent and logical speech, maintaining the right of every country to choose its immigrants, and pointing out that a big proportion of the recent immigrants into South Africa were from countries of Southern and Eastern Europe. The Jews have been attacking the Bill violently because the bulk of this immigration from the south and east of Europe is Jewish. Dr. Malan did not waver under this attack, maintaining that restriction on such immigration was imperative, and quoting recent statistics to support his view.

There is much interest in the attitude of the South African Party, which the Jews have been making great attempts to influence. Mr. Krige, the acting leader of the Party, pending General Smuts's return, said that he would like the Bill to be submitted to a Select Committee before the second reading, but would not propose it, and would vote for the second reading.

Mr. Duncan later put the South African Party's case in better shape, saying firmly that the Jewish proportion among the immigrants was much too high, and must be restricted, though the Bill would need amendment in detail.

The debate so far seems to indicate that the Bill will pass the second reading easily, and will probably go through later stages with little alteration. The quota of 50 immigrants yearly from non-scheduled countries is a clean cut line which is simple to administer, while an additional, or "unallotted," quota annually makes generous provision for hard cases.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN RUSSIA

MORE GERMAN DIRECTORS FINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 11

The difficulties experienced by the 12 German firms operating concessions in Russia are increasing. Last week, it will be remembered, the director and manager of one of the largest of these firms, the Deutsch-Russische Saatbau A.G., were fined by a Soviet Court the maximum amount of 10,000 roubles [£1,000 at par] each for infringement of the labour regulations.

Two further cases are now reported. The director of the Zellugal Concession has been fined 10,000 roubles, and the director of the Leowerke Concession in Moscow 5,000 roubles. They, too, were charged with infringing, at one point or another, the 160 regulations made by the Soviet labour authorities in regard to housing, clothing, payment, and general treatment of employees.

COTTAGE WRECKED BY LOCOMOTIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 11

Two persons were killed and a cottage was destroyed in a railway accident this morning at Saint-Galmier-Vauché, near Montbrison. The locomotive of a passenger train came into collision with a shunting engine and, after jumping the rails, dashed into the cottage of a level-crossing keeper, killing the fireman and a 10-year-old girl inside the house.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN SPAIN

ARMY OFFICERS REINSTATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 11

Political groups throughout Spain are still making full use of their new liberty; there are countless political articles in the Press, many popular demonstrations against the town councils appointed by the dictatorship, and a rousing reception was given at Irun, San Sebastian and Bilbao yesterday, to Professor Unamuno, the former Rector of Salamanca University, who has now returned from his voluntary exile.

General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, continues to declare that full liberties will be restored, but in the meantime the censorship remains, and permission to hold meetings is refused to Republicans and Conservatives alike. In refusing Señor Sanchez Guerra, the one-time Prime Minister, permission to make a political speech on February 17, General Berenguer at the same time paid the former Conservative leader the compliment of a visit and a discussion of the outlook with him.

Count Bugallal, the former Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and many times a Minister, was elected Leader of the Liberal Conservative Party yesterday. The Marqués de Lema was elected vice-chairman of the Liberal Conservative Club. In a speech defining the attitude of the Liberal Conservatives, Count Bugallal said that the party would serve the monarchy in Parliament, but would not serve it without Parliament.

Spanish political leaders have not yet defined their position. There appear, however, to be two camps; those who wish to resuscitate the old Liberal and Conservative see-saw under the Constitution of 1876, and those who desire a reform of the Constitution. The first desire in both these camps is for a Cortes to be convened, but there is no hurry on either side to call for a general election until all the Dictator's men have been shelved. Immediately after his fall the Marqués de Estella declared that he would lead the Patriotic Union as a party. Now, however, he has issued a manifesto saying that he desires the Patriotic Union to remain non-political. He therefore leaves the members of the union free to join any political party they please, but indicates that his sympathies will be with the party which his Ministers are endeavouring to form to defend the Dictatorship in Parliament.

The *Military Gazette* to-day publishes the names of five colonels, 26 lieutenant-colonels, 50 majors, 93 captains, 83 lieutenants, 124 ensigns, and 52 cadets who have been reinstated in the Army.

BULGARIAN CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, FEB. 11

M. Liaptcheff, the Prime Minister, said, in a speech at Plovdiv [Philippopolis], that, as the reparations question had been settled, there was now no obstacle to a reconstruction of the Cabinet, which would be referred to the King after the elections to the communal councils next Sunday.

Zname, the organ of the Democratic Party, publishes an article which, after pointing to the need of a radical change, says that a heavy responsibility rests upon the King for the regular development of the country.

Telegrams in Brief

The French Government has decided to class the house in the VENDÉE where Clemenceau was born as a historical monument.

Twenty-three people were arrested in NEW YORK on Monday following outbreaks of violence in connexion with the garment workers' strike.

Mr. Adatchi, the Japanese Ambassador in PARIS, was invested on Monday with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by the President of the Republic.

M. Strandman, the ESTONIAN President, arrived in Riga from Warsaw last evening, and was the guest of the Latvian President at dinner. As the Latvians were taking a census last night, M. Strandman and his suite were numbered in the Latvian population.

The Rev. Dr. Perrie, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada this year, died yesterday at Wingham, Ontario, at the age of 73. A native of Lanarkshire, he emigrated at the age of 14, and was a graduate of Toronto University.

General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, accompanied by Mrs. Higgins, arrived at FRANKFURT yesterday and was officially received by the municipal authorities. He is making a tour of a number of German cities for the purpose of studying social and economic conditions.

Mr. Chichester, the New Zealand airman who recently completed a lone flight from Croydon to Australia, reached WELLINGTON by steamer from Sydney yesterday, and received a warm welcome. He said that his only regret was that he did not do better, but he hoped to attempt the flight again.

The four Royal Air Force aeroplanes which are making the annual flight from Cairo to Cape Town and back left PRETORIA on the return journey to Cairo on Monday. General Brink, Chief of the South African General Staff, is accompanying the flight as a passenger, Flight-Lieutenant Hutchinson, who is suffering from malaria, was left behind.

THE DISCOVERY'S VOYAGE

OVERHAULING ENGINES AT KERGUELEN

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, FEB. 10

The Discovery arrived safely in Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, on the evening of February 8. Yesterday was spent in mooring the vessel securely, as the fjords here are subject to sudden gusty winds of hurricane force, which descend at any moment from almost any direction. Besides two anchors, eight wire hawsers have been run out to moorings ashore. These precautions have been taken as it has been found necessary to chip the boilers and overhaul the engines, and consequently no steam power will be available for some days.

Since our November visit a great change has occurred in the landscape. The snow has almost entirely left all the lowlands and green herbage appears everywhere, now growing so strongly under the warmer conditions as to be able to compete with the rabbits.

(*World Copyright Reserved.*)

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 11

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, has informed the Foreign Journalists' Association that the Australian tariff does not discriminate in any way between foreign countries.

He said that the tariff complied with the condition that the Dominions were entitled under tariff treaties to most-favoured-nation treatment if they did not impose other or higher duties on goods from a foreign country than they imposed on goods from any other foreign country. He believed that France, Belgium, Germany, or Italy would not penalize Australia because the bulk of their imports from Australia was foodstuffs and raw material.

Other Foreign News on following page

BRADLEYS

SPECIAL BETWEEN SEASONS PRICES

DEFINITELY END SATURDAY WEEK

22nd February

ADVANCE SPRING MODELS

are being shown in each department and orders may be placed at

Special Prices:

TAILOR SUITS *made to order from* 10 *Gns.*

Ready to wear from 7½ *Gns.*

GOWNS *made to order from* 11 *Gns.*

WRAP COATS *from* 7 *Gns.*

MILLINERY . SPORTSWEAR
LINGERIE
ETC.

This Gown is designed in Jordelya, with fancy Flamingo underdress. Detachable cape hangs from shoulders at back. In Navy, Brown and Black.

MADE to ORDER

15 Gns. complete

Other Models from 11 *gns.*

Bradleys
Chepstow Place Ltd
London, W.2.

Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

SUBMARINES

THE CASE FOR ABOLITION

FRANCE AND JAPAN OPPOSED

RESTRICTIONS ON ATTACK

The fourth plenary session of the Naval Conference was held at St. James's Palace yesterday morning, when the views of the Five Powers on the general question of submarines were outlined. It was obvious that no general agreement on the abolition of this class of vessel can be obtained at the present Conference, and it was decided that the whole question should be referred to the First Committee with instructions to present a report to a plenary meeting of the full Conference.

The First Committee is meeting this afternoon to consider the report which has been prepared by the sub-committee of experts on certain technical points arising out of the effort to find a compromise method of ascertaining naval tonnage. It is hoped that the Committee will require only one or two meetings to prepare its report on this subject and it will then be able to turn without delay to the question of submarines.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, stated Great Britain's case for the complete abolition of the submarine, and the subsequent speeches made it clear that he had the full support of the representatives of Australia, Canada, India, the Irish Free State, and New Zealand, but Mr. Te Water (South Africa) intimated that he could not "agree whole-heartedly with much of the reasoning of delegates on this delicate subject." He made it plain, however, that if the Conference decided against total abolition the South African Government would support every effort to limit the submarine arm. The United States supported the proposal for abolition; France and Japan were opposed to it, and Signor Grandi suggested that Italy retained an open mind on the subject. A highly satisfactory feature of the various speeches was that all the Five Powers agreed that, if the submarine is to be retained, steps should be taken to prepare an agreement under which submarines would be expected in wartime to act in accordance with the rules of war which apply to surface warships.

VIEWS OF THE POWERS

The text of the speeches is published on page 9. The points of view of the various delegations may be summarized thus:—

Great Britain

The use of submarines for war purposes should be totally abolished.

For purposes of coast defence the submarine is comparatively ineffective, but its special capacity for long endurance and its increasing torpedo and gun armament constitute powers for offensive action of no mean order.

The retention of submarines will always constitute a danger that their employment in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy will lead to methods of attack which civilized nations regard with horror.

While British shipping suffered most severely in the last War, any one of the Powers might be in an equally difficult position if war broke out again.

If the submarine could be regarded as a defensive weapon the British Empire could show a greater need than any other Power. Yet we are prepared unreservedly to surrender such defensive protection as submarines are argued to afford.

The conditions under which submarine crews have to live are hardly in keeping with the improved conditions for industrial workers which all nations consistently urge at Geneva.

In 12 mishaps to submarines of the Five Powers since 1918, 570 men have lost their lives.

If the Conference fails to abolish the submarine it will miss a great opportunity, but the British Government will then endeavour to confine the submarine to defence by limiting it strictly both in size and in numbers.

We should seek to revive the agreement signed at Washington in 1922, but not fully ratified by the signatory Powers, to regulate the attack of merchant ships by submarines.

United States

The American delegation is in favour of the abolition of the submarine.

Offensive use has been made of it at great distances from its home ports.

Ton for ton it is more costly than any type of surface craft and approximately twice as costly as the largest ships of war.

The essential objection to the submarine is that it is a weapon particularly susceptible to abuse. The threat of its unrestricted use against merchant ships brought America into the War.

Its abolition will suppress costly weapons and eliminate the dreadful experiences of the past.

France

France's metropolitan and colonial situation requires the use of the submarine.

Its use should and can be regulated like any other warship.

It is a defensive weapon which a navy of the lesser order cannot do without. It would be "impossible to abolish or reduce defensive weapons without the risk of giving a dangerous advantage to offensive needs."

France expects from the submarine the only protection against a long-distance blockade by surface fleets.

The French Government is of opinion that unrestricted submarine warfare against seafaring trade should be outlawed. The right of visit, search, and seizure should be exercised by submarines under the rules which have to be observed by surface ships.

While France cannot accept abolition of the submarine she is ready to concur in an international agreement regulating its use.

Italy

The Italian Government believe that in the present state of armaments the abolition of submarines would favour the stronger navies to the disadvantage of the less powerful. On the other hand, the Italian delegation would fail in its duty of cooperating in the solution of the general problem of disarmament if it disregarded the arguments brought forward by the advocates of abolition.

The submarine is the only weapon which can be used with some chance of success against the battleships which the less powerful navies do not possess.

The Italian Government are prepared to renew an undertaking restricting the use of submarines against merchant ships.

They keep an open mind on the question of abolition and a discussion on the subject would be in the interests of disarmament.

They do not object in principle to abolition if all the naval Powers concur and if abolition is to exert a decisive influence towards drastic reduction of armaments.

Japan

A submarine has its proper legitimate uses. It is an appropriate medium of defence as a scout and an instrument to ward off an enemy attack.

Japan sees in the submarine a convenient and adequate means for national defence and desires to retain submarines solely for that purpose.

Japan will give her full support to an undertaking to outlaw the illegitimate use of a legitimate and defensive agency of war.

Aeroplanes and airships have a wider range of action than submarines and could play havoc not only at sea but on land.

TWO RESOLUTIONS

Two resolutions had been tabled, and it was agreed that both should be examined by the First Committee. The first, submitted by the French delegation, suggested the preparation of an agreement, open for signature to all naval Powers, forbidding submarines to act towards merchant ships otherwise than in strict conformity with the rules to be observed by surface warships. The American delegation proposed that the Committee should report on three points—the abolition of the submarine, the regulation of its use, and the regulation of the unit size.

In conversation with representatives of the Press after the plenary meeting yesterday, Mr. Stimson spoke of the "definite decision" of the five Powers—"not a tentative one; a definite one"—to restrict the use of the submarine against merchant ships by the same rules which are applied to surface vessels. Mr. Stimson added:—

> I regard that single incident as worth the visit of the American delegation here to London. That marks a step forward in a matter that our country once went to war about. There was an agreement. The other things have been referred to sub-committees to investigate and report, but this, if you read the language of the resolution offered by the French and agreed to by everybody, was the direction to committee to draft a paper. The second thing I want to call your attention to is the impetus that was received for the movement for the eventual abolition of submarines. I think this debate showed a rising tide in the desire on the part of the nations for the eventual abolition of that weapon of warfare, and marks a step in that direction. I want to say also that I am very much pleased that the motion to restrict the use of the submarine against merchant ships came from the French delegation. I think it was a very happy augury of the leadership of M. Tardieu.

U.S. AND A RODNEY

It is understood that the American claim to have the right to build a battleship of the Rodney type—which, as announced in *The Times* of Monday, was included in Mr. Stimson's memorandum, though not in the published summary—is the outcome of the American interpretation of parity in regard to capital ships. It was found that parity in this class of vessel might be reached at once, so far as numbers of craft were concerned, if Great Britain should scrap five and the United States three, leaving each nation 15 battleships. There would remain, however, a disparity in total tonnage in Great Britain's favour of—according to the American calculation—6,000 tons, and it was to provide for the permissive correction of this disparity that the American proposal was made.

The United States would engage to scrap three vessels, but desires the optional right to scrap a fourth—a vessel of the Wyoming class—and to utilize the tonnage thus represented, together with the 6,000 tons mentioned above, in the construction of a battleship of the Rodney type. In other words, it is the desire of the American delegation to secure an optional right, which might eventually be taken up as Congress might, or might not, see fit.

The American interpretation of parity, it will be seen, leaves gun power out of account. It has already been pointed out in *The Times* that the United States now possesses 24 16in. guns (eight in each of her three largest battleships), whereas Great Britain has only 18 (nine each in the Rodney and the Nelson); if an American Rodney were built the United States would have 33 16in. guns to the British 18. The Americans argue that their superiority in gun power is offset by the greater speed of the British battleships.

No surprise is felt in American circles in London that our Washington Correspondent should have found it necessary to report yesterday that "no knowledge" of the proposal that the United States should have the right to build a Rodney was admitted by the State Department. A firm understanding is said to exist that negotiation on behalf of the United States shall be conducted entirely in London, without the accompaniment of official comment from Washington.

BRITISH OPPOSITION

The Prime Minister's visitors at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon included Mr. Stimson at 3.30 and M. Tardieu and M. Briand two hours later. It is understood that Mr. MacDonald's talk with Mr. Stimson dealt with a number of points in the American memorandum, including the suggestion that America should have the right to build a new battleship of the Rodney type. British opinion remains entirely opposed to the suggestion.

Mr. MacDonald asked M. Tardieu before he left for Paris at the week-end to prepare figures for insertion in the table of global tonnage, and it is believed that this question was the main subject under consideration at the meeting between the Prime Minister and the French delegates yesterday afternoon. The French, it is understood, wish to have the right to build up to 724,000 tons by 1936.

The Japanese delegation proposes, through its principal member, Mr. Wakatsuki, to issue, at what it considers to be the appropriate moment, a memorandum on the lines of the statements already issued by Great Britain and the United States. It will make it clear that Japan's attitude has not changed since the start of the Conference. She still asks for 70 per cent. of the cruiser tonnage required by Great Britain and by the United States. Her demand for 78,000 tons of submarines remains unaltered, and similarly there is no change in her other requirements. It is thought possible that Japan would be prepared to consider the division of the submarine category into two classes of large and small vessels; but she maintains that the question of a submarine's radius of action does not enter into the discussion. It is pointed out that during the War Japanese submarines escorted Australian vessels to England and also acted as convoys in the Mediterranean.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that Lady Stradbroke is lying seriously ill with pneumonia at her home at Henham Hall, Suffolk.

Lord Glenarthur's condition last night was reported to be unchanged.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was stated last night to be about the same.

AN AMERICAN RODNEY

SENATOR BORAH'S CRITICISM

"NO JUSTIFICATION"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 11

For a variety of reasons there has so far been little comment in Washington on the discussion of the submarine question in London. Owing to a hitch in the decoding room at the State Department, which gave rise to uncertainty as to whether Mr. Stimson's statement was actually his statement or was a statement by Mr. Gibson, the outline of the American delegation's views on the submarine question was not made available to the Press until between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, although it had reached Washington late last night. So far as the Press is concerned, therefore, there has appeared nothing but the bare statement.

Moreover, the question of the American delegation's proposal that the United States should be permitted to build a battleship of the Rodney type, which has given rise to some confusion at the State Department, is still the centre of discussion among those who are discussing the Naval Conference at all. Having denied all knowledge of such a proposal yesterday, and stigmatized it as inconsistent with the naval policy of the United States, the officials at the State Department later adoped a more non-committal attitude on the question.

"WASTE OF MONEY"

There can be no doubt, however, that not only what is ordinarily called "progressive" opinion, but also the opinion of the "man in the street" is pretty fairly summed up by the following statement of Senator Borah, which was issued this afternoon:—

> I can see no justification in our building or claiming the right to build one battleship. What possible justification can there be for expending large sums of money in building more battleships—a ship which some of the brightest minds in the naval world claim to be obsolete? If parity can be had by reduction I am for parity. If it can only be had by spending millions on the kind of ship which will never in all human probability be used, then I feel no interest in parity.
>
> The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a radio speech a few days ago on the subject of armaments, debts, and so forth. Can any reasonable person contemplate the burden which all people are now carrying on account of armaments and the weight now resting on the taxpayers in all the civilized countries of the world, and then contemplate the useless waste of money in the building of a battleship in the name of parity? Oh parity, what crimes are committed in thy name! Great Britain can well afford to scrap battleships, and we can afford to scrap them rather than to build them. At any rate, we ought not to think of spending money on battleships simply for the sake of having parity. Scrap the Rodney; that will settle the proposition.

Since the opening of the Conference two things have been before the minds of the vast majority of Americans, including Congressmen. They are parity and economy. Since the opening of the Conference there has been no deep interest in the discussion of procedure or even the vital technical discussions of transfers and global tonnages. The people have been waiting for a stage of the Conference in which clear-out proposals would emerge. The Stimson-MacDonald statements appeared to constitute just such proposals. Parity appeared to be assured. The State Department and commentators such as Mr. French, of the House Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations, gave the assurance that the proposal, if adopted, would result also in economy. Except in those circles where neither economy nor parity was ever the predominant aim, the suggestion that the United States should build a new and immensely costly battleship was greeted with incredulity, almost with dismay.

A BARGAINING POINT

There are those who regard the suggestion as a bargaining point. There exists the possibility that those who hold this opinion, combined with those who seriously desire the building of such a battleship, might by astute publicity extend their influence, but it would require a great effort of propaganda. In the meantime the Senate is too deeply occupied with the tariff and with the unexpectedly fierce debate on the nomination of Mr. Hughes to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to give any great attention either to battleships or submarines.

With regard to the submarine one feature of opinion in this country in the last few weeks may be noted; that is the sympathetic attention which has been paid to the requirements of France and Italy, more especially in the Middle West and the West. This change was first noted during the summer. Throughout this Conference almost all shades of opinion in the West and Middle West have shown marked interest in and appreciation of French and Italian needs. It is too early yet to know how far this attitude will be affected by the discussion of the submarine question, but it is fairly safe to assume, in view of the character of the comment throughout the Conference, that there will be greater realization than ever before of the importance of this question to France and Italy and hence to Great Britain.

FRANCIS LORANG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 11

The extradition of Francis Lorang was discussed by the Court of Indictments in Paris to-day. Lorang's counsel argued that the charges against Lorang were false, and asked that he should be released on bail if no decision were announced to-day. The Attorney-General said that the charges need not be proved to secure extradition; they need only be liable to entail punishment under French law. The Court reserved its decision on the question of bail for one week. The decision on extradition remains secret and has been passed to the Ministry of Justice, which will take the necessary action.

DEATH OF SIR W. W. HOY

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Cape Town of Sir William Wilson Hoy, chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission from 1928, and general manager of the South African Railways and Harbours from 1910 to 1927.

A memoir appears on p. 16.

ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

For the benefit of shop assistants, the committee of the Exhibition of Italian Art has decided to issue shilling admission tickets upon application by managers, secretaries, or other responsible persons of shops or departmental stores. Tickets will be available for Thursday evenings from 6 to 9 p.m.

INDIA

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK

Next Tuesday, February 18, *The Times* will publish, gratis and as part of the ordinary issue of the paper, a special number devoted entirely to India. It is expected that the report of the Statutory Commission will be completed within the next two months, and public opinion, already freshly awakened to the immense responsibilities which have been undertaken in India, will soon be deeply absorbed in the shaping of Indian policy. This special number, which has been in preparation for more than a year, is planned to help English readers to a proper appreciation of the task and recommendations of the Commission. It will contain over 50 articles by distinguished administrators, past and present, and by other well-informed writers on every phase of life in British India and the Indian States.

It will present a large number of illustrations; and a prominent feature will be two large plates reproducing in colour Sir Nathaniel Dance's portrait of Lord Clive, from the collection of the Earl of Powis, and George Romney's portrait of Warren Hastings, from the collection at the India Office.

The project has the warm approval of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, who contributes a signed message to the special number, which, he says, will give to the British people a picture of the India of their time and remind them of the part that their countrymen have played in helping to build its present greatness; while it will give the people of India some idea of the interest with which the British public regard the many difficult problems that are now pressing for solution.

The course of events which led to the appointment of the Statutory Commission will be dispassionately explained, but the main purpose of the special number will be historical and descriptive rather than controversial. There will be marshalled within its pages in a clear and readable form a mass of authoritative information on the present form of the Government of India; on the financial system; social and industrial conditions; the peoples of India; education, religion, and the caste system; trade and agriculture; commerce and shipping; the railways and roads; irrigation and forests; the posts and telegraphs; the administrative, defensive, and other public services.

Advance orders have already been given for many thousands of copies, and the heavy demand from schools is worthy of note. Bound copies are being placed in liners leaving for India from London, Tilbury, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

The number itself will be on sale in India, simultaneously with its publication in England, at the principal newsagents, booksellers, and railway bookstalls.

Newsagents have been asked to deliver *The Times* of February 18 flat, in order to avoid damage to the coloured plates. Copies for postal subscribers will be sent through the post wrapped round cardboard rollers.

SIR H. WILKINS

A WIRELESS FLASH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 11

The following wireless message from one of the whaling vessels which have been trying to get into touch with Sir Hubert Wilkins was received from Deception Island to-day:—"Scoresby heard from 14.00 [2 p.m.] G.M.T."

There was no more in the message than this, and the cause of Sir Hubert's two weeks' silence thus remains still a matter of mere conjecture. The efforts of the base station at Deception Island to get into touch with Sir Hubert have been fruitless.

(*Copyright reserved*)

⁂ Since January 27 nothing had been heard from Sir Hubert Wilkins. On that date he sent a message from Deception Island saying he was leaving that day in the research ship William Scoresby for some part west of Peter I. Island, which he would make the starting point of his flights. He estimated that his trip would last three weeks. In a letter written to his brother on leaving Montevideo for the Antarctic Sir Hubert referred to the trip as "the greatest risk" he had ever undertaken, but he was prepared to take it, and added: "You may not hear from me for 12 months, so do not give up hope."

THE UNEMPLOYED

INCREASE OF 17,000 IN WEEKLY RETURN

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that it is estimated that on January 27, 1930, there were approximately 9,998,700 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 160,500 less than a month before, but 61,600 more than a year before. On February 3, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,084,400 wholly unemployed, 339,000 temporarily stopped, and 85,200 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,508,600. This was 17,081 more than a week before and 139,125 more than a year before. The total on February 3, 1930, comprised 1,108,700 men, 43,400 boys, 310,400 women, and 46,100 girls. Details are given below:—

—	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Feb. 3, 1930				
Men ..	831,000	194,600	83,100	1,108,700
Boys ..	38,000	5,300	100	43,400
Women ..	177,300	131,100	2,000	310,400
Girls ..	38,100	8,000	—	46,100
Total ..	1,084,400	339,000	85,200	1,508,600
Jan. 27, 1930				
Men ..	826,733	193,834	80,808	1,101,373
Boys ..	37,041	4,955	163	43,061
Women ..	173,578	126,025	1,992	301,595
Girls ..	37,847	7,619	24	45,490
Total ..	1,076,099	332,430	82,990	1,491,519
Feb. 4, 1929				
Men ..	832,390	158,423	76,453	1,067,575
Boys ..	38,764	3,907	94	42,765
Women ..	181,987	86,078	1,328	219,391
Girls ..	35,372	4,649	28	40,044
Total ..	1,038,522	253,057	77,896	1,369,475

During January, 1930, the average number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,071,411 wholly unemployed, 328,856 temporarily stopped, and 79,721 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,479,988, of whom 1,026,550 were men aged 21 and over; 76,414 men aged 18 to 20; 42,837 boys aged 14 to 17; 242,707 women aged 21 and over; 48,212 women aged 18 to 20; and 43,268 girls aged 14 to 17.

Average number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain:—

—	Jan., 1930	Dec., 1929	Jan., 1929
Wholly unemployed ..	1,071,411	976,989	1,054,573
Temporarily stopped ..	328,856	304,378	293,004
Casuals	79,721	73,188	75,246
Total	1,479,988	1,356,555	1,426,823

EMPIRE'S PART IN WORLD TRADE

PROGRESS OF THE DOMINIONS

VALUE TO BRITAIN

The growing share of the Empire in the trade of the world and, in particular, the progress of the oversea Dominions, are emphasized in the 13th report of the Imperial Economic Committee, which incorporates a memorandum by Sir David Chadwick, the secretary, on "The Trade of the British Empire, 1913 and 1925 to 1928."

The Committee, of which Sir Halford Mackinder is chairman, state in their report that the memorandum brings out "the increasing economic importance of the Empire as a whole. At the present time the external trade of the British Empire, even when the statistics relating to inter-Imperial transactions are eliminated, exceeds that of any other large unit, such as the United States of America or the suggested United States of Continental Europe. Between 1913 and 1927 the trade of the Empire with the world outside advanced more rapidly than the trade of the world, and yet, with the exception of British Malaya, every considerable part of the Empire found markets within the Empire for at least 40 per cent. of its total exports."

The following is Sir David Chadwick's summary of his memorandum, which, he says, deals solely with the statistics of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding re-exports) of different countries.

THE EMPIRE'S POSITION

The Economic Section of the League of Nations estimates that total world trade in 1927, recalculated at 1913 values, was 20 per cent. greater than in 1913.

On this estimate the trade of the British Empire, taken as the aggregate of the imports and exports of its several parts and corrected for changes in price levels, had increased between 1913 and 1927 by about 27.5 per cent. In the two years 1927 and 1928 the rate of expansion was, however, somewhat slower than for the rest of the world.

The aggregate of the imports and exports of the various parts of the British Empire represented nearly 30 per cent. of world trade in 1927.

It exceeded the aggregate of the foreign trades of the countries in Continental Europe west of the Balkans and of the former Austrian and Russian Empires (excluding the Netherlands).

If the statistics relating to imports and exports in 1927 be separated, the Empire in that year was on balance an importer of merchandise.

Since 1913 direct trade between Empire countries and foreign countries has expanded somewhat more rapidly than inter-Imperial trade.

In 1927 the value of the merchandise passing between Empire and foreign countries was about three times that passing between Empire countries.

If inter-Imperial trade were treated as domestic and the statistics relating to it were excluded from the total of world trade, and if the inter-State trade between the various countries of Continental Europe were similarly dealt with, then the trade between the Empire as a whole and the rest of the world was in 1927 about the same as that between the Continent of Europe and the rest of the world.

CANADIAN PROSPERITY

The advance of the Empire overseas since 1913 has been rapid. In 1927 and again in 1928 the total exports from the Empire overseas exceeded those from the United Kingdom by about 40 per cent., although in 1913 they were below them by some 7 per cent.

In Canada and New Zealand exports in 1927 were, as compared with 1913, greater in volume by about 100 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, although concurrently the ratio of the prices of exports to the prices of imports in 1927 was above the corresponding ratio in 1913. These facts denote rapid progress.

In Australia and South Africa the expansion in the volume in trade was about 10 and 18 per cent. respectively. Up to 1927 the price index for wool in Australia (1913 standard) was higher than the price indices for most raw materials in 1927. In South Africa the price indices in 1927 for exports and imports were practically identical.

In India, although local needs, both for the better cereals and for manufactured goods, are being met by local production to a greater extent than in 1913, both imports and exports in 1928 equalled in volume those of 1913.

It is probable that the expansion in the trade (imports and exports) of the Crown Colonies since 1913 has been more rapid than that of other parts of the Empire overseas taken together, though data for determining that surmise are not forthcoming.

In contrast to the foregoing the volume of exports from the United Kingdom in 1927 was less than in 1913, though the volume of imports was greater in 1927 than in 1913.

On the whole the volume of merchandise entering into inter-Imperial trade in 1927 exceeded that of 1913 by more than 20, probably by about 25 per cent.

BRITAIN THE FOCUS

The United Kingdom is the focus of inter-Imperial trade, of which in 1927 about 84 per cent. centred on the United Kingdom.

In 1927 (trade with the Irish Free State being excluded) the United Kingdom imported and used about 40 per cent. more Empire produce than in 1913; the increase in the imports of foreign produce in the same period was about 15 per cent.

Exports from the United Kingdom to the Empire Overseas (excluding the Irish Free State) were about 9 per cent. less in volume in 1927 than in 1913; the decrease in volume of exports to foreign countries was in the same years about 30 per cent.

In 1927 the importance to the United Kingdom of the Empire Overseas, both as a source of supply and as a market, was thus considerably greater than in 1913.

In 1927 each portion of the Empire, with the exception of British Malaya, looked to other parts of the Empire, and on the whole found there markets for at least 40 per cent. of its exports.

⁂ Extracts from the report are published on page 11.

ANTI-FASCIST OUTRAGE AT TRIESTE

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BOMBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, FEB. 11

An anti-Fascist outrage took place last night at Trieste. A bomb was placed on the first-floor landing of the building containing the offices of the Fascist newspaper *Il Popolo di Trieste*. The bomb exploded about midnight, causing great damage to the building and machinery and injuring four persons—two readers, an office boy, and a sub-editor. The sub-editor was taken to hospital, where both his legs had to be amputated, and there seems to be little hope of saving his life.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, FEB. 11

The Prince of Wales disembarked at Mombasa at 9.30 a.m. to-day, having remained in his cabin since the arrival of the liner Modasa at daybreak.

There was no reception, no officials were present, and there was only a very small number of people, in contrast to the large numbers who awaited his arrival in 1928, when the whole port was profusely decorated and there was a ceremonial presentation of addresses. On this occasion even Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, did not meet him on disembarcation.

The Prince hired a taxicab and immediately went to Government House. It is expected that he will leave for Maungu at 7.30 this evening.

GERMAN LINER SUNK

SCENES IN NEW YORK HARBOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 11

The North German Lloyd liner München was burnt and sank at her pier in the North River at Morton Street to-day, two hours after her arrival here from Bremen with 267 passengers. The fire was caused by an explosion in her No. 6 hold, where shellac and potash were stored. There were three other explosions, which tore open the starboard side of the vessel.

Some of the passengers were still on board when the first explosion occurred, about 11 a.m., but all are believed to have escaped without injury. One man lost his life. He was the pilot of one of the municipal fireboats sent to the scene and was blown overboard and drowned.

The first explosion was a small one and warned by it longshoremen working in No. 6 hold had time to get to the deck of the München before the next explosion occurred. This was so violent that it broke windows in houses several hundred feet away and was distinctly felt as an explosion in the City Hall Park more than a mile away. Five fire alarms were sent out before the flames in holds and on decks were brought under control.

Under the weight of water which rushed into her through the hole in her side and was poured in from fire hoses to the amount of several hundred tons, the München listed heavily as she sank into the mud of the river bottom. Close by where she sank is one of the tubes of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway connecting New York and New Jersey, and the service of trains in the up-town tunnel has been suspended as a matter of precaution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Seven persons, including the captain of the München and two members of the crew, are injured. The captain was thrown to the deck by the first explosion, and his shoulder was dislocated.—*Reuter.*

⁂ The München is a steel twin-screw steamer of 13,483 tons gross, built at the Vulkan works, Stettin, in 1922. Her port of registry is Bremen.

TURKISH FOREIGN DEBT

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 11

The following is the Turkish Government's reply to the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, in Paris, in regard to the report that Turkey would apply for a moratorium:—

> The Republican Government having carried out its obligations for this year, the report in question is without value and denial is unnecessary. On the other hand, the Council cannot be unaware that the financial crisis resulting from the last payment of the Ottoman debt very seriously prejudiced the financial and even the economic position of the country. In view of the possibility that this situation might become more serious when the next payment is due, opportunity is taken to declare now that, in order to prevent a crisis which would be prejudicial to Turkey and the bondholders, it will be convenient if the Council will immediately consider whether it can suggest a special solution to the Government.

The reply, which is signed by the Finance Minister, really adds little to what is already known of the matter, except that the Turkish Government seems to be casting the onus of a possible moratorium on the Council of the Public Debt. The reply does not deny that the Government may be obliged to ask for a moratorium, and it is such a denial that the Council is seeking.

The representative of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, who negotiated the recent credit of £1,000,000 with the Government, is again at Angora, and it can be reported, though with great reserve, that there is a possibility that this credit may be increased to £5,000,000.

THE COUNCIL'S REJOINDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 11

The Council of the Ottoman Debt met to-day to consider the Turkish Finance Minister's reply to its inquiry in regard to the report that Turkey would seek a moratorium. It found that the funds required for the payment of the coupon which falls due at the end of next May had been fully provided for since January, and that the Turkish Government had therefore made all the payments due under the contract up to June 1 next.

The Council wishes to point out that, since the Debt Agreement came into force, out of a total paid or provided for of £2,735,000 it has itself found, from funds which it held abroad, a sum of £1,330,000, without counting repayments made directly by it to the Government.

The Council considers that it is not within its province to suggest special measures to be taken in circumstances for which the agreement itself makes detailed provision; but it is unanimously of the opinion that in the interest of the bondholders it should immediately get into touch with the Turkish Government and examine the situation with it. The Council has telegraphed to the Turkish Government in this sense and has proposed that the president of the Council (Mr. S. C. Wyatt) and the representative of the bondholders (M. des Closières) should make an early visit to Angora.

THE WATERLOO CUP

LONG ODDS BETTING

1,000 to 70 agst EVE'S BOUQUET (t., 1,000 to 80 o.)
1,000 — 70 — TOO TRUE (t. & o.)
1,000 — 60 — LIGHT BODY (t. & o.)
1,000 — 60 — LUBON (t. & o.)
1,000 — 50 — BASSOON (t. & o.)
1,000 — 50 — BRAND'S ESSENCE (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — BARQUENTINE (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — BRITISH EMPIRE (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — CHURCH STREET (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — HARDOON (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — WINDSPEAR (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — MAJESTY (t., 1,000 to 50 o.)
1,000 — 40 — PISTACHIO NUT (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — COMRADE KIWI (t. & o.)
1,000 — 35 — BEGINNER (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — HARABAT (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — VALENTINO (o.)
1,000 — 30 — HANDSIA (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — WAR LOAN (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — WHISTLING COON (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — RAVEN'S ROOST (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — DEE FORD (o.)
1,000 — 30 — GOLDEN SELECTED (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — LYM SNOWBALL (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — STOCKWELL STREET (t. & o.)
1,000 — 30 — DOCILE (o.)
1,000 — 30 — DOMINUS (o.)
1,000 — 25 — HARROGATE HILL (o.)
1,000 — 25 — SOME DO (o.)
1,000 — 25 — BUGLE CALL ((t. & o.)
1,000 — 25 — FABULOUS FIGURE (t. & o.)
1,000 — 20 — DESPONDERLY (t. & o.)
1,000 — 20 — KEEN SCAMP (t. & o.)
1,000 — 20 — HEATHFIELD (t. & o.)
1,000 — 15 — MAYA (o.)
1,000 — 15 — JOVIAL JOCKEY (o.)
1,000 — 15 — HERE'S HOW (o.)
1,000 — 15 — DEE CHARM (t. & o.)
1,000 — 15 — FATAL FASCINATION (o.)
1,000 — 10 — KNAVE OF HEARTS (o.)
1,000 — 10 — PARTHENON (t. & o.)
1,000 — 10 — SECOND CROP (t. & o.)
1,000 — 10 — MENDIP (t. & o.)
1,000 — 10 — DANIELLI (o.)
1,000 — 10 — HORDEN HILL (o.)
1,000 — 10 — BIRDWOOD (o.)
1,000 — 10 — CHRISTOSTOM (o.)
1,000 — 10 — MALI (t. & o.)
1,000 — 10 — SPRING FORWARD (t. & o.)
1,000 — 10 — MAMORA (o.)
1,000 — 8 — VERE FOSTER (o.)
1,000 — 8 — MY COURIER (t. & o.)
1,000 — 8 — NEWVILLE CYONET (o.)
1,000 — 8 — JUMP FOR JOY (o.)
1,000 — 8 — DINNER DANCE (t.)
1,000 — 6 — RATCHWOOD (o.)
1,000 — 6 — BRYN ACTON (t. & o.)
1,000 — 5 — WINSON (o.)
1,000 — 5 — NEW HOUSE (o.)
1,000 — 5 — GARSTON (o.)
1,000 — 4 — WARREN HOUSE (t. & o.)
1,000 — 4 — HAPPY WARRIOR (t. & o.)
1,000 — 4 — TACTFUL (t. & o.)
1,000 — 2 — SPRINGFIELD SAUCEBOAT (o.)

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE COALMINES

RATING OF RAILWAYS

The present position of the conversations between the Liberal leaders and the Government on the Coal Mines Bill was considered at a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party last night, when, it is understood, the action taken by the members of the Coal Sub-Committee was endorsed, and the continuance of the conversations was approved. The chief points now at issue relate to the quota provisions in Part I. of the Bill. As Mr. Graham has to leave for Geneva on Friday, it is expected that a decision will be reached without much further delay. The Liberal proposal as an alternative to the quota scheme is the setting up of area or district committees, which will be responsible for the fixing of prices. Representatives of the miners and the consumers would be elected to the committees. The Liberals point out that this scheme differs from that put forward by the Government in that there would be no control of production. Only the selling price of coal would be controlled. This scheme would remain in operation for two years, during which time the amalgamation arrangements would, it is thought, have had time to mature.

The Government hope that the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Greenwood yesterday, will prove largely non-contentious. The object of the Bill is to set up machinery for the rating of the railways *in cumulo*, and thus to place the matter on a permanent and statutory footing. Some years ago the impracticability of attempting to deal with railway rating on a parochial basis was realized, and when Mr. Chamberlain brought forward the Rating and Valuation Bill in 1925 railways were included in its provisions. But before the Bill became an Act the clauses relating to the railways were withdrawn owing to the shortness of Parliamentary time. It is understood that the present Bill will provide for the setting up of a central authority whose duty it will be to value each railway *in cumulo* and apportion this value among the various rating authorities. It is claimed by the Government that the Bill has the support of all the interests concerned. It will apply to Scotland, as well as to England and Wales.

As the result of an amendment carried in Standing Committee "B" yesterday, the promoters of the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill have decided that it is useless to proceed further with the measure, and a statement to this effect will probably be made when the Committee meets again to-morrow. One of the objects of the Bill, as stated by the promoters during the second reading debate on December 6, is to "facilitate the various activities of the cooperative societies" and to attempt to define a cooperative society. No division was taken on the second reading, but several members then intimated their intention of moving amendments in Committee. Yesterday both Conservatives and Liberals supported an amendment, moved by Sir Henry Cautley, to provide that "no money shall be paid out of the funds or profits of the society in the furtherance of any particular political party or cause." This prohibition of the enforcement of a political levy was carried against the wishes of the promoters, who consequently now regard the Bill as "dead."

At a well-attended meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee, held at the House of Commons last night (Sir Douglas Newton presiding), the following resolution, proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Heneage and seconded by Colonel Acland Troyte, was carried:—

> That the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee desire to convey to Mr. Stanley Baldwin their warm appreciation of his recent statement on the policy of an extension of safeguarding, and to assure him of their loyalty. They appreciate his statement that the importance of agriculture should be made the subject of a separate speech.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy — YEOMEN OF THE GUARD — 2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi — THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT — 8.15
Ambassadors — IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION — 8.15
Apollo — NINE TILL SIX — 8.30
Comedy — THE WAY OUT — 8.30
Court — HAMLET — 8
Criterion — MILESTONES — 8.30
Daly's — THIS WAY TO PARADISE — 2.15 & 8.15
Drury Lane — THE SLEEPING BEAUTY — 2 & 7.45
Duchess — THROUGH THE VEIL — 2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's — JEW SUSS — 2.30 & 8.30
Everyman — CHARLES AND MARY — 8.15
Fortune — THE LAST ENEMY — 8.30
Gaiety — DARLING, I LOVE YOU — 8.15
Garrick — ALMOST A HONEYMOON — 8.30
Globe — CANARIES SOMETIMES SING — 2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket — THE FIRST MRS

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE
France in Africa. From Our Special Correspondent .. .. .. 15 & 16
Women's Shoes 17
Obituary : Vice-Admiral A. P. Davidson and Dr. G. G. Chisholm 16
Illustrations :
A Saharan Pageant 18
Correspondence :
Mr. Lansbury and the Parks (Mr. Basil Holmes, Mr. A. L. N. Russell, and others) 15
The Territorial Army (Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Jeudwine) 15
Buy British (Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Mrs. Baldwin, and Mrs. Mac Lean) 10
Authors Living Abroad (Curtis Brown, Limited) 10
Child "Adoption" in Ceylon (Lady Simon) 10
An Obligatory Defensive (Commander F. G. S. Peile) 10
Russian Small-holders 10
Turnpikes and Tolls (Mr. G. F. Bosworth) 10
Biblical Misprints (Colonel M. H. Grant) 10
Lansdowne House Exhibition (Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox) 10
Poole Harbour Bridge (Mrs. Acland) .. 10
Points from Letters :—Schemes for Merton By-Pass ; Pay in the Services ; Prompt Payment of Accounts ; Lost Liberties ; Numbered Roads ; Limited Liability ; "Carbarians" ; Sir Lewis Coward ; "Questionnaire" ; Printers' Errors ; The Carillon ; Waterfowl at War ; Air Mail from India 10

Arrangements .. 17
Art Exhibitions .. 12
Auction Summary 5
Broadcasting .. 23
Commercial Gazette 23
Court News .. 17
Crossword Puzzle 7
Ecclesiastical .. 10
Estate Market .. 5
Film World .. 12
Finance .. 19-23
Home News .. 11
Imperial & Foreign 13
Law Notices .. 5
Law Report .. 5
"London Gazette" 7
Mails & Shipping 23
Naval, Military, and Air Force .. 7
News in Brief .. 11
Obituary 16
Parliament .. 8
Political Notes .. 14
Sale Room .. 11
Sporting .. 6 & 7
***The Times* of 1830** 17
University .. 17
Wills & Bequests 10

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate easterly or north-easterly winds ; fair ; moderate day temperature, ground frost inland at night ; mist or fog locally early and late.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Continuing fair. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

At a plenary meeting of the Naval Conference yesterday morning the representatives of the various Powers explained the views of their Governments in regard to the submarine. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Stimson urged the abolition of the submarine, and Signor Grandi was not opposed in principle to abolition; but France and Japan opposed the idea. The five Powers are, however, all ready for an agreement to restrict the use of submarines against merchant ships by the same rules as those which apply to surface craft. (pp. 9 and 14)

The increase in the British Empire's share of world trade, and particularly the progress of the oversea parts of the Empire, are emphasized in the 13th report of the Imperial Economic Committee. (pp. 11 & 14)

The latest official return gives the number of registered unemployed on February 3 as 1,508,600. This was 17,081 more than the total for a week before that date. (p. 14)

The Prime Minister has sent a message of support to the Hampden Club, which has been formed to deal with the preservation of the Buckinghamshire countryside. (p. 11)

The Home Secretary opened yesterday the Lancashire Cotton Fair, which has been organized on cooperative lines and is expected to give a healthy stimulus to trade. (p. 11)

The London County Council yesterday agreed to a scheme, to cost £1,913,000, for a circular road near the Elephant and Castle. They also adopted the educational programme for 1930-33. (p. 1.)

Sir John Anderson, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Home Office, giving evidence before a Select Committee on Capital Punishment at the House of Commons yesterday, said that the only alternative would be a long term of imprisonment. (p. 8)

The first public meeting of the Institute of Landscape Architects was held in London yesterday. (p. 11)

Strong criticism of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme is contained in a report issued by the Thames Bridges Conference. (p. 16)

Cyclamens and orchids were prominent in a bright display of flowers at the fortnightly show of the Royal Horticultural Society at Westminster yesterday. (p. 17)

POLITICS

The House of Commons yesterday further considered the Coal Mines Bill in Committee. Matters raised at question time included unemployment in the cotton industry and the Government's policy on the silk, sugar, and other duties. (p. 8)

An amendment designed to prevent the use of the funds or profits of cooperative societies for the furtherance of any particular political party or cause was carried yesterday by 28 votes to 23 at a sitting of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill. (p. 11)

Mr. Amery, in a letter to Mr. Baldwin, explains the point of view from which he regards safeguarding, and refers to unwarranted interpretations of his actions. Mr. Baldwin, replying, says he feels no doubt of Mr. Amery's co-operation in the future as in the past. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A wireless message received at Deception Island yesterday from one of the whaling vessels which are trying to get into touch with Sir Hubert Wilkins says the Scoresby (the research vessel in which Sir Hubert sailed) had been heard from. (p. 14)

Federal Prohibition agents made a raid on the Hotel Manger, a large new hotel in New York City, on Monday night and made 13 arrests for alleged violation of the liquor laws. (p. 13)

The British proposals for constitutional reform in Ceylon were severely criticized in the Indian Legislative Assembly yesterday. (p. 13)

As a result of explosions in one of her holds the North German Lloyd liner München was burnt and sank in New York harbour yesterday. She had arrived two hours before the fire occurred with 267 passengers on board. (p. 14)

At yesterday's session of the League Advisory Committee on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, the Chinese delegate declared that traffickers smuggled drugs into China by land, water, and air, and that Russian opium was finding its way in large quantities into Manchuria. (p. 13)

The debate on the Bill for the ratification of The Hague Reparation agreements began in the Reichstag yesterday, Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister, defending in detail the Government's acceptance of the agreements. Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist Leader, attacked the Bill. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Birmingham Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Result of India and Hastings Loans ; Large Floating Debt Reduction ; Bieckert's Brewery Scheme ; Hudson's Bay Company's Smaller Land Receipts ; British Automatic Debenture Issue ; a Boot and Shoe Consolidation ; Timothy Whites' Capital Increase ; Diesel Engine Profits ; Valuations of Life Offices ; Investments of the National Provident. (p. 19)

Money was scarce in Lombard-street and loan rates further advanced. Discount rates were slightly firmer. Germany bought the bulk of the £991,000 of gold in the bullion market, the price being 84s. 10½d. per oz. Silver declined ½d. to 20 3-16d. The French exchange was again higher, and the Berlin rate advanced. Belgian currency appreciated. There was a rise in the Argentine exchange. (p. 19)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday a further advance took place in British Funds. Dealings began in the new India loan, which closed at ¾ premium. The speculative markets were subdued and steady, apart from the Rhodesian group, which was given fresh support. (p. 19)

EMPIRE TRADE

The Thirteenth Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, which is published this morning, is a document of more than ordinary interest. It represents what is apparently the first attempt yet made to show the comparative position of the Empire as a whole in relation to world trade before and since the War. That this task should never have been undertaken at an earlier date is a fact which deserves comment, because it shows how little consideration has hitherto been given to the conception of the Empire as an economic whole. Import and export figures have been bandied about frequently enough by interested parties to prove this or that particular political or economic theory. But until this survey no one appears to have attempted to collate scientifically the trade figures of the different portions of the Empire with the purpose of viewing them in relation to world trade as a whole. SIR DAVID CHADWICK has chosen as his basis of comparison the year 1913 and the years 1925 to 1927, adding, where available, figures for 1928. Judged from the narrowly practical standpoint, his figures may therefore appear to be rather ancient history. This does not, of course, in any way detract from the merit of his work—for he has used the most recent material which could be obtained—but it does show very emphatically the need for up-to-date statistics if we are to obtain anything more than an *ex post facto* picture of the living movement of Imperial commerce.

With such scanty and imperfect information at his disposal SIR DAVID CHADWICK has been particularly cautious in the conclusions which he draws ; indeed he has consciously refrained from expressing any opinion on the causes which have underlain the economic changes he describes. Nor has he attempted to make any far-reaching deductions from the figures presented. Nevertheless his analysis does give a pretty clear view of the general tendencies which have affected the trade of the Empire within the last eighteen years. Two facts seem to stand out with special significance. Between 1913 and 1927 the overseas trade of the British Empire as a whole increased considerably faster than the international trade of the rest of the world, while during the same period the growth of Empire foreign trade has been more rapid than that of inter-Imperial trade. In 1913 the aggregate import and export trade of the constituent parts of the Empire formed 27.75 per cent. of the total world trade ; for 1927 the comparable figure was 29.48 per cent.—a total exceeding the aggregate foreign trade of all European countries lying west of the old Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires and excluding the Netherlands. Separating the foreign trade of the Empire from inter-Imperial trade, and thus treating the Empire as an economic unit, SIR DAVID CHADWICK shows that the share of the British Empire in the world's foreign trade increased from 18.86 per cent. in 1913 to 20.28 in 1927—while the share of Northern and Western Europe (excluding the Netherlands) fell from 38.40 to 31.07 per cent. This satisfactory increase in the share of world trade falling to the Empire has not, of course, been distributed evenly among its constituent portions. The imports of the United Kingdom have increased, though not so rapidly as those of the rest of the world taken as a whole, while exports have notoriously fallen. In the Empire overseas, on the other hand, imports have certainly increased quite as rapidly as in the rest of the world, while exports have increased about twice as fast. Canadian exports have been more than doubled ; they have developed even more rapidly than those of the United States. The progress of New Zealand in the volume of both exports and imports has been roughly twice as rapid as that of the world as a whole. Australian and South African trade development, on the other hand, has barely kept pace with that of the rest of the world. Indian trade has only just recovered its pre-War level. Important changes have also taken place in the volume and direction of inter-Imperial trade. The overseas Empire as a whole takes a larger proportion of its imports from foreign countries than it did before the War, and exports to them a larger proportion of its produce. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of the Empire fell from 44 per cent. in 1913 to 36 per cent., while that of foreign countries rose from 44 to 50 per cent. During the same period, however, the proportion of imports coming from portions of the Empire other than the United Kingdom showed a sensible increase, but the proportion of the Empire's exports taken by the United Kingdom fell a good deal less rapidly than that of imports. Moreover the importance of the United Kingdom as the focal centre of inter-Imperial trade has only diminished very slightly.

From this very important but rather bewildering collection of facts, as presented by SIR DAVID CHADWICK, a few conclusions may perhaps be hazarded, none of which is likely to appeal to the *a priori* dogmatist on fiscal questions. The first is that the British Empire as such is not and cannot be an economic unit in any strict sense of the term, because the trade of its constituent and fiscally independent portions is far too diversified to permit such a classification. If the Empire be taken as a whole, inter-Imperial trade accounts for less than half of its total sea-borne commerce. Any attempt to restrict the other half by artificial means would therefore be liable to cause acute and prolonged economic dislocation. On the other hand the Empire certainly is an economic federation. Economically, no less than politically, its constituent portions have a special relation to the United Kingdom which is not shared by any foreign country. And from the point of view of the United Kingdom itself the importance of these economic ties is steadily increasing as the other outlets for our foreign commerce become more difficult to find. The development of Empire trade moreover offers special opportunities which no other oversea trade can offer. Community of race, of language and of social environment are in themselves economic influences which can and should be exploited to the full. MR. BALDWIN, in his speech to the Conservative Party last week, pointed the way to a hitherto untried but most fruitful method of cooperation—namely, the rationalization of industries on an Empire basis. Without any suggestion of interference with the fiscal policy of any Dominion it should be possible to increase our trade with the Empire by a carefully planned programme of production and marketing. Such a plan could be worked out quite independently of Government intervention by the voluntary cooperation of industrialists in the Dominions and the Mother Country. But the power to frame such schemes is dependent upon a much more thorough and systematic exchange of information than has hitherto been available. Under modern conditions Empire statistics are indispensable as the foundation for Empire trade. SIR DAVID CHADWICK and the Imperial Economic Committee may be congratulated on having provided a good beginning, but there is much leeway still to be recovered. The organization of statistics, not merely of foreign trade, but also of capital movements and of industrial and agricultural production, on an Empire basis is long overdue. The Imperial Economic Conference, when it meets in the autumn, should certainly devote its attention to this very important matter.

Suspense in Spain

GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA has left Spain to enjoy a holiday in Italy, and his followers are being everywhere displaced by others in the local administration of the country. In the commands of certain regiments also changes are being made. It is now perfectly clear that the doubtful attitude of the Army was chiefly responsible for shaking the position of the DICTATOR, and that he lost the confidence of KING ALFONSO by the measures he adopted to get on terms again with the corps of officers. Having always exercised his power with a certain joviality and good comradeship, it was indeed a remarkable lapse when he circulated suddenly to all the Captains-General of the country secret instructions to inquire narrowly into the views and the doings of the officers of their command. The military governors were told to observe the comings and goings of their subordinates even when they were off duty ; and this new form of military inquisition caused immediate resentment among both the watched and the watchers. In one Army Command at least the Captain-General's views were made plain that any system so repugnant to Spanish honour would not be introduced by him; and when the DICTATOR, attempting to retrieve one mistake by another, threw himself on the mercy of the Captains-General, and promised to abide by their verdict as to whether he was to remain in office or not, he naturally forfeited the confidence of the KING, who could not admit that the right of dismissing the Prime Minister should be transferred into the hands of his Generals.

In this dilemma DON ALFONSO turned to the Chief of his Military Household. GENERAL BERENGUER was appointed Prime Minister; another General was placed at the head of the Ministry of the Interior; and the Captain-General who had most boldly opposed the DICTATOR was rewarded with a high post in the War Office—the direction of which was kept by GENERAL BERENGUER in his own hands. A civil element was introduced into the Ministry by the admission of politicians of suitably Conservative convictions, while the DUKE of ALBA, new to politics but very well known and esteemed as a patron of the arts, was invited to adorn it as Minister of Education. And so the new Government was formed, not differing essentially in character from its predecessor. The new PRIME MINISTER wisely decided to make no abrupt changes. He bade a quite affectionate farewell to GENERAL PRIMO when the latter handed over office to him, and by placing him on the Reserve list has enabled him, it is understood, legitimately to take an active part in politics in the future. The chief Press censor of the dictatorship has been dismissed; but the censorship remains. The right of public meeting has not been restored. The old civic disabilities, in fact, continue. On the other hand KING ALFONSO and the new Government have given an earnest of their intentions by granting an amnesty to all persons, whether military or civilian, who had been condemned for "acts of sedition." This measure of clemency is intended to cover all who suffered for their political convictions under the dictatorial régime and to comprise officers convicted of mutiny or insubordination. It also raises the ban against exiles who had fled the country.

Many of these have already returned to Madrid. Recalcitrant professors are once more installed in their universities; the student SBERT, his head apparently cooled by exile, had a great send-off from the Balearic Islands ; officers banished from Segovia were received with cheering and singing on their return to their Academy ; many former politicians have left Paris and other hospitable foreign resorts to resume acquaintance with their native country. They will find Spain changed in many material respects by the administration of the last six years. The roads by which some will have travelled have been improved almost out of recognition. The Civil Service has been purged ; its members have been given a new standard of efficiency and raised above the temptations to corruption produced by miserable under-payment. The railways are better managed, and tourist traffic has increased remarkably. Vast schemes of electrification have been launched. Innovations have been introduced in many familiar matters of everyday life, and in the favourite sport of bull-fighting they will notice changes designed to give better protection to the horses. Many reforms have been effected in the Army by the dictatorship. The number of officers has been reduced and their training improved. The troops are better clothed and fed and provided with superior accommodation. Sport has won a greater hold on soldiers and on civilians alike. The accumulation of wealth has proceeded apace. But in the midst of this vigorous advance in so many forms of national activity there has been complete political stagnation. And even now most of the best-known figures of Spanish politics before 1923 are remaining coldly outside the new régime. SEÑOR SANCHEZ GUERRA and COUNT ROMANONES are talking of forming new parties. They all in any case expect political life to revive. Such signs as are observable beneath the shroud of censorship indicate that this is also the expectation of the Spanish people.

Submarines

The discussion on submarines at the plenary meeting of the Naval Conference yesterday was inconclusive but very far from useless. There is unanswerable force in the argument that the only way to "humanize" the submarine is to abolish it—that in the stress of war an unscrupulous enemy would be tempted, perhaps irresistibly, to use it against merchant ships, a purpose for which by its very nature it cannot be employed without barbarity ; but even so it will be something gained if definite rules are framed restricting its use. Even to an unscrupulous Power the existence of a definite code, embodied in a formal treaty, would be a deterrent. Before violating it he would find a warning in the experience of Germany, remembering, as MR. STIMSON pointedly reminded the Conference, that it was the threat of unrestricted submarine warfare which brought the United States into the War.

Two resolutions were referred to the Committee. That proposed by the French delegation referred only to the observance by submarines of the rules that apply to surface vessels in regard to merchant ships. The other, proposed by the American delegation, included also the questions of the abolition of the submarine and of the regulation of its unit size. On the latter some agreement may be reached during the present Conference, for the point on which all the defenders of the submarine have harped has been its usefulness as a defensive weapon. The distinction between defensive and offensive uses is not, of course, scientific; but, accepting it in the sense in which it was used by yesterday's speakers, no one can claim that great ocean-going submarines are required for defensive purposes. If submarines cannot at present be abolished, there is ground for hoping that the Conference will not only guard against their abuse, but will limit their size and number. And yesterday's discussion was of use, not only in preparing the way for this advance, but in demonstrating the strength of the British and American case for complete abolition. The essential objection to the submarine is that it is a weapon peculiarly susceptible to abuse ; but there are other objections, put forward by MR. ALEXANDER and MR. STIMSON, which are hardly less weighty. For their tonnage submarines are the most costly of all warships, and large numbers are required for effective dispersal. They are expensive in maintenance and require elaborate provision in the shape of shore establishments and depôt ships. In view of the attitude of France and Japan these arguments cannot be expected to prevail at the present Conference; but, as they sink into the public mind, they will gather such a weight of opinion behind them that some future Conference will agree to adopt the only effective course.

The Firemen of Braga

All professions rightly expect the general public to stand aside and gape while those who have spent years in mastering their craft show that all their years of training were not in vain. It is only when there is an accident that the special status of the doctor is gladly and eagerly recognized and that the general public is proud to hold his hat. But it is not so with fires. The professional standing of firemen is very imperfectly respected, and for some strange reason there seems to be nobody but thinks he can help to put out a fire. Every one therefore who wants the outside world to respect his rights to his own preserve—to stand silent while he explains what wants replacing in the car or radio, or to sit silent while he indicates what the scalp needs—will cheer the firemen of Braga in Portugal who have struck not one but a number of blows for the professional spirit. The fire that broke out in Braga was quite a serious one, emphatically nothing suited to the efforts of amateur quenchers. But because the blaze was big there was a rush of unqualified helpers, and the valuable time of the fire brigade, and their energy that might have been spent in fighting the flames, had to be spent in fighting the volunteers. By the time the volunteers were soundly beaten the fire was beyond control, which shows what meddling can do.

It is sometimes said that every profession is a conspiracy against the laity, and anybody who has ever seen the laity will agree that they need conspiring against. They have the money, the numbers, and the ignorance, and the professional body that designs to live at their expense needs the help of cunning and the strongest *esprit de corps*. It is the weakness of professional men that their minds are so constantly preoccupied with the subject they understand better than other people that they grow contemptuous. Many a doctor has learnt with pain that the same man can be a trusting simpleton in the sick bed and a resolute and indomitable miser later on. Professional men have to surround themselves with sufficient awe and impressiveness to make sure of being not only obeyed but paid. The lawyer's wig, the doctor's Latin, and even the fireman's helmet are all designed to this end, and every activity becomes a profession if it can, promising reasonably good behaviour in return for a monopoly of respectability. There was once a golden age when letter writers drove a thriving trade and were regarded by their clients as masters of a strange and powerful craft. Even professional readers had their admiring listeners, while those who had arithmetic grew rich apace among the unskilled who hired them to add. All that is changed, and those noble professions are in obvious and probably hopeless decay. What profession is really safe ? Nigerian chiefs are frankly amazed that our English idea of justice should be to hire cunning men to attempt to mislead the Judge. If the simplifying of the law goes on, as it has gone on lately, and educational methods should be devised which increased the level of intelligence, then even the most firmly entrenched of all professions must tremble. Doctors, too, must have an uncomfortable feeling whenever they read—as they must read whenever they walk the streets or read a paper—of the new and complete remedies that are being provided for a race which is daily learning the rules of health and the folly of excess. And firemen may be allowed a little brutality towards volunteers, who spoil what may be one of their last really good fires, when they read how a Dutch professor is inventing artificial rain which will be at the command of anybody whose equipment includes an aeroplane and a machine for spraying the clouds with pulverized ice.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

PEACE OR PLAYGROUND

THE SERPENTINE PAVILION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with the greatest interest your article on "Hyde Park or Coney Island ?" and the resulting correspondence.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association has always been in favour of keeping the Metropolitan Parks for the "spontaneous movement" of all, and free from enclosures. At the same time, where there may be isolated open areas in a park, it is difficult to resist proposals for utilizing them for organized games. Nothing should be done in the way of destroying natural amenities by the creation of cinder tracks, pleasure palaces, paddle pools, &c., which, as you truly say, are a "restriction of user."

But whatever is done, the line should be rigidly drawn at the destruction of trees, which have taken a generation or more to grow, and which it is almost impossible to replace. Well-established trees in London are a precious possession, which we cannot afford to lose, and, as one of your correspondents has said, they are worth "untold gold." Not only in the parks, but in the squares of London, they should be most carefully preserved. Yet only during the last few days the Association has been called upon to intervene in regard to the drastic treatment of fine trees in two London squares (Chester and Mecklenburgh squares), with but partial success. Some trees have been cut down, others have been severely handled, and in each case the Association offered to undertake by a system of internal thinning out to obviate any complaint that might have arisen as to obstruction to light and air during the short period in which the trees are in full foliage. Such a system retains the natural grace and beauty without any material injury to the trees, which are of such incalculable benefit to the whole community. I venture to think that no trees in London should be felled or mutilated without the best expert advice, such as is obtainable at Kew Gardens.

Your obedient servant,
BASIL HOLMES, Secretary.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, 20, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, Feb. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Serpentine bathers are not a very vocal body of people, but Mr. Lansbury's plans for their future give rise to some anxiety. The peculiar charm of bathing in Hyde Park has been the delightful informality with which, in the middle of a huge city, one could undress and dress in the open air and under the trees as though on an open sea beach; and the successful working of this arrangement, with the minimum of fuss and supervision, was something London might be proud of.

Now, presumably, this is to be changed. One is to undress in a room; and the rooms for men and women are to open off a short length of common veranda, so that unless the times for the different sexes are to be much restricted the "mixture" is to be both close and compulsory. Without being unduly exclusive, there are probably many people who would prefer in general an arrangement which gave the men and the women different stations, with a barrier in the water which could be moved for mixed bathing. Perhaps it is not too late for them to express their views.

I am your obedient servant,
A. L. N. RUSSELL.

58, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one wishes to see the beauty or general appearance of our parks destroyed—least of all Mr. Lansbury. But I think your correspondents do not recognize that circumstance have greatly altered during recent years. Once the parks were the lungs of London. To-day London's lungs have expanded—cheap transit and the motor-car have made the country available to all of us, save the very poorest. It is greatly to Mr. Lansbury's credit that he is giving the poorest his first consideration.

Playing fields on the outskirts of London are useless to the poor boys and girls of dismal Camden Town. If Regent's Park can be made into more of a playing field for them, if some portion of its lake could be made into a wading pond, if more sand-pits for babies and see-saws for youngsters can be introduced, I, for my part, would be quite prepared to sacrifice a little of the beauty, a little of the peacefulness of the park. Personally, I should like to thank Mr. Lansbury for considering, as all good statesmen should do, the greatest good of the greatest number.

I am yours obediently,
BENJAMIN DRAGE.

28, Eton-avenue, N.W.3, Feb. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am a fairly regular bather in the Serpentine, and the other morning, after two or three days of foggy weather, there was a coating of oily soot on the surface extending for some yards from the southern bank. One may avoid the thick of it by going off the springboard, but even at that distance from the bank the water has an unpleasant taste. In a dry summer the Serpentine is apt to become green and malodorous near the bank ; this was particularly noticeable in 1921, and to a less extent last summer.

Now, Sir, soot and scum are visible impurities, and possibly are not very unwholesome in themselves ; but does not their accumulation seem to indicate the possibility that the rate of flow in the Serpentine is insufficient to prevent an accumulation of invisible impurities that may endanger the health of bathers if it is resorted to by large numbers of them, all day and every day, in the summer months ?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER QUICKE.

23, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Onslow did good work for the Territorial Army in eliciting last week in the House of Lords an assurance from the present Under-Secretary of State for War that the policy previously laid down by War Ministers of other parties, and, explicitly, that announced by the then Secretary of State for War on February 11, 1925, remain unchanged under the present Government. And you, Sir, in your lucid and sympathetic leading article on Saturday have helped by drawing attention to the importance of the declaration made by Lord De La Warr. That declaration, as a declaration, is satisfactory enough, but are its implications thoroughly realized in Parliament and by the country at large ?

I doubt it. The announcement of policy made by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans on February 11, 1925, contained the following words :—

> The Regular Army and its reserves are much smaller now than in 1914, and whenever they have to be supplemented the burden and the honour will fall upon the Territorial Army.

Now, we are bound to recognize that problems may easily arise within the Empire which will demand a military solution. To deal with some of them the Regular Army would be quite insufficient, and the Territorial Army would have to be called upon to fulfil the undertakings which have been given on its behalf. In other words, the Territorial Army is no longer merely our "Second Line," as it is so often termed. It is an essential complement and part of our First Line.

Your leading article emphasized the wholehearted assistance and encouragement which are being accorded to the Territorial Army by the Army Council, and which is evidence, if evidence is needed, of their recognition of the important part it may have to play. The Associations may be trusted to second the Army Council by all means in their power. But this recognition, if effect is to be given to policy, must be extended beyond the Army Council and the Associations and must pervade Parliament and the country at large, who seem often forgetful of the source to which they owe the power to give a lead in disarmament without jeopardy to the Empire. As you have pointed out, it is for the Government to give a lead, and if such a lead is to receive support and be fruitful it is essential that the grounds on which support is required shall be widely known.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JEUDWINE.

Camberley, Feb. 10.

FRANCE IN AFRICA

PAGEANTRY OF THE SAHARA

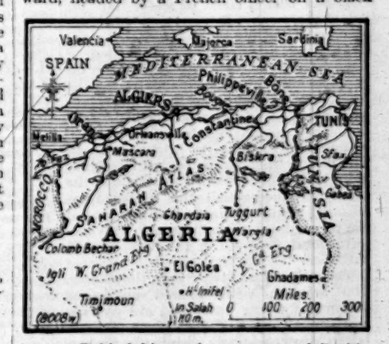
A TRIBAL REVIEW

(From Our Special Correspondent)

EL GOLEA

It was dark when we reached the outskirts of the village. Our headlamps showed a straight road before us, running between two rows of high white stones. Outside the stones Chamba camel-riders were drawn up in long lines on their trotting camels. The beasts fidgeted and grunted in the glare, swinging their supercilious heads from side to side. The riders jiggled at the camels' necks with their bare toes to drive them up into line.

The Governor-General of Algeria stepped out of his car to be received by the officer commanding the garrison of El Golea, an oasis on the road to Timbuktu, 600 miles south of Algiers. As he did so there was a ragged volley of musketry : the camel-men were firing their carbines in the air. The procession moved forward, headed by a French officer on a black



horse. Behind him rode an escort of Spahis, sabres drawn, the scarlet burnous hot against the dark sky. Behind them again the official cars, our own, and a crowd of people from El Golea and oases 50 miles away—black and brown, Sudani, Arab, and Berber, running behind the cars, tripping and chattering and falling over one another as they ran. The camels, gigantic in the flickering lights, grunting and roaring under the pressure of whip and nose-ring, were wheeled into file and strode fantastically between the date-palms alongside the cars.

THE VEILED TUAREG

At the entrance to the village a watcher stood, holding a lighted torch. Runners with torches stared up the road. There was a sudden clamour of voices as two outriders, flying over the sand like white birds on their racing camels, swept into view. The runners turned and raced into the village. Along both sides of the road were heaps of palm-leaves. They plunged their torches into them as they ran, and the dry fuel blazed up until the road was an avenue of fires under a tunnel of smoke. Through and over the fires rushed the bare feet of the natives and the soft pads of the camels, heedlessly kicking showers of embers to right and left.

They halted in a sandy square, forming a ring round the "Tree of Liberty," from which strings of French flags hung. Scores of Sudani villagers—released slaves or their descendants—rushed from the houses with old gas-pipe guns, which they crammed with black powder, ramming it down with wads of paper, rags, and leaves. They danced in circles, pointing their guns to the ground—or more nearly to each other's feet. They danced in cadence, singing a line of three words, over and over, a leader in the middle of the circle beating time. At a word from him they leaped high and fired their guns with fearsome din. Then they ran off for more powder, grinning and a little awestruck, like schoolboys whose squib has made even more noise than they hoped. This went on for most of the night. Thanks to Allah alone no gun burst and no Chamba lost toes or fingers.

In the morning all the village flocked out to the Insalah road, where a wonder greater even than the Rumi (Europeans) awaited them. The Caid of Insalah and three lesser chiefs of the Veiled Tuareg had come to town. They lived 500 miles off in the wild Hoggar Mountains, among the snow. Always when they had come to El Golea terror had run before them and death had been their follower. Long negotiations had been needed to bring them on this peaceful journey.

The way was long, they said; they would be weeks away from their country and their cares of State. The way was short, said the French; they should come in a motor-car. What reward, said the Tuareg, for this journey ? A rifle for the Caid, said the French, and presents of money for his followers. What sort of rifle, said the Tuareg, and would there be ammunition for it ? The rifle would be of the latest pattern, from Paris; there would be an inscribed silver plate on the butt of it, and as much ammunition as they could carry. So the Tuareg, still a little suspicious, climbed into a motor-car and came in peace to El Golea.

A RIFLE FOR THE CAID

The Tuareg chiefs sat together outside the village, surrounded by a ring of awestruck villagers and by the camels of their escort. The crowd round them all wore some kind of white—clean or dirty, coarse or fine, according to their fortune. But the Tuareg were black and sinister in the sunshine—black and glittering, with a touch of colour here and there. Their hoods of stiff black fabric, with the texture of plaited straw and a bluish sheen on it, were pulled over their faces to a point, like beaks, and bound round the head with bands of gold and green and scarlet. Coarse cotton veils, dyed blue-black with indigo, covered their mouths. The Caid wore a scarlet burnous, a white *chèche*, and French decorations, but the others were swathed to the knees in black, with white *serouds* (breeches) and straw sandals.

His Excellency and his staff stood at one side of the square, while the village made a hedge of white robes and excited brown faces behind them. Then the Tuareg rode slowly forward on four Mehari camels—the Caid's mount was white and beyond price—in front of a white wall of mounted Chamba. Behind came six camels with the gorgeous silk tents containing the Tuareg women on the backs. The new rifle, with the silver plate shining on its butt, was held aloft, and the Caid of Insalah accepted it gravely and passed it back to one of his vassals, who stretched out an indigo-stained hand to take it. A brief speech from Monsieur Bordès, presents for the Tuareg chiefs, a camel-charge across the square, and the great event was over. The Veiled Tuareg had come and gone.

The village of El Golea—"The Fortress"—lies at the junction of the tracks across the Sahara eastwards to Southern Tunisia, southwards to the Hoggar, westwards to Timimoun and on to Gao and the Niger. In the stony plain which separates it from the Grand Erg stand two conical hills of red rock, each flat-topped and 300 feet high, each with a ruined village on the top

enclosed in high mud walls. The empty red shells of the houses, and sometimes their rotting roofs, are left, and there are abandoned wells among them.

The villages are of uncertain age; the two tribes which lived in them fought one another intermittently, before the French came, between the invasions of the Tuareg. They had to drive their cattle into the fortresses at night and in wartime, and to drag their supplies of food up the steep hill paths. Now their descendants live in the oasis, which appears from above as an irregular green carpet split by a streak of white magnesian salt. At the foot of the larger hill are a few small mounds with rough head and foot stones. They are the graves of Tuareg raiders killed in their last attack on El Golea.

El Golea is nine days by camel from Ghardaia, the next town northwards on the Algiers road. An unlucky caravan may take three weeks or more. A motor-car can cover the 200 miles in 10 hours if all goes well. The road is rough, but well marked with cairns. It is used by motor expeditions, but the camel is the only regular means of transport. El Golea has a wireless station for communication with the north. To the south of it the Grand Erg—a 400-mile patch of bare sand-dunes, golden and smiling in calm weather, dust-swept and terrifying in any wind—lies across the Saharan road.

THE "RUMI" GARDEN

Forty years ago the oasis consisted of a few scattered palm-groves precariously watered by shallow wells. Then Commandant Cauvet arrived with ten Spahis and 20 Makhzen horsemen. Native tradition said that a sheet of water lay far below the sand. It was part of Commandant Cauvet's task to test this story by sinking artesian wells, and then, if possible, to cultivate vegetables for his garrison and plant date-palms round the wells. As gardeners he had four native soldiers—by trade a baker, a bricklayer, a doubtfully qualified gardener, and one Ali, of no known calling, to help the others. The native Chamba skulked among their palm-trees and continued to scrape in the scanty produce which the winter rains afforded them. For a time they watched the proceedings of the "Rumi" with suspicion and (because of the ten Spahis) with awe.

Their legend was truer than they knew. The artesian wells poured out clear streams of warm water and are pouring them out still. Commandant Cauvet began his experiments with hardy roots—carrots, radishes, turnips — which flourished greatly. More doubtfully he tried potatoes. To his surprise they flourished too. He and his successors extended and intensified their work. The officer commanding the garrison is still officially the chief gardener at El Golea. He has under his care acres of cultivation which are among the wonders of the French Sahara.

Oranges, lemons, and roses grow side by side in the shade of date-palm, cypress, eucalyptus, and casuarina, and there are endless beds of familiar vegetables. Close by Si Mohammed Abaza, who came to El Golea on his camel with 500f. in his pocket 30 years ago, owns the finest private garden in the town. Lemons, cedrats, oranges hang in heavy clusters from his trees, even after days of picking. The air in the garden is heavy with the scent of Persian lilac, roses, and violets, and everywhere the gurgle of running water can be heard under the trees. The work and example of French soldiers have brought the rose into the desert and made the waste place bear fruit.

OASIS OF INNOCENCE

The present achievement is remarkable enough: it has astonished more than one experienced traveller in Africa. What is to follow is not so clear. The commercial utility of growing roses and oranges in the Sahara, 600 miles from the nearest port, is more than doubtful; they are there rather as a defiance of the desert and a lure for the tourist. For the Sahara is now easily accessible to the ordinary traveller as far as Timimoun. The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, acting as fairy godmother to the Southern Territories, has built a chain of hotels and opened up a motor route right round the Grand Erg, from Oran *via* Timimoun to Algiers. Parties of tourists are formed and taken round the circuit in motor coaches under experienced guidance and with the help of an extremely efficient organization.

El Golea is simply an outstanding example of what they can see on their way, and it has lately been chosen as the meeting-place of an agricultural congress in order to draw attention to what has been done. From the wider economic point of view, the future of the cultivated oases does not seem yet to have been very definitely considered. There is a good deal of rather vague talk about exporting fruit to Europe, but the transport and other problems have not yet been seriously tackled, much less overcome.

The best hope for a wide development of which experiments like that of El Golea are the forerunners seems to lie away from the tempting European market—too far distant and subject to over-keen competition. In the opinion of most of the experts who have been holding their meetings in the oasis, it is rather with the internal market, and especially with the opening up of the South, that the future lies.

Whether it has an economic future or not, El Golea is a fascinating place. It is at the ideal stage of colonial development. The European has stopped tribal war, done something to fight disease, and shown the way to more fruitful cultivation. He has not yet conferred his less blessed gifts—money-making, alcohol, the cinema, the factory. Nothing is ever stolen at El Golea, and the little ragged boys who "guide" the wandering European so well and so seriously are only just beginning to beg for pennies. The calm philosophy of Islam has not yet crumbled before what Walt Whitman called "the mania of owning things." It is perhaps too much to hope that our European civilization may know here, for once, where to stop.

PENISTONE STEEL WORKS

Our Sheffield Correspondent telegraphs:—

Hopes of establishing a new industry at Penistone, where almost the whole of the male population is about to be thrown out of work as a result of the closing of the English Steel Corporation's works there under the rationalization scheme, are now brighter than at any time since the decision to close was made. Several inquiries have been made by firms with national reputations regarding the buying of the Penistone works as a going concern or for their conversion to some other industry, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, is interesting himself in the matter. The English Steel Corporation say they will consider the sale of the works even if it is to a competitor.

"MARRIED UNDER THREAT"

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday a man charged with bigamy asked the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) to grant him legal aid. He explained that his defence was that he married under threat. The RECORDER.—I am not sure that that is any defence to bigamy, although it may be urged in mitigation. Did the girl threaten to murder you? The defendant.—No, her father did. The RECORDER granted the defendant legal aid.

Ernest Edward Beard, 47, postman, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 15 months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing letters in the Western District of London.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

STRONG CRITICISM OF SCHEME

THE CONFERENCE REPORT

The following statement on the Charing Cross Bridge scheme has been prepared by the Thames Bridges Conference representing the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Surveyors' Institution, the Town Planning Institute, the London Society, the Architectural Association, and the Architecture Club; and has been circulated to all Members of Parliament:—

I.—GENERAL

This is probably the most important and certainly the most costly scheme for a London improvement that has ever been submitted to Parliament. The deposited plans show that it has been treated as a local problem only: it appears to have been drawn up on the assumption that the problem begins at Trafalgar-square and ends about St. George's-circus and that it is adequately solved by the provision of a bridge and of a site for a new station acceptable to the Southern Railway Company. In its present form the scheme would effectually stop developments that are of outstanding importance to London.

Many months ago attention was called to the wider aspects of the matter by the Greater London Regional Town Planning Committee, but there is no evidence that any notice was taken of the views of that very responsible body. In 1926 and again in 1927 the Royal Institute of British Architects pointed out to the Ministry of Transport, but to no purpose, that in addition to engineering and financial considerations there were many others that were fundamental and required to be dealt with at the outset.

Apart from larger considerations the following criticisms of the scheme itself are offered:—

II.—COST

Adequate recoupment would justify high cost, but the scheme does not secure it. Among the costly properties to be acquired the scheme involves the purchase of Coutts's Bank, which is a large modern building on a very valuable site facing two streets. On the Surrey side the effect of starting unduly far back from the river is to increase the number of properties to be bought and the large amount of rehousing that has to be done. The construction, on the other hand, of an undue length of roads and viaducts still further inflates the cost.

A new railway station will occupy land on the river front that is potentially of immense value. The road leading to the bridge on the Surrey side will be almost entirely without sites for buildings. A great part of it has the flank wall of the station and the boundary wall of the railway against it instead of carrying a line of buildings between the road and the railway. The scanty sites provided are, in many cases, unfavourable because they occupy a steep gradient, or are too shallow for useful buildings.

There is great loss of what should be valuable frontage by roads being carried through tunnels. The lengths of these tunnels are the following:—

York-road	.. ..	360ft. long, 17ft. high
Waterloo Bridge-road	..	405ft. long, 17ft. high
Exton-street	.. ..	100ft. long, 17ft. high
Sandell-street	.. ..	125ft. long, 15ft. high
Total	.. ..	990ft. or 330 yards

The actual loss of frontage is double this length, because it occurs on both sides of the roads. The above lengths are exclusive of the covered-over space 260ft. long by 80ft. wide and 18ft. high where the new Southern Embankment Garden passes under the new bridge. In addition to the actual tunnels referred to above, a footway bridge about 30ft. wide is shown to pass over York-road with a height of 17ft. above the road. This bridge is about 60ft. away from the road and railway bridge which passes over York-road. Although part of Belvedere-road is to be retained and widened, it is shown on the plans to be converted into a cul-de-sac, with access for vehicles from York-road only. There will be three flights of steps at the northern end of it, and two flights at the southern end, for foot passengers. The value of the frontages here must in consequence be very much reduced.

III.—TOWN PLANNING

The town-planning aspect of an undertaking such as this scheme in the heart of London is of supreme importance and ought to have received the fullest consideration from the outset; indeed it has been pointed out that the plan originally prepared by the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic in London should have been submitted for general review to the Ministry of Health—the town-planning authority.

Attention is called to the lack of facilities for access and movement. Villiers-street disappears and Buckingham-street is closed. There will be no access to the bridge for vehicular traffic from the Adelphi district or from the Embankment. In driving from the Embankment to the bridge it would be necessary to go up Northumberland-avenue, round Trafalgar-square and also the new roundabout in the Strand: *i.e.*, to cross the main east and west traffic route twice before reaching the bridge.

There is a great area of South London, adjacent to the river, extending from the railway at Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge-road, which entirely loses the use and value that its position offers, because it is cut up by the elevated railway constructions. This district could be made to give relief to the congestion in Westminster and the Strand if proper entry to it were secured.

The fullest possible measure of access would be given by putting the whole of the railway from London Bridge underground, and entry from Westminster would be secured at once by adopting as the site of the new station the position allotted to it originally by the Committee of Engineers, to whom the plan of the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic was submitted by the Ministry of Transport. This site was adjacent to the Waterloo terminus, in the position of the present Waterloo Junction Station widened eastwards to give the space required for a terminal station. By adopting that position for the station and by bringing the new bridge to ground at York-road (as in the case of Waterloo Bridge) instead of carrying it on a high level past Waterloo Station, it would become possible to carry York-road through as an important open thoroughfare. The thoroughfare thus provided would be the direct route from Westminster to London Bridge Station by road.

This town-planning aspect is so important and urgent that on no account should any scheme of planning for a new bridge be adopted unless it gives the necessary access by setting the railway station farther back than shown on the official plan.

IV.—TUNNELS

The proper development of the district referred to above would result in an immense increase of land values over a very large area and the erection of important buildings. This can never come about so long as the elevated railway causes the roads to pass through tunnels. The road tunnels shown on the official plan are not only of very great length, but they are also very low: a height of 17ft. only with a length of 405ft. in the case of the one through which Waterloo-road would go, and a similar height with a length of 360ft. in the case of York-road. These two tunnels are the most serious obstacles to the development of South London, but there are, in addition, two smaller tunnels adjoining that of Waterloo-road. On the Middlesex side the Embankment is shown to run under the bridge head with a height of 18ft. only.

It has been pointed out above that road tunnels necessarily sterilize the length of road on which they occur in the sense of preventing buildings from occupying the road frontage, but the main effect of them is to discourage development and enterprise in the district to which they lead, and this is amply shown by the condition of the area between the river and the railway at the present time. The need for ventilation in tunnels receiving motor traffic cannot be ignored, and it presents great difficulties. If done artificially it involves great expense. Moreover, tunnels have obvious objections from the point of view of public amenity.

The tunnels themselves should be sufficient to condemn the scheme; taken in conjunction with the failure to open up the neglected district on the Surrey side, they furnish overwhelming reason for rejecting the official scheme and considering simpler, less costly, and better means of dealing with the problem.

V.—TRAFFIC

The Minister of Transport states that the traffic problem has had first consideration, yet the failure to meet the convenience of railway passengers is a defect in the project. The interchange of passengers and luggage between the two terminal stations, simple enough with the station on the site originally allotted to it by the Committee of Engineers, is awkward to the last degree; and the need for carrying suburban passengers to the neighbourhood of the Strand and beyond without changing carriages has been quite neglected.

It must be borne in mind that after the new station is finished and in use—a period probably of as much as eight years—it will have no adequate access until the road bridge is complete—probably two years more. The bridge cannot be started until the station is in use.

VI.—ARCHITECTURE

The new bridge occurs in the neighbourhood of many of the most important buildings in London and on a stretch of river bank which gives one of the most beautiful city views to be found anywhere. The scheme, quite apart from the actual design of the bridge and its immediate approaches, should, therefore, be handled with the utmost care for dignity, planning, and composition. The lines of it should not be allowed to detract from the dignity of the Embankment or of the great curve of the river and the buildings facing it. As a matter of fact, on the Middlesex side, the angle of the approach road in relation to the bridge and the junction of the two prevent any possibility of fine architectural treatment at this point.

Many of the building sites are mean or ill-shaped, and the twist at the end of the south approach, on a steep gradient, is most unfortunate. The lay-out lacks simplicity, balance, and directness.

VII.—EMPLOYMENT

The longer time required for preliminary operations under the official scheme as compared with one on simpler lines is a matter for consideration in relation to employment. It defers the time for beginning the work. On the other hand, the development of the district near the river referred to above by the adoption of a different plan should give employment on productive work for many years.

VIII.—CONCLUSION

All the five schemes put forward officially from time to time have had as their basis a viaduct carrying an overhead road between two points. In the first one these points were a mile and a quarter apart. This wholly undesirable feature forms the nucleus of the plan now presented to Parliament.

The Charing Cross Bridge is not only a question of bridge building: it is a large matter of town planning in which the bridge itself is an incident. On the solution of this problem great possibilities depend. The almost insuperable traffic difficulties of London today are due in large measure to piecemeal rebuilding. It is now fully realized that London lost its great opportunity after the Fire by failing to adopt the comprehensive plan prepared by Sir Christopher Wren. There is a danger at the present time of committing yet another mistake and by ill-considered planning of adding to the transport difficulties of the future.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

THE RICHMOND AND BUSHEY SCHEMES

The beginning of spring will find Richmond Park and Bushey Park equipped alike with a children's "paddle-pool," a pit wherein children may dig sand, and a children's shelter, in fulfilment of Mr. Lansbury's programme for the London parks.

In Richmond Park the work is already far advanced. Work has been in progress for some 10 weeks on the sandpit and the pavilion, which are side by side in the corner of Richmond Park known as Petersham Park, and another fortnight will probably see these structures finished. At the moment a small temporary railway is transporting sand to the completed pit. The red brick walls of the pavilion are up, but it has yet to be roofed with slates.

The paddle-pool in Richmond Park is nearly two miles away from the sandpit and shelter. The nucleus of it was Adam's pond, near East Sheen Gate. The area of the pond has been substantially enlarged; the banks have been cut away round much of its perimeter, and the material thus procured has been employed to reduce the depth of water to 2ft. or less. Before this could be done large quantities of mud had to be cleaned out; in the middle of the pond this sludge is said to have been 4ft. thick. It now lies in unpleasant heaps among the trees bordering the park. Apparently the mud will not be altogether wasted, for it is said that it will make "a good top-dressing for grass" some day. The work on the pond has occupied three months, and is virtually finished.

LONG OPEN SHED

In the sylvan quiet of Bushey Park developments are in an earlier stage, apart from the paddle-pool, which was constructed by Mr. Lansbury's predecessor at the Office of Works, Lord Londonderry. The pool lies among the trees to the east of the main avenue, and was made by widening the confluence of two small streams last year. On Monday of this week the Office of Works began to cut a new road from the Diana Fountain to the pool, and a dozen men, hitherto unemployed, were spreading road-metal yesterday. Other men employed by the same Department have been working since last week on the sandpit, which is near a wall running parallel to Hampton Court-road and a little to the north of it. Between sandpit and wall is a temporary boarding of white wood, and behind this screen the children's shelter is being built by a firm of contractors. It is to be an open shed, 120ft. long, and its oak pillars will support a roof made partly of red tiles and partly of a waterproof composition.

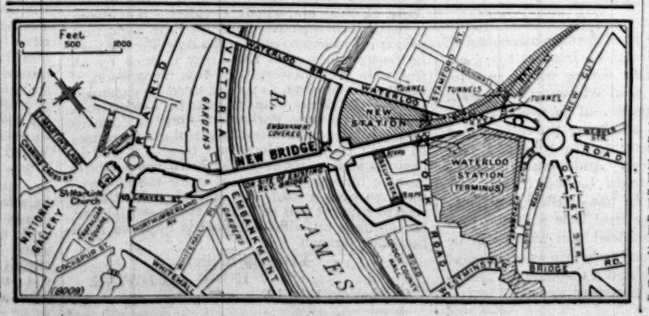
When Mr. Lansbury some time ago invited some public-spirited citizen to pay the cost of such a shelter, he declared that the site he had in mind would safeguard the amenities of the park from any injury. It is difficult to judge how far the pavilion may later in the year be obscured by the trees. In this season of sparse foliage both the sandpit and the hoarding round the shelter are in full view from the avenue of horse-chestnuts and limes which is the glory of Bushey Park, and are a good deal more conspicuous than the paddle-pool.

ASSETS CONFISCATED BY RUSSIA

At a meeting yesterday of creditors of De Jersey and Co., Limited, merchants and shippers, of Manchester, who recently suspended payment, a resolution of sympathy with the firm was passed.

The meeting had before it a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company recommending voluntary winding up. Mr. E. W. GROMME, chairman of the company, said the firm, whose whole business was in Russia, was successful right up to the time of the Russian revolution, but when Bolshevism came into power every asset of the company in Russia was confiscated. A claim had been registered against the Russian Government for over £1,000,000 and for 40,000,000 roubles, which was about £4,000,000, but they had received nothing. They had been encouraged to carry on with the hope that a settlement with Russia would take place. He would like to make it quite clear that their losses were from the Russian revolution. Since then they had not lost a penny in trading. He personally and his family were by far the biggest creditors.

A committee of inspection, including Mr. Gromme, was appointed.



Obituary

SIR WILLIAM HOY

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY MANAGER

Colonel Sir William Wilson Hoy, whose death is announced on another page, had been chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission since 1928, and was general manager of the Railways and Harbours of South Africa from 1910 to 1927. Under his control, as under that of Sir Thomas Price, his father-in-law, whom he succeeded, the vast railway system in the Union was maintained on a level which proved that, whatever form of ownership is best, State ownership is not necessarily inconsistent with a high degree of efficiency.

Sir William himself occupied his great post with practical ease and an unfailing readiness at all times to accept the fullest responsibility. No detail of working was too small for his notice, no scheme of expansion or reorganization too large or too complicated for his grasp. He had the Scottish zest and the Scottish imperturbability in happy combination. Hoy was never "rattled." A man of his calibre in the United States—with his 11,000 miles of railway operated under extraordinary diversities of climate, terrain, and *personnel*—would have been a "£10,000 man" at least. But Hoy's annual emoluments amounted to only £3,584. However, with his thrifty upbringing and simple tastes, he was content that it should be so. He was a born railwayman, proud of his line and its long runs, of his alert staff, of the excellent catering, and glorying in the almost limitless dimensions of his "job" and the strenuous exercise of all his powers that it called into play.

In accordance with the custom of thoroughness in railway training, Sir William began his work at the bottom of the ladder, and at a tender age. Born in Kinross on June 11, 1868, at the age of 12 he joined the North British Railway at Edinburgh. When he was 21 he went out to South Africa, to a berth in the Cape Government Railways. He rose steadily, "making good" successively as traffic manager at Bulawayo, 1897-8, at Kimberley, 1898, and Port Elizabeth, 1899. On the outbreak of the South African War he was appointed traffic manager at Bloemfontein, having the control of the railways of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, which became the Imperial Military Railways as and when they could be wrested from the enemy.

With the end of the war in May, 1902, and the transfer of the lines to civil administration, Hoy became chief traffic manager at Johannesburg. He had made a name for himself. In 1905 he was chosen to represent the Central South African Railways at the important International Railway Congress at Washington, inspecting *en route* the railway systems of Rhodesia, German East Africa, Uganda, and Egypt. Four years before he had married Miss Gertrude Price, daughter of Sir Thomas Price, under whose management of the railways he had served both in the Cape and in the new Colonies. In 1910, on Price's death, Hoy succeeded his father-in-law in the general management, and to him it fell to "implement" the new era of railway development as laid down in the South Africa Act (the Constitution of the Union)—namely, the "promotion by means of cheap transport of the settlement of an agricultural and industrial population in the inland portions of all provinces of the Union." This was Lord Milner's policy of encouraging settlement and production in the interior as the natural remedy for the over-growth of the ports and the country's excessive dependence on imported goods. How steadily this policy was pursued is shown by the fact that between the Union year, 1910, and 1923 the total mileage administered by the S.A.R. increased to 11,558. This figure includes the acquisition by conquest of 1,331 miles of railway in German South-West Africa. As against these 11,558 miles of State-owned railways in South Africa and the mandated territory there are only 571 miles of private lines.

The outbreak of the War in 1914 found the S.A.R. prepared for every call. Throughout the whole period of hostilities the military authorities, by a wise decision, left the railways entirely in the hands of the civil administration. As the railways in "German South-West" were seized mile by mile by General Botha's converging columns, the S.A.R.—Hoy being appointed Director of Military Railways with the rank of Colonel—extended its service mile by mile to cover their working and afford the fullest support to the troops. For his brilliant, unremitting service in this campaign Hoy was made C.B. A knighthood followed in 1916, and he was promoted to K.C.B. six years later.

Hoy was a man of exceptionally strong character, but he was far from being a hard man. Of necessity a disciplinarian, he was equally a considerate employer, and readily appreciative of good work as well as of the human factor in industry. He was known and esteemed throughout the Union for his straight dealing and honesty of purpose. With these qualities went a keen sense of humour, which counted for not a little in handling a vast and varied staff and in assuaging a not uncritical public.

For several years of the reorganization period which followed Union, Hoy had to contend with a strong element of Labour obstruction and agitation in the railway workers' ranks, largely fomented from outside. But he was neither to be bullied nor cajoled. He stood his ground, insisting on loyalty and good service in return for good pay and conditions. He allowed nothing to stand against the interest of "the line." In him South Africa has lost an admirable and most valued public servant. He had the gift of multiple administration. There was no canker of Civil Service inertia in Hoy's conception of a State railway. It says much for the determination as well as the flexibility of his mind that he operated a great monopoly with all the intensity that is forced on a retail trader who is in competition with other traders in the same line and in the same street.

Apart from his work Sir William had few interests, though he made many strong friendships, and in private life he was always jolly, warm-hearted, and hospitable. He was especially fond of children. It was a grief to him and Lady Hoy that their union was not so blessed, but they bestowed true parents' affection on an adopted child, a girl. Sir William's favourite relaxation was sea-fishing, for which such excellent facilities abound in the little bays along the Cape coast. There on his brief holidays from the great S.A.R. building opposite Johannesburg station, Sir William, always noticeably brisk and taking a schoolboy's zest in his sport, was for many years a familiar and kindly figure.

COMMISSIONER KITCHING

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that Commissioner Kitching, C.B.E., of the Salvation Army, died suddenly at the Gare de Lyon at 9.30 p.m. on Monday, when about to take the train for Geneva. A memorial service will be held at the Central Hall of the Salvation Army in Paris at 9.30 a.m. to-day. Commissioner Kitching's body is to be taken to England for burial.

A Reuter telegram from Paris says that Commissioner Kitching, C.B.E., of the Salvation Army, fell dead at the Gare de Lyon on Monday night as he was about to leave on a special mission to Switzerland. He appeared to be in excellent health just before.

Theodore Hopkins Kitching was born at Ackworth, Yorkshire, on December 29, 1866, and was educated at the Friends' School there. For many years he was secretary to General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, and to General Bramwell Booth, and travelled extensively in Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. He was literary secretary and head of the Translations Department and editor of the Salvation Army Year-Book. His service also included the International Training Garrison in France and Belgium, and various appointments in the Overseas Department, International Headquarters. He was made C.B.E. for his war work in 1920. He married in 1892 Lieutenant Jane Crawshaw, of Southport, and had three sons and one daughter.

COLONEL E. C. HAAG

Colonel Emil Carr Haag died suddenly yesterday at his residence, Oak House, Priory-street, Carmarthen, at the age of 62. Colonel Haag served with the 18th Hussars on the North-West Frontier of India with the Tochi Field Force and in the Tirah expedition. He served also through the South African War, being present at the defence of Ladysmith, and was wounded and mentioned three times in dispatches. Later he joined the South African Constabulary, and was in the Imperial Yeomanry. He served in the Great War with the South Wales Mounted Brigade. He was the author of a manual on cavalry training, and was an expert shot and a keen angler.

VICE-ADMIRAL A. P. DAVIDSON

SERVICE IN GALLIPOLI

Vice-Admiral A. P. Davidson, D.S.O., who died yesterday at his residence, Boat Close, Lyme Regis, at the age of 61, did good service in the South African War and in the Dardanelles campaign, and also showed great gallantry in saving life at sea on three occasions.

The son of the late Major-General A. H. Davidson, of Tulloch, Alexander Percy Davidson was born in March, 1868, and joined the Britannia from Burney's School, Gosport. Entering the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1881, he served as a midshipman in the Bacchante with the Naval Brigade in the Burmese War of 1885-87, receiving the medal and clasp. In 1897, as lieutenant of the Acorn, he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for jumping into the sea at Montevideo when it was very dark and rescuing a man who had fallen overboard when securing the gig on being hoisted. On two subsequent occasions he received the thanks of the Admiralty for saving life at sea. Throughout the South African War he served in the Thetis on the Cape Station. He was landed with the Naval Brigade in Natal and took command of an armoured train for the defence of Durban and watching the Zulu frontier. He received the medal with the Natal clasp, and also the thanks of the High Commissioner for endeavouring with a party of volunteers to blow up Koomati Boor Bridge. Promoted to captain in 1911, he commanded the Duncan in the North Sea, and was appointed for study at the Military Staff College at Camberley from January to July, 1912.

Throughout the Dardanelles operations Captain Davidson was captain of the Cornwallis, and was landed on April 25, 1915, in charge of a party of seamen and marines to cooperate with the South Wales Borderers in seizing Tott's battery on the right flank of the 29th Division. He was in charge of the ships which covered the evacuation of Suvla Bay in December, 1915, and January, 1916, for which he was awarded the D.S.O. and was mentioned in dispatches. In January, 1917, the Cornwallis was sunk by a submarine off Malta, and Captain Davidson was appointed to command the Hindustan, parent ship of the Zeebrugge expeditionary force, being responsible to Sir Roger Keyes for the fitting-out of the block ships and for the training of the *personnel*. He was again mentioned in dispatches. During the last five months of the War he was in charge of Dover Dockyard, and was commodore in 1920. In October, 1921, he was promoted to rear-admiral, and retired voluntarily after 40 years' service. He was promoted to vice-admiral in 1926.

Vice-Admiral Davidson was fond of games, especially cricket, lawn tennis, and golf, and was a good shot and an excellent swimmer. He married, in 1896, Ella J. Campbell, daughter of Mr. J. Andrews, and had two sons and three daughters.

The funeral will be at Lyme Regis Cemetery to-morrow at 2.30.

DR. G. G. CHISHOLM

AN EMINENT GEOGRAPHER

Dr. George Goudie Chisholm, formerly Lecturer and Reader in Geography in the University of Edinburgh and secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society from 1910 to 1925, died suddenly on Sunday morning in Edinburgh while in a tramcar.

Chisholm was in his 80th year, having been born on May 1, 1850. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School and Edinburgh University, where he took his M.A. and B.Sc. degrees, while in 1924 his University conferred upon him the LL.D. His early career was spent in Scotland, but in 1895 he came to London with a well-established reputation as a scientific student of geography and one who made his subject full of interest to students. From that year until 1908 he was University Extension Lecturer, while he made his mark in the Geography section at the annual meetings of the British Association. In 1907 he was president of the section. During this period he visited the United States as one of a party of scientists who were the guests of various American geographical and other institutions; and he might, had he wished, have obtained a lucrative post in that country. He preferred, however, to accept the post offered him by Edinburgh University, and after being Lecturer on Geography there from 1908 to 1921, he was Reader in Geography for the two following years.

Meanwhile he had been very active as secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, the reputation of which was not only maintained but increased by his labours. When, at the age of 65, he gave up his public appointments, Dr. Chisholm was still full of vigour, and his help and advice were constantly sought and as constantly given. There was wide recognition of his work as a geographer, and he was a corresponding member of Russian, Swedish, and Italian societies. He had been awarded the Gill memorial by the Royal Geographical Society of London as long ago as 1903, and in 1917 he was given the gold medal of the American Geographical Society; he had received the silver medal of the Scottish Society two years before he became its secretary.

Chisholm had written much on his own subjects. His "Handbook of Commercial Geography" first appeared in 1889 and reached a tenth edition in 1925, and it had the distinction of being translated into Arabic (in 1911). He was the editor of Longman's "Gazetteer of the World"—a book of marked usefulness, and wrote many articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was also a frequent contributor to geographical magazines. Few men did more in their generation to make evident the importance of geography, especially to the commercial world and the universities. Personally he was a man of much charm and kindliness, with a passion for walking, which he maintained to the end. He married, in 1884, Florence, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Jones, of Manchester; she survives him.

SIR ROBERT WALKER, OF SAND HUTTON

Sir Robert James Milo Walker, Bt., of Sand Hutton, died yesterday at the age of 39.

The eldest son of the third baronet, he was born on March 18, 1890, and succeeded to the title when he was 10 years old. He went to Eton in 1903, to the Rev. S. A. Donaldson's house, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took honours in both parts of the Historical Tripos. After serving in the 5th Bn. (T.F.), The Yorkshire Regiment, he joined the Coldstream Guards in 1912, and served as a major in the Coldstream Guards Special Reserve in France in the War. From 1916 to 1919 he was employed on the Imperial General Staff, New Zealand, and in 1920 he returned to his Territorial battalion. Sir Robert was fond of hunting, shooting, and cricket. He was a member of the Institute of Transport and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society. He was also interested in the National Fire Brigade Association as member of the headquarters committee and council and president of the North and East Ridings District. He was chairman of the Sand Hutton Light Railway Company and a director of the Derwent Valley Light Railway Company. He married, first in 1913, Synolda (who obtained a divorce in 1921), youngest daughter of Mr. James Thursby-Pelham, and had two sons, of whom the elder, James Heron, born in 1914, succeeds him. He married secondly, in 1923, Esmé Ethel Alice, daughter of the late Captain G. Montmorency de Beaumont, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBINSON

Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Walker Robinson, C.B., late Indian Army, died on Monday at his residence, Glenbourne House, West End, Southampton, at the age of 66. Born on October 26, 1863, he was educated at Cheltenham and Sandhurst. He entered the Indian Army in 1887, and served four years later in the Hazara Expedition, receiving the medal with clasp. Soon after he went through the second Miranzai Expedition, again receiving the medal with clasp. He had many years of regimental duty in the 27th Punjabis (now the 3/15th Puniab Regiment). He served in the War from the autumn of 1914 to 1917, was mentioned in dispatches in July, 1916, and was made a Companion of the Bath. He retired from the Army in April, 1920. He married, in 1892, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. F. S. A. Orchard, by whom and a son he is survived. The funeral will be at 2.30 to-day at Plaistow Cemetery, Bromley, Kent.

PERSECUTION OF RELIGION IN RUSSIA

A resolution protesting against "the persistent and cruel persecution of our fellow-worshippers in Russia, and especially against the suppression of religious instruction of the young," was passed by a mass meeting at Birmingham last night, which called upon all believers in God and lovers of liberty throughout the world to pray and work for the religious freedom of the people of Russia.

INDUSTRY AND TARIFFS

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

MINERS' WAGES

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

At question time to-day the House of Commons became unexpectedly excited over MR. SNOWDEN'S consistent refusal to foreshadow the fate of existing protective duties.

MR. CHURCHILL provoked the incident by suddenly rising and asking MR. Snowden with unheralded fury how long he was going to keep important trades in harassing uncertainty from motives of personal vanity and arrogance. Mr. Snowden flushed and said nothing; but the tumult of his followers, swollen by a reproof administered by the SPEAKER to Mr. Churchill, continued until MR. CHURCHILL tickled their sense of humour by explaining that he had imputed not interested but temperamental motives.

Later MR. SNOWDEN made the barbed reply, on the text of a denial of Manchester's conversion to protection, that organized intimidation would not have the slightest effect upon him.

There was more trouble on the question of the forthcoming "tariff truce" conference. MR. GRAHAM admitted that since the proposal for a "tariff truce" was first put forward many countries had increased their tariffs, and was pressed to declare that the conference would therefore be futile. He justified his intention to attend it by explaining that only in a few cases had tariff increases been related to the proposal, and that its character appeared to have been widely misunderstood.

POWERS OF MINES BOARD

When the House resumed discussion of the Coal Mines Bill, MR. MAXTON threatened a further revolt against the Government by moving to empower the National Board to fix minimum wages for all grades of mineworkers at or above the highest district rate. He argued that the State regulation of the industry gave the miners as much right to statutory protection of their wages as was enjoyed by teachers or employees in other national services. He met the objection that district conditions varied by proposing to form a national pool for the equalization of wages, and related his whole plan to the theory of increasing purchasing power.

This clear challenge to the organization of the industry by districts obtained the support of most mining members, although MR. DUNCAN GRAHAM was restrained by fear of embarrassing the Government. That they were embarrassed was clear from MR. BEN TURNER'S reply, which tenderly repulsed the amendment on the ground that it was asking that conciliation machinery should be used for dictating conditions. SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER supported him.

MR. WHEATLEY demanded a free vote, as the only method by which the Government could disclaim responsibility for refusing to guarantee the miners a share in the fruits of the stabilization of the industry. MR. W. GRAHAM, however, confirmed the statement of MR. DUNCAN GRAHAM that the Bill as it stood represented an agreement between the Government and the Miners' Federation. The amendment was quite impracticable, however desirable a minimum wage might be. It must increase unemployment and seriously handicap the export trade.

The malcontents were quite unsatisfied, and pushed the amendment to a division, which was largely confined to their own party. They mustered 21 votes to 313.

Two minor Conservative amendments, providing that the Board could sit in divisions with assessors and that the disclosure of confidential information imparted to it should be punished, were agreed to, and after further debate the House finished what is probably the least controversial part of the Bill.

MR. AMERY AND FISCAL POLICY

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. BALDWIN

The following correspondence, which has passed between Mr. Amery and Mr. Baldwin, was issued from the Conservative Whips' Office at the House of Commons last night:—

112, Eaton-square, S.W.1, Feb. 11, 1930.

My dear Stanley,—On Friday last in addressing my constituents I coupled my unqualified and enthusiastic endorsement of your statement of policy with regard to safeguarding with an expression of my personal regret that you had not found it possible so to word your declaration on Imperial Preference as to leave yourself some measure of freedom, even if limited and experimental, for negotiations with the Dominions which might involve duties on articles which might be classed as coming within the category of "food." I made it clear that I fully appreciated the possibilities of misinterpretation which this question of "food taxes" presents. But I expressed the hope that the education of the public on these issues might be so far advanced, before we are committed to the fortunes of the next General Election, as to make it possible for you, in the exercise of your judgment as our leader, to ask, with whatever assurances or reservations you might then still think necessary, for such freedom of action as would enable real progress to be made in the next Parliament towards the goal which we all wish to see attained. To forward this process of education I claimed for myself, not for the first time, the right, in my personal capacity, to advocate a more positive policy on the whole question of Empire Trade.

Whether my action in this regard is so embarrassing to you and to others of our colleagues as to make it desirable to exclude me from the intimate consultations of the leaders of our party, or to announce at this date my future exclusion from a Conservative Government, is, of course, entirely a matter for your own discretion, and I need not discuss the advice which has been publicly proffered to you on this point, which is really one of minor consequence.

What is of importance, and makes it necessary for me to write this letter, is the wholly unwarranted interpretation which is being placed upon my action in certain quarters in the Press. No fair-minded person could read into my speech either a repudiation of your leadership or a move towards the disruption of our party, and I can only regret and resent the mischievous character of an article which I have just seen, which speaks of a split in our ranks and of the imminent formation of a new party. You yourself will certainly not need from me any assurance of my loyalty to your leadership. Nor will you regard my claim for a reasonable latitude of opinion on methods as in any way inconsistent with my profound conviction that the fundamental unity and corporate spirit of our great party is essential, not merely to victory at the polls, but to the achievement of all the things we both care for. But if you think there is any possibility of real misunderstanding you may think it useful to make this letter public.

Yours ever,

L. S. AMERY.

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY

10, Upper Brook-street, W.1, Feb. 11.

My dear Leo,—I have always understood your point of view, and feel no doubt of your cooperation in the future as I have enjoyed it in the past.

As there has obviously been deliberate misunderstanding of your intention, I think it advisable that your letter, together with my reply, should be made public without delay.

Yours ever, STANLEY BALDWIN.

During last year 63,000 members were enrolled in the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, of which Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., is secretary. The aggregate funds at the end of the year were £447,000, having increased by £30,124 in the half-year.

THE WEATHER

CONTINUING FAIR; LOCAL FOG

Meteorological Office, Feb. 11

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticycl

Why do so many Doctors prescribe Bemax?

Because Vitamin B deficiency is serious

Bemax has won rapid success because it is based on important scientific facts. It meets one of our greatest dietetic needs by correcting the deficiency of Vitamin B in modern diet.

Bemax is the richest known natural source of Vitamin B. It has been proved to put a check on deficiency diseases. Within a few days of taking Bemax, marked improvement in the bodily condition follows.

Coupon for Free Tasting Sample and Booklet "New Facts on Health."
(*Please write clearly in Block Capitals.*)
Name.....
Address.....
.....
Cut out and post to—
VITAMINS (19 8) LTD. (Dept T.6.), 38, Danemere Street, London, S.W.15

BEMAX

The most concentrated extract of natural B Vitamin.

In 2/6 tins—From all Chemists and Stores.

FURNITURE.

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES, AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of Sale from numerous West End Mansions, Villa at Nice, and various sources, including many items from the following important Collections:—The PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace), LADY PINK (decd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DUNDRAM, K.G. (decd.).

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and shaped front chests, corner washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 6d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 95s. each. Small size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns. Well made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 8gns. LARGE SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture, in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

500 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, including 26 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full-panel Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £5 10s. set. Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel, in English and Continental Styles, up to 350gns., many originally costing over double.

A LARGE NUMBER of PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10gns. to 150gns.

OLD ENGLISH CHIMING GRANDFATHER and BRACKET CLOCKS, IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF STATUARY, PICTURES, SILVER and SHEFFIELD PLATE, quantity of Fine Old Cut Glass, BED and TABLE LINENS, A LARGE QUANTITY OF OFFICE FURNITURE, including IRON SAFES, ROLL-TOP DESKS, PEDESTAL DESKS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (T.) POST FREE.

ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7 (Thursdays close at 1 o'clock). Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months or delivered to any part. Settlement of account can be arranged to suit customer's convenience.

AT THE EXTENSIVE GALLERIES OF THE FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, Ltd. (By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)

PARK STREET, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. 'Phone: North 3580.

Omnibuses Nos. 144A, 43A, 143A, 143B, 4A, 19, and 30 pass the door. CAB FARES ALLOWED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. Within ten minutes of the West End. (Adv.)

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION

has the honour to present

Mr. GEORGE ARLISS

in

'DISRAELI'

A Warner Bros. Vitaphone Production

ALL TALKING.

A subtle character Study of a great Statesman; the most picturesque and intriguing figure of his time.

Full Programme Commences 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, and 8.45.

SEATS MAY BE RESERVED at 3/6 and 5/9.

EAR SPECIALISTS

and the

RADIO MICROPHONE

Diminutive New Instrument brings Good Hearing to countless cases.

SPECIAL FREE TESTS TO THE DEAF

The American Otological Society (Ear Specialists) have approved and adopted a new invention for the relief of deafness. It is a Radio Microphone in miniature which transmits to the wearer every degree of sound within its range. One very deaf person was enabled to hear a whisper. A British concern has secured the invention and they are giving tests this week at 77, Wigmore Street, London, W.1. The instrument is so small that it fits inside the ear and is almost invisible when in use.

Court News

The French Prime Minister and the members of the French Delegation to the London Naval Conference gave a ball last night at the French Embassy.

Violet Duchess of Rutland will return to 34, Chapel-street to-morrow from Melton Mowbray.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway have arrived at 39, Lowndes-street, S.W.1, which they have taken until Easter. (Telephone, Sloane 3207.)

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray will return to 54, Mount-street to-day, for a few days, from Cowdray Park.

Lady Mary Savile will leave 8, Upper Belgrave-street to-day on a short visit to Paris.

Lady Beatrix Wilkinson will leave 6, Duchess-street to-day for Dublin, where she will join Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson.

Lady Lilian Boyd has returned to 59, Sussex-gardens from Hove.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore will shortly leave London for Cannes, and later will go to Rome for a three weeks' visit.

Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell have gone abroad, and will be away until the middle of April.

Lord and Lady Carson will leave 5, Eaton-place on Friday for Egypt, where they will remain for about a month.

The Master of the Rolls was represented by Mr. Fachiri at the funeral service for Mr. Peter Larkin.

Lady Aberconway has arrived from the Château de la Garoupe, Antibes, at 43, Belgrave-square.

Lady Southwark will leave London on Friday for a five weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean. All letters addressed to her at 17, Clifton-gardens, W.9, will be forwarded.

Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil will return to 2, Cadogan-square on Monday from Lytchett Heath, Poole.

Lady Sassoon will return to 17, Belgrave-square on February 19 from Bournemouth.

Lady Bain and Miss Bain are at present staying at Claridge's, and will return to Leadhall Grange, Harrogate, on Saturday.

Sir Roderick and Lady Wigan have arrived at the Empire Hotel, Bath.

Commander and Mrs. Cedric Holland have arrived at 6, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1, which they have taken for some months. (Telephone, Kensington 5012.)

Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor are arranging *tableaux vivants* at the Grafton Galleries on Wednesday and Thursday, February 26 and 27, in aid of the Robert Browning Settlement and the Cripples' Hospital at Pyrford of the Waifs and Strays Society. The Duchess of York, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Princess Beatrice, Princess Helena Victoria, and Princess Marie Louise have given their patronage.

Mr. Harold McCorquodale has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Essex.

The festival dinner of the Czech Society of Great Britain will be held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Friday, March 7, to celebrate the 80th birthday of President Masaryk. Sir Samuel Hoare will preside, and Mr. Arthur Henderson and the American Ambassador will speak.

A St. Valentine dinner and concert will be held at the Park Lane Hotel to-morrow, in aid of St. Peter's Hospital, Covent-garden. During the dinner there will be a dress parade. Among the artists who will give their services at the concert are Miss Harriet Cohen, the Griller Quartet, Miss Marjorie Hayward, Mr. Roy Henderson, and Miss Violet Loraine.

DINNERS

Lady Askwith

Princess Helena Victoria dined with Lord and Lady Askwith at 5, Cadogan-gardens last night.

The guests invited to meet Princess Helena Victoria were:—

The Italian Ambassador, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Lord and Lady Dynevor, Sir Campbell Stuart, the Hon. Theodora Benson, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Domvile, Mr. Day Kimball, Captain Miles Graham, the Hon. Betty Askwith, Captain the Hon. Henry and Mrs. FitzAlan-Howard, and Miss Gertrude Tuckwell.

Lady Astor

Viscountess Astor, M.P., gave a dinner party and reception last night at 4, St. James's-square, to meet the delegations to the Naval Conference. The guests at dinner included:—

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, Signor and Signora Gradi, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Senator and Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Gibson, Admiral and Mrs. William V. Pratt, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hilary Jones, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, the Hon. E. H. and Mrs. Brand, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Mr. Wakatsuki, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., Mr. Philip Kerr, Colonel Buchan, M.P., Sir Owen Seaman, Mrs. David Reed, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Lady (David) Henderson, and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox.

Lady Simon

Sir John and Lady Simon gave a dinner party last night at Claridge's for some guests who were going on to Viscountess Astor's reception. The party included:—

Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., and Lady Maclean, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie Wilson, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. George Lambert, M.P., Mrs. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., Miss Collins, Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., Mr. Norman Birkett, M.P., Mrs. Birkett, Dr. Burzin, M.P., Mrs. Burzin, and Mr. Glassey, M.P.

Lady Madden

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden entertained at dinner last night, at the Mall House, a number of the foreign naval officers attending the London Naval Conference. The following were present:—

Admiral of the Fleet Baron Acton and Baroness Acton, Contre Amiral Descottes Genon, Captain and Mrs. William Galbraith, Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffett, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Pringle, Capitaine Comte et Comtesse de Ruffi de Ponteves, Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Captain Prince Tadashige Shimadzu and Princess Shimadzu, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Backhouse, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Henderson, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hyde, Miss Madden, and Lieutenant Charles Madden.

Mrs. Ronald Greville

The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville gave a dinner party at 16, Charles-street last night for M. Pietri, French Minister for the Colonies, and Mme. Pietri, and for Mr. Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Bruce. The guests invited to meet them were:—

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, the Marchioness of Hartington, Marquis and Mlle. de Mun, the Earl and Countess of Beaubourgh, the Countess of Granard, the Earl of Cavan, Earl Winterton, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Lord Richard Cavendish, Lord Berners, the Hon. Mrs. Edwin Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Sir Robert Horne, Mrs. Harton, Captain Malcolm Bullock, and Professor Lindemann.

THE LATE DEAN OF LINCOLN

The following telegram was received at Lincoln Deanery from Sandringham yesterday:—

"The King and Queen are grieved to hear of the death of the Dean of Lincoln, for whom their Majesties always had great regard.

"I am commanded to convey to you and your brother the expression of their Majesties' heartfelt sympathy and their regret that he was not spared to see the completion of his work for the restoration of his beloved Cathedral.

"WIGRAM."

The funeral of Dr. Fry will take place on Thursday next, and will be conducted by the Bishop of Lincoln. The Dean will be buried in the cloisters, in the same grave as his wife.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 10

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Captain the Hon. R. C. Bridgeman and Miss M. K. Lane Fox.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain the Hon. Robert Clive Bridgeman, M.C., The Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, and Mary Kathleen, second daughter of Colonel the Right Hon. George Lane Fox, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Lane Fox.

Mr. H. I. Bradshaw and Miss Maitland

The engagement is announced between Humphrey Ion Bradshaw, The Gordon Highlanders, son of the late Mr. H. L. Bradshaw and of Mrs. Bradshaw, Ballydevitt, Aghadowey, Co. Derry, and Edith Charlotte (Lottie), elder daughter of the late Major the Hon. Alfred Henry Maitland, The Cameron Highlanders, and of Mrs. Maitland, Darnick Tower Cottage, Melrose.

Wing-Commander F. P. Don and Miss Birkbeck

The marriage arranged between Wing-Commander Francis P. Don and Miss Angela J. Birkbeck will take place at North Elmham, Norfolk, on Tuesday, March 11, at 2.15.

Mr. D. Noble and Miss Bain

The engagement is announced between Dennis, son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Vernon Noble, of Bristol, and Marjorie, only daughter of Sir Ernest Bain, K.B.E., and Lady Bain, of Leadhall Grange, Harrogate.

M. A. L. G. Gund and Miss V. Russell

The engagement is announced between A. L. Georges Gund, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre, youngest son of M. and Mme. Albert Gund, of 6, Rue Edouard Fournier, Paris, and Valérie, younger daughter of the late Hon. Cyril and Mrs. Russell, of 28, Cambridge-square, W.2.

Mr. J. Moreton-Macdonald and Miss Stirling-Maxwell

The marriage between Mr. John Moreton-Macdonald and Miss Stirling-Maxwell will take place at Eastwood Church, Pollokshaws, on April 22.

Mr. C. M. Knowles and Miss Ivens

The marriage of Mr. Charles Matthew Knowles and Miss Frances Ivens will take place in the Lady Chapel of the Liverpool Cathedral on Saturday, March 1, at 2 p.m.

Mr. L. A. Judd and Miss E. I. A. Crichton

The engagement is announced between Leslie, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Judd, of Holly Hill, Stoke Poges, Bucks, and Enid, daughter of the late Major Hubert Crichton, Irish Guards, and Mrs. Spencer Hollond, of 36, Draycott-place, S.W.3.

Mr. C. R. McLean and Miss Dewing

The engagement is announced between Colin Ross, youngest son of the late Mr. Murdoch McLean and Mrs. McLean, Auckland, New Zealand, and Joyce, elder daughter of the late Mr. Maurice Dewing, of Horsham, Sussex, and Mrs. Dewing, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr. L. Hubbard and Mrs. L. Goebla

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Leonard Hubbard, solicitor, of London, only son of the late Mr. Walter Hubbard and Mrs. Hubbard, of Hastings, Sussex, and Louise Goebla, residing at 10, Gloucester-gate, London, only child of Mr. Robert Jack Dunlop and the late Mrs. Dunlop, of Barskimming, Ayrshire.

Mr. J. S. Dyson and Miss E. M. Neville Edwards

The engagement is announced between Mr. James Seabrook Dyson, late Royal Artillery, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Dyson, D.S.O., and Mrs. Dyson, of The Old Vicarage, Preston, near Canterbury, and Effie Margaret Neville Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neville Edwards, Orford, Littlehampton.

Mr. H. M. Jameson and Miss D. I. Jacobs

The engagement is announced between Herbert Mellor Jameson, of Roughton House, Bridgnorth, and Dorothy Isabel Jacobs, M.B.E., youngest daughter of the late Lesser Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs, of 103, Hyde Park-mansions, N.W.1.

MARRIAGES

Mr. C. Fitzherbert and Miss Scrope

The marriage took place yesterday morning at Brompton Oratory of Mr. Cuthbert Fitzherbert, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert Brockholes, of Claughton Hall, Lancashire, and Miss Barbara Scrope, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scrope, of Danby. The Abbot of Ampleforth officiated, assisted by Father John Talbot.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of parchment-tinted panne velvet, with a long train of gold brocade and a tulle veil. She was attended by four little girls—Miss Pamela and Miss Marnie Fitzherbert Brockholes, Miss Adela Scrope, and Miss Margaret Longueville—and four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Mollie Scrope, Miss Rosaris Scrope, Miss Betty Maxwell, and the Hon. Rosamund Dormer. They all wore medieval dresses of crimson velvet, with gold wreaths in their hair, and carried, like the bride, Prayer-books instead of bouquets. Captain T. Trappes Lomax, Scots Guards, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 1, Belgrave-square (lent by Mrs. Koch de Gooreynd, aunt of the bride), when among the guests were:—

Miss W. Fitzherbert, Miss A. Fitzherbert, Mrs. G. Scrope Major and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Captain and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Miss Fitzherbert, Admiral and the Hon. Sir Edward Fitzherbert, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Scrope, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koch de Gooreynd, Mrs. Stephen Scrope, Miss R. Scrope, Mr. Conyers Scrope, Mr. Charles Scrope, Mme. Koch de Gooreynd, Kathleen Lady Falkiner, Major-General Lord Treowen, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hornyold, Captain and Mrs. Basil Trappes Lomax, the Hon. Mrs. Marshall Brooks, Lady (Arthur) Herbert, General Herbert, Miss Herbert, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Assheton, the Hon. William and Mrs. French, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Orde-Powlett, the Hon. Lady Curzon-Howe, Miss M. Curzon-Howe, the Marchioness of Exeter, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Trappes Lomax, Mrs. Trappes Lomax, Mr. N. Trappes Lomax, Lady Winifred Cecil, Sir Thomas and Lady Nusser.

Lord and Lady Stafford, the Hon. Bertram French, the Hon. Lily French, the Hon. Hubert French, Mr. de Zulueta, Lady Radcliffe, Lady Vaux of Harrowden, Lady Lawson, Mrs. Guy Elwes, Sir John and Lady Barron, Sir Douglas and Lady Powell, the Hon. Dorothy Tollemache, the Hon. Frances Tollemache, Lady Alice Dundas, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Lady O'Brien, the Hon. Mrs. Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noyes, the Marchioness of Bute, Lady Mary Nevile, Lady Dormer, Lord Dormer, Lady Mary Dormer, the Hon. Everard and Mrs. Feilding, Major and Mrs. Geoffrey Elwes, Bishop Bidwell, the Rev. J. Trappes Lomax, the Rev. W. Fawkes, Lady Mowbray and Stourton, Lady Winefride Elwes, Baroness de Stoeckl, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Viscountess Encombe, Captain and Mrs. Elwes, Captain and Mrs. T. Power, Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Sharpe, Mrs. Roderick Segrave, Miss Sibyl Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grotrian, Mrs. E. C. Riddell, Captain and Mrs. Stirling Stuart, Mr. A. L. Grant, Mrs. A. Orde-Powlett, Miss Muriel Chaytor, Miss Berkeley, Miss G. Radcliffe, Mrs. Anstice, Miss V. Topham, Miss L. Styles, Mr. R. Rogerson, Mrs. Maughan, Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Creed, Mr. R. Mayhew,

Major and Mrs. Slingsby, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Allgood, Commander and Mrs. Geoffrey Wright, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Mowbray Berkeley, Mrs. French Davies, Mrs. H. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Crossley, Mrs. Rogerson, Mr. and Mrs. Stamer, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Cave, Mrs. Eyston, Miss K. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Whitbread, Mr. and Mrs. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Walmesley, Mrs. M. Johnson, Mr. Smith Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanislas Eyre, Captain R. Stewart, Mrs. John Pease, Major Levin, Miss Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, Mr. E. J. Pike, Mr. P. C. Yorke, Mr. Stephen Harding, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Wilberforce, Mrs. Howard Kerr, Lady Sykes, Captain and Mrs. Williamson, Miss Neville, Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Fleming, Miss Bowville, Mrs. John Whitaker, Miss Eve Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Weld, Colonel and Mrs. C. Berkeley, Miss L. Hamilton Dalrymple, Mr. J. Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harrison, Mrs. Pasmore, Mr. A. Berkeley, Mr. Berkeley Weld, Mr. D. W. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell Blunt, the Rev. H. L. and Mrs. Hornby, Mrs. A. Gordon, Mr. G. Headlam, Miss C. Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parish, and Mr. A. J. Haslaker.

The honeymoon is being spent in Devonshire.

Captain C. H. B. Gowan, R.N. (Retd.), and Mrs. Trentham

The marriage took place on February 10, very quietly, at Bournemouth, of Cecil Hunter Boyd Gowan, Captain, Royal Navy (retd.), to Venetia Mary Stanley Errington Trentham, *née* Savile.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The King has given authority to the following to wear the decoration conferred upon them by the King of Norway, in recognition of valuable services:—

ORDER OF SAINT OLAV
INSIGNIA OF CHEVALIER (FIRST CLASS)

Mr. John Denholm, Honorary Vice-Consul of Norway at Greenock; Mr. Boswell Laird Nairn, Honorary Vice-Consul of Norway at Dundee.

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

Mr. John Bowes-Lyon

A memorial service for the Hon. John Bowes-Lyon was held yesterday at St. Michael's, Cornhill. The rector, the Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, officiated.

Among those present were:—

Lady Maud Bowes Lyon, the Hon. Patrick Bowes-Lyon, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Earl of Airlie, Lady Mary Naylor, Lady Elizabeth Lalone, the Hon. John Mulholland, Lady Mabel Howard, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Baring, the Earl of Darnley, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, Viscount Bearsted, the Hon. E. J. Mills, the Hon. R. H. Brand, the Hon. Arthur Villiers, the Earl of Leven and Melville, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Vice-Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, the Hon. Lady Morrison-Bell, Colonel E. W. Morrison-Bell, the Hon. Thomas Vesey, the Hon. Andrew Vanneck, Lord George Cholmondeley, Colonel Frederick Pease, Lord Herbert Scott, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Captain Oliver Lyttelton, Mr. Gerard Streatfeild, Miss Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. J. Gifford Lowe, Mr. F. I. Pitman, Mr. Lancelot Smith, Mr. F. Chitty, Mr. A. L. Wrightson, Mr. W. C. Gundy, Mr. Clifton Brown, Mr. Graham Watson, Mr. Archie Balfour, Mr. John Gore, Mr. Curtis Lampson, Mr. M. MacGregor, Mr. Arthur Penn, Mr. C. C. Bristow-Bull, Miss Coleman, Miss Murray,

Mr. Vivien and Lady Sybil Smith, Mr. E. Martin Smith, Mr. O. Martin Smith, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. T. Razzigetto, Mr. F. Glyn, Mr. Ian Leslie Hamilton, Mr. Bristow, Mr. C. Scrimgeour, Colonel Abel Smith, Mr. P. Evans, Mr. E. H. Davenport, Mr. A. R. Wagg, Mr. R. Burton, Captain Westmacott, Mr. Stewart Scrimgeour, Colonel and Lady Delia Peel, Mr. Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. A. J. Battie, Mr. J. H. Hambro, Mr. F. E. Taylor, Mr. H. S. H. Guinness, Mr. A. E. D. Anderson, Mr. Victor Ponsonby, Mr. C. C. Pilkington, Mr. Nigel Law, Mr. W. G. Williamson (Royal Empire society), Mr. C. G. Hoare, Colonel Henry Guest, Mr. Richard Hoare, Mr. H. de Zoete, Mr. Archibald Smith, Mr. G. B. Rowe, Mr. A. H. Campbell, Mr. Oswald Balfour, Mr. R. T. R. Sowerby, Mr. W. J. Taylor, Mr. A. M. McL. Niven, Captain R. H. V. Cavendish, Mr. R. V. Coutts, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Incentine, Mr. P. K. Stephenson, Mr. John Thomson (Union Bank of Scotland), Mr. Basil Wilson, Mr. Raimund H. Anketell, and members of the staff of Howe and Pitman.

Sir John Esplen

A memorial service for Sir John Esplen was held yesterday morning at Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road. The Rev. H. B. Coward (the vicar) officiated, and the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason read the Lesson and gave the address. Among those present were:—

Mr. Shirley Esplen, Mrs. James Esplen, Miss Esplen, Mr. W. Esplen Watson, Mrs. John Watson, the Misses Watson, Mrs. A. E. Watson, Sir Henry Mulleneux Grayson, Miss Watson, Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Dickinson, Sir Edward Chichester (representing the Wallsend Slipway Company), the Hon. Lady Chichester, Sir Edward Edgar, Bart., K.A. Wormen, Major and Mrs. Jacob, Major Stephens, Dr. Rinman, Mrs. Swann-Mason, Sir Osborn Holmden, Major Pinkney, Captain J. E. F. Paton, Mr. A. Y. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Arnell, Mr. David Arnell, Mrs. Geoffrey Levick, Mr. Lewis Warwick, Mrs. D. W. Main, Miss David Jones, Mr. T. Elder Jones, Mr. David Jones, Miss G. Jones, Mr. Herbert Harding, Mr. Arthur R. T. Woods,

Lieutenant-Colonel George Rollo, Mr. William H. Swanston, Mr. Sydney Graham (Harris and Dixon, Limited), Mr. J. P. Stewart (Furness-Houlder Argentine Line, Limited), Mr. N. Stockdale (Prince Line, Limited), Mr. James M. Edmiston, Mr. David Boyd and Mr. R. R. Gray (Hudson (Esplen and Sons, Limited), Mr. C. T. Havart (The Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company, Limited), Mr. S. C. Oldham, Mr. Henry B. Lloyd (S. C. Chambers and Co.), Mr. M. Vaughan (Grayson, Rollo and Clover Docks, Limited), Mr. H. Smurthwaite, Mr. E. J. Dodsworth (directors, Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd.), Mr. R. E. Burnett (Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. C. Warwick (managing director, Houlder Brothers and Co., Limited), Mr. Alan Webb, Mr. L. J. Sheldon, and Mr. H. W. Eastwood (Houlder Brothers and Co., Limited), Mr. W. Godfrey, Mr. E. H. Murtent, Mr. John Weir, Mr. J. Beard, Mr. C. J. Davies, Mr. C. P. Barclay, Mr. G. Severn, Mr. Courtney Hadett, Mr. Graham Wright, Mr. A. Herbert Weddell, Mr. North Lewis, Mr. P. Ritcher, Mr. J. H. Silley, Mr. R. W. Potter, and members of the staff at 60, Kensington-court.

The funeral service for Sir John Esplen took place at Christ Church, Sunderland, yesterday. The officiating clergy were Canon McCullagh (the vicar) and the Rev. F. J. Cutts. The chief mourners were Mr. William Graham Esplen (son), Mr. James Esplen (brother), Mr. Peter Hoard (son-in-law), Mr. Stanley Dickinson, Mr. Harold Dickinson, Mr. Alex Watson, Mr. W. E. Hope, Mr. W. Esplen, Mr. J. Esplen, Mr. D. Main, Miss M. Esplen, Mr. E. Cook, Mr. W. E. Graham, Nurse Pigott, Mr. J. Paton, Mr. J. Ritcher, Major Westcott, Mr. R. S. Middleton, Mr. R. H. Middleton, Mr. George Clark, Mr. D. Oneil. Others present included:—

Sir Frederick Lewis, Mr. Frank Turner (director of Esplen and Son), Mr. T. E. Thirlaway, Mr. A. Laing, Mr. H. S. Short, Mr. R. Haswell, Colonel F. L. Pickersgill, Mr. T. Pinkney, Mr. H. Reynes, Mr. W. G. Woolcon, Mr. W. T. Butterwick, Sir Archibald Ross, Mr. R. Rowell, Mr. A. Innes, Mr. Summers Hunter, jun., Mr. Stothard, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cook, Mr. Tevisa Clarke, the Hon. S. Macliay, Alderman R. F. Dix, Mr. T. R. Blumer, Mr. W. W. Carter, Mr. D. C. Rankep, Mr. B. Elliott Common, and Mr. J. Morton.

Major Sir Henry Dundas

A memorial service for Major Sir Henry Dundas, Bt., of Arniston, who died at sea on February 5, was held in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, yesterday, when there was a large congregation, which included, in addition to members of the family, representatives of the many public and Masonic institutions with which Sir Henry was identified. The service was conducted by the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, Dean of the Thistle, who was assisted by the Rev. A. R. Yeoman, Assistant Chaplain-General to the Forces in Scotland. Among those present were:—

The Earl of Cassillis, Lord George Scott, Lord Polwarth, Lord Kinross, Captain E. D. Stevenson (representing General Sir William Peyton, General Officer Commanding, Scottish Command), Colonel Blair, Colonel G. L. Addison-Smith, Colonel W. Robertson, V.C., Major Martin Glynn, Mr. W. Alan Hume, Colonel Balfour Paul, Mr. R. A. Urquhart, Mr. J. Maxtone Graham, the Rev. Alfred Coutts, the Rev. R. W. Leckie, Captain A. B. Spence, Mr. D. W. Ross, Mr. E. F. Hoy, Dr. W. C. Johnston, Deputy Keeper of the Signet (representing Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy), Mr. William Alexander (representing Major W. H. Callander), and Mr. E. M. Mackay.

LUNCHEONS

The Lady Mayoress

Yesterday the Lady Mayoress entertained the ladies of the delegates to the Naval Conference at luncheon at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, and Mr. T. G. Waterlow were also present.

The guests included:—

America.—Mrs. C. F. Adams, Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Mrs. D. A. Reed, Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Ray Atherton, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. Yarnell, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Train, Mrs. Bein, Mrs. W. H. Beck, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Bates.

Australia.—Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Duffy.

Canada.—Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Vanier.

France.—Mme. Pietri, Mme. Gazel, Mme. Ponteves.

Great Britain.—Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. A. V. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Mrs. Malkin, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Cadogan, Lady and Miss Madden, Lady and Miss Fisher, Mrs. and Miss Backhouse, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. King, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. Uscott, Mrs. Fry, Lady Hanker, Mrs. and Miss Bellairs, Mrs. Thompson, Lady Willert, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Hofsoll, Mrs. Burgis, Mrs. Bittleston.

India.—Lady Chatterjee.

Irish Free State.—Mrs. Smiddy.

Italy.—Signora Grandi, Baroness Acton, Countess di Mombelo, Countess Rogeri di Villanova, Signora Straniero.

Japan.—Lady Takarabe, Mme. Matsudaira, Mme. Hori, Mme. Wakasugi, Mme. Ishizawa, Mme. Shimazu, Mme. Mayeda, Mme. Muto.

New Zealand.—Mrs. and Miss Wilford.

South Africa.—Mrs. and Miss Hubball.

Other guests included:—

Lady Dawson of Penn, Lady Wakefield, the Hon. Gwendolen Marshall, Lady Bowater, Mrs. Bowater, Mrs. Neal, Lady Batho, Countess Heiden, Mrs. Louis Greig, Mrs. Dudley Charles, Mr. S. Richards, and Sir William Soulsby.

Before the luncheon the Lady Mayoress conducted her guests over Guildhall, where many interesting records, charters, and other objects of antiquarian value were set out for their inspection.

Mrs. Philip Snowden

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Philip Snowden gave a luncheon party at 11, Downing-street yesterday, when their guests were:—

Sir John Edwards-Moss, Sir Russell and Lady Scott, Canon and Mrs. Donaldson, Senator Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Xellor.

DRURY LANE LODGE

At the installation meeting of the Drury Lane Lodge, 2127, held yesterday afternoon in the Grand Temple of Freemasons' Hall, Mr. Richard Northcott, Archivist of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, was installed as Master for the second successive year, an honour that has only once previously been accorded any Master of this Lodge. This was in 1897, when Mr. Henry Neville, the well-known actor, was appointed for the second year.

The officers appointed were:—

Mr. Leslie E. Banks and Mr. F. H. Beeson King, Wardens; The Rev. Edgar Rogers, Chaplain; Mr. Edward T. Pryor, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Treasurer; Mr. A. Blomfield Jackson, Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works, Secretary; Mr. Vivian Keen and Mr. G. Aubyn Bourne, Deacons; Mr. Albert Ward, London Rank, Assistant D.C.; Mr. A. Rashleigh Phipps, London Rank, Almoner; Mr. Albert E. Barlow, Inner Guard; Messrs. James M. Brown, P. H. Gordon Cogzin, Ivan Sanson, W. H. R. Youngman and Bert Cotis, Stewards; and Mr. J. T. Butterfield, Tyler.

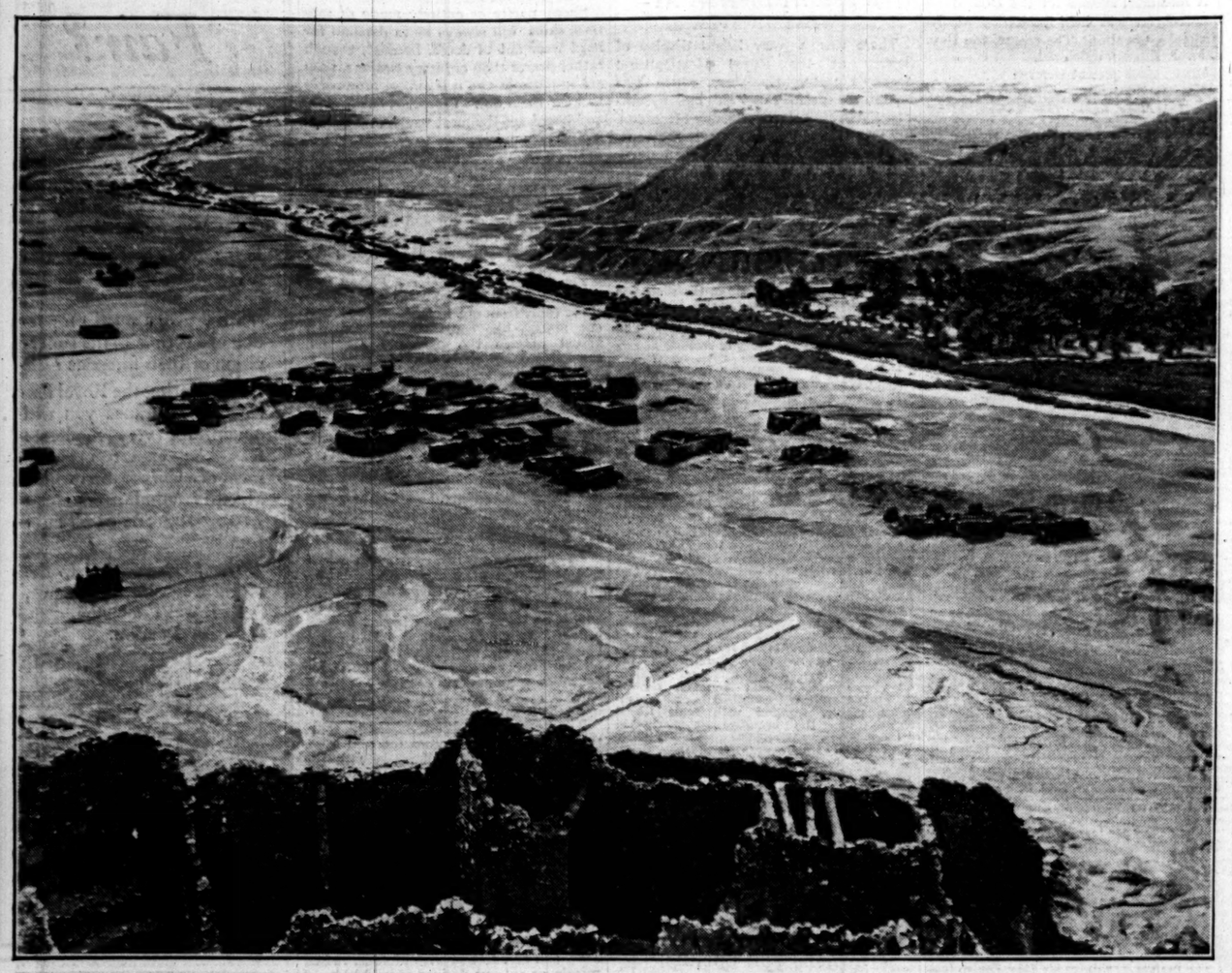
Million Memorial Fund jewels were presented to three members of the Lodge by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Past Provincial Grand Master for Buckinghamshire, a Past Master of the Lodge. Special reference was made to the loss sustained by the Lodge in the deaths of two distinguished Past Masters, Mr. Albert G. Neville, P.G.D., who was D.C. of the Lodge, and Mr. Gerald Maxwell, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, in consequence of which the musical entertainment arranged for the after proceedings was cancelled.

CYCLAMENS AND ORCHIDS

A BRIGHT DISPLAY AT WESTMINSTER

There was a very bright display of flowers at the Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show, which was held in the society's new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. Cyclamens

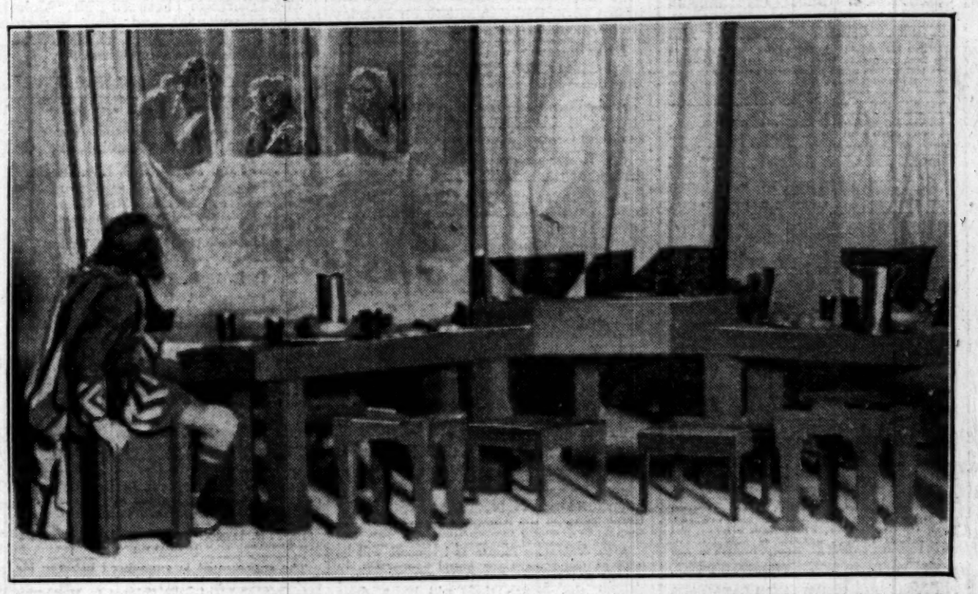
CHIEFS OF TUAREG: SAHARAN PAGEANTRY



AN OASIS IN THE DESERT.—A view from El Golea (" The Fortress ") looking towards one of the conical hills of red rock described in an article on page 15. On the top of each hill is a ruined village enclosed in high mud walls, but the descendants of the tribes which occupied them now live in the oasis developed by the French.

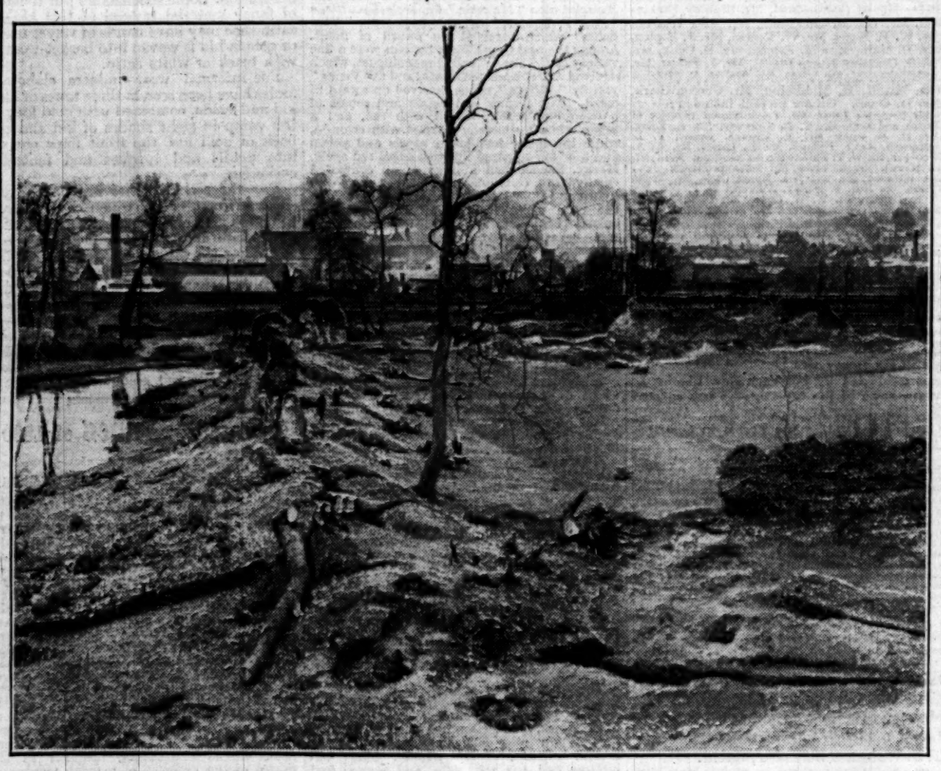
O.U.D.S. IN "MACBETH"

PAGEANTRY OF THE SAHARA.—The arrival of the Caid of Insalah and three lesser Tuareg chiefs at El Golea, where with great ceremony the Caid was presented with a rifle by the Governor-General of Algeria. Long negotiations had resulted in the peaceful visit of these warlike chiefs from the wild Hoggar Mountains.

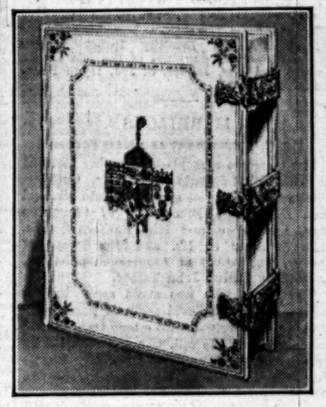


O.U.D.S. IN *MACBETH*.—An innovation in Mr. Brewster Morgan's production of *Macbeth*, which the O.U.D.S. gave last night, was the introduction of the witches as a vision seen by Macbeth at the empty banqueting table. As our photograph shows, the witches were dimly visible through a thin curtain.

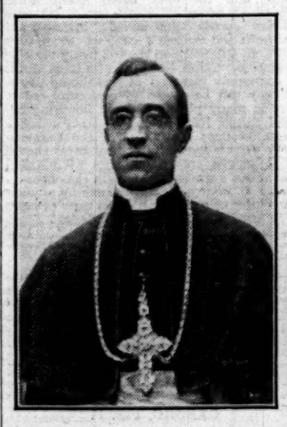
MRS. PANKHURST.—The bronze statue of Mrs. Pankhurst which will be unveiled by Mr. Baldwin in the Victoria Tower Gardens on March 6. The sculptor is Mr. A. G. Walker, A.R.A.



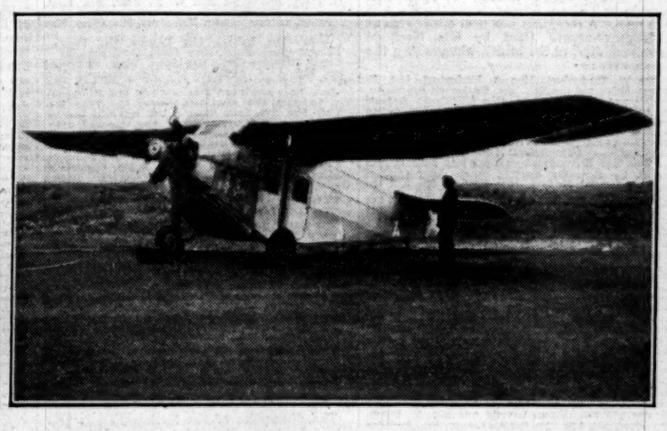
BERKHAMSTED CASTLE.—The ruins of Berkhamsted Castle, where extensive repair and excavation work is being carried out by the Office of Works. At this castle the Crown of England was offered to William the Conqueror.



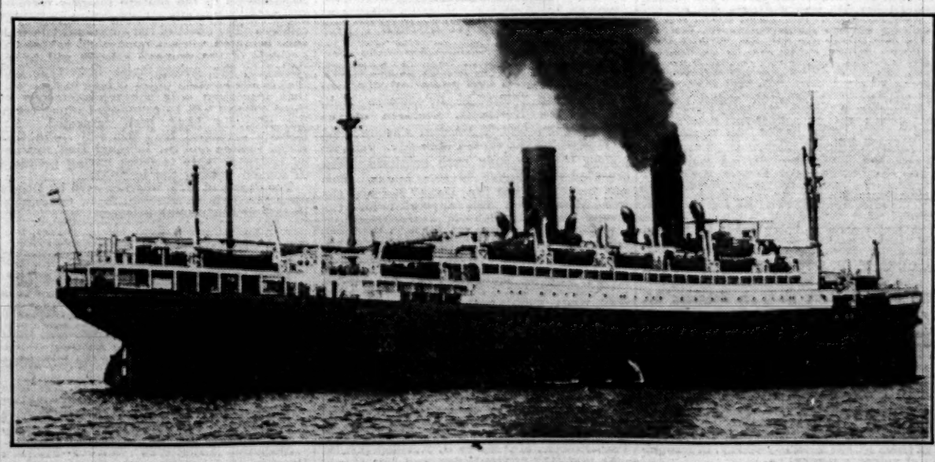
THE ROLL OF HONOUR of the men of Liverpool and district who lost their lives in the Great War. The book of 800 vellum pages weighs over a hundredweight.



CARDINAL PACELLI, who succeeds Cardinal Gasparri as Papal Secretary of State. He will be 54 years old next month.



" SPIN-PROOF " AEROPLANE.—The Focke-Wulf single-engined monoplane for six passengers, which is claimed to be completely " spin-proof." When tested at the Berlin airport on Monday it gave proof of inherent stability.



LINER SUNK IN HARBOUR.—A photograph of the North German liner München (13,480 tons gross), which caught fire and sank at her pier in North River, New York, two hours after her arrival yesterday morning from Bremen with 267 passengers. The fire was caused by an explosion in a hold where shellac and potash were stored, and when the first explosion occurred some of the passengers were still on board. All are believed to have escaped, but a pilot lost his life and other cases of injury are reported.

Throat sore?

You'd pay double, treble the price for Glyco-Thymoline if you only knew the instant, soothing relief it affords!

Use it as a gargle or spray your throat with it as directed. Doctors know Glyco-Thymoline's efficacy. For 25 years it sold *on their recommendation alone!*

Make sure you *do* get Glyco-Thymoline. Something that *sounds* like it may not *act* like it. Every bottle of the real Glyco-Thymoline is always packed in an orange carton.

INSIST UPON THE GENUINE

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

Thos. Christy & Co.
4/12, Old Swan Lane
London, E.C.4

At all Chemists
1/10 3/8 7/6

℞ *The Prescription your Physician writes*

Sight is Might

The Sign *of Service*

The Eagle and the Sun

You will have seen this sign in the Qualified Optician's window. It is the sign of the National Council for the Preservation of Eyesight. Note the word "preservation."

Because of small print, artificial light, smoke, dust and cinemas, eyesight needs preservation. The sign indicates where qualified attention is available. For your protection it is displayed only by the Qualified Optician. An occasional visit to him is a wise procedure.

The sure way to preserve your sight is to give your eyes the assistance of correctly adjusted glasses at the earliest possible moment the eyes feel the need of them.

Issued by
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF EYESIGHT,
97, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

WARM ALL YOUR HOME

with this English pipeless system

WARM, even temperature is maintained throughout the whole building by the circulation of heated sterilized air. Draughts and stuffiness are eliminated. One fire heats the whole house. The "Equatemp" system of central heating is of English manufacture throughout. It can be fitted in any type of building with little structural alteration. Inexpensive to install. Costs little for upkeep. *All installations supervised by experienced staff.* Booklet explaining in full the "Equatemp" system sent free on request. Write for your copy. Advice and estimates free.

LONDON PIPELESS HEATING LTD.,
147d, Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.
Phone: Victoria 3752.

An English system Equatemp HEATERS *for English Homes*

NICE IMPERATOR

Open all the year, a newly built, up-to-date Hotel, moderate rates, same manager Hotel Londres San-Remo. 39, Promenade des Anglais, 39.

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road
(Facing the Palace).
Every comfort in refined surroundings with lowest charges for
ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS.
Every bed room running Hot & Cold Water, 'Phone, and Radiator.
Best 3/6 Luncheon in Victoria.
Special Winter Terms from Resident Director.
Under the same management as Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington, S.W.7.

MANSION ANTISEPTIC POLISH

FINE FOR FLOORS

SOLD IN TINS

TOWGOOD'S
SAWSTON MAKE
HIGHEST QUALITY WRITING PAPER
From any Stationer.
Note.—A Notepaper Tablet will be sent post free on receipt of 1/- stamp sent to
EDWARD TOWGOOD & SONS, LTD.,
SAWSTON, CAMBS.

A Copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for registration.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in, and in due course for a quotation of, the Debenture Stock now issued.

The Subscription List will be Closed on or before the 14th day of February, 1930.

THE BRITISH AUTOMATIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.)

SHARE CAPITAL:

£400,000, in Ordinary Shares of £1 each, all issued and fully paid.

ISSUE OF £250,000 8% Debenture Stock at 95%

REPAYABLE AT PAR ON 1st JULY, 1940.

Interest payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July.

A payment will be made on the 1st July, 1930, at the rate of £2 10s. 8d. (Less income tax) per £100 of stock in discharge of interest to that date.

Each original Allottee of Debenture Stock will, on payment in full of the Stock allotted to him, receive Option Certificates to Bearer conferring the right to subscribe at par at any time prior to 1st July, 1940, for one Ordinary Share of £1 in the Company in respect of each £1 of stock allotted to him. Arrangements have been made for vesting in trustees the necessary voting power to create new shares to meet such options as exercised.

The Stock will be registered and transferable in amounts of £10 and multiples thereof.

The Option Certificates will be in denominations of 50 Shares each.

The Stock will be constituted by a Trust Deed in favour of The Law Debenture Corporation Limited as Trustees, and will be secured by first mortgages or fixed charges on the freehold lands and buildings of the Company at Manchester and Bristol, the fees and buildings of its subsidiary Company, Reeves Limited, at Glasgow, and on fully-paid Shares of subsidiary Companies as follows :—

Peerless Weighing Machine Co. (London) Ltd., 199,500 out of a total issued Capital of 250,000 Shares of 10s. each; Coin Operated Machines Ltd., 100,000 Shares of 1s. each; London Automatic Machine Co., Ltd., 3,575 Shares of £1 each; Reeves Ltd., 15,500 Shares of £10 each; Mechanical Amusements (1928) Ltd., 20,000 Shares of 1s. each; Snape Hargreaves and Co., Ltd., 12,000 Shares of £1 each; Automatic Services Ltd., 7,753 Shares of £1 each.

With the exception of the Peerless Weighing Machine Company (London) Limited the Shares to be charged represent the total issued Capitals of the Companies. The Trust Deed will contain provision for limiting the powers of the Companies to create charges on their assets.

The Stock will be further secured by a floating charge on the undertaking and all the other assets of the Company.

Power will be reserved to the Company to redeem the Stock, or any part thereof by drawings, on any interest date at par on three months' notice.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.

THE LAW DEBENTURE CORPORATION LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

Major ROBERT DOUGLAS KINGSDOWN CURLING, M.C., J.Ps, Manor House, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. (Chairman.)

THOMAS MARSON TILL, F.C.A., O.B.E., 6, Briardale Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3. (Deputy-Chairman.)

Lt.-Col. JOHN BIGELOW DODGE, D.S.O., 6, Connaught Street, W.1.

MAGNUS SLATER LENNIE, Beechmount, Linkfield Lane, Redhill.

ROBERT GEORGE MILLAR, C.A., 40, Cleveland Square, W.2.

BANKERS.

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 28, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

BIRCHAM & Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (For the Trustees.)

BROKERS.

NATHAN & ROSSELLI, 7, Adams Court, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

AUDITORS.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co., 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2.

JAMES FRASER & Sons, 81, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY.—WILLIAM A. BALLARD.

REGISTERED OFFICES.—14, Appold-street, London, E.C.2.

Applications for the above £250,000 8 per cent. Debenture Stock at 95 per cent. will be received through the Company's Bankers, Barclays Bank Limited, at 33, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On Application	.. ..	**£10**	**per £100 Stock.**
On Allotment	.. ..	**£20**	**" " "**
On 26th February, 1930	.. ..	**£35**	**" " "**
On 31st March, 1930	.. ..	**£30**	**" " "**
		£95	**per £100 Stock.**

Applications must be made for amounts of £50 or multiples of £50. In the event of over-subscription preferential allotment will be given to shareholders of Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited, or of this Company, applying on the special pink form.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY was formed in November, 1887, for the purpose of providing and operating machines for the sale of chocolate and other sweetmeats, coin-freed weighing machines and automatic amusements. It has during 42 years continuously held contracts for the privilege to erect and maintain automatic machines for vending chocolate and other sweetmeats, and subsequently for operating automatic stamping, weighing and other machines on stations of the Railway systems of the British Isles.

In addition to the trade arising from these Railway sites, which constitutes the larger part of the business, the Company operates a considerable number of machines in public buildings and hotels in the principal cities and towns and on piers, at cinemas and other places frequented by the public, and in the important seaside resorts of the British Isles, and has branch establishments with resident District Managers and staff at Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol and Dublin, from which the superintendence of the machines in those districts is conducted.

During the last 42 years the trading of the Company has been continuously successful and for many years, besides placing large sums to reserves, it has regularly paid annual dividends of at least 10 per cent., except for 1929, when, in consequence of the recent financial disturbance of the Company's affairs, the Directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend.

In February, 1929, Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited acquired nearly 98 per cent. of the shares of this Company, which thus came within the so called Hatry Group. Towards the end of 1929 the Board of the Company was reconstituted, all the directors retiring with the exception of Mr. M. S. Leanie, the former Managing Director, Associated with the Company for more than 30 years. The new Board appointed Major C. H. Montgomery, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., to be General Manager of the Company: Major Montgomery has had considerable business experience both on the technical and administrative side, having served for many years on the Engineering Staffs of the Foreign Railways and on Government Commissions, and since 1920 has been Managing Director of the Patent Lighting Co., Ltd., from which position he resigned to take up his present appointment.

The commodities sold through the Company's machines include chocolate and various kind of sweetmeats, Bryant and May's matches, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, biscuits, nuts, etc.

With a view to securing the supply at strictly competitive prices of chocolates and other commodities sold through its machines, this Company in 1901 purchased a feu of nearly 10 acres in Glasgow, on which site it erected a factory on the most modern lines. In 1904, this factory was transferred to Reeves Limited, the Company retaining the whole of the ordinary Capital in exchange for debentures. As evidencing the conservative way in which Reeves Limited has been financed, it may be mentioned that the actual cost of building and equipping the factory was £160,869, whereas these stand in the books at £45,646. The factory has been maintained in a good state of repair and has been modernised from time to time in accordance with the latest practice.

The Company is now acquiring from Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited, of 14, Appold-street, London, E.C., the whole—except in the one case stated below—of the issued shares of the following Companies :—

PEERLESS WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY (LONDON) LIMITED (199,500 out of 250,000 shares).
COIN OPERATED MACHINES LIMITED. MECHANICAL AMUSEMENTS (1928) LIMITED.
SNAPE HARGREAVES AND CO., LIMITED. AUTOMATIC SERVICES LIMITED.
LONDON AUTOMATIC MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED.

The acquisition of the 'control of these Companies should greatly strengthen the Company's position, by giving it direct control of, and the benefit of the revenue from, the large number of sites held by them under agreements and facilitating arrangements for operating all the businesses as a single undertaking.

To reduce expenses the offices at Dorland House, Regent-street, used in the year 1929 by this Company, Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries, have been vacated, and the whole of the administration has been centralised at 14, Appold-street, which for many years has been the registered office of this Company.

The following is a report by the Auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., and Messrs. James Fraser and Sons, on the profits and dividends paid by, the Company in respect of the three years ended 30th September, 1929 :—

To the Directors of THE BRITISH AUTOMATIC COMPANY LIMITED. LONDON, 4th February, 1930.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions, we have examined the Accounts of the British Automatic Company, Limited, and its Subsidiaries, Reeves Limited, and Compagnie Belge des Automatiques S.A., for the three years ended 30th September, 1929, and we certify that according to the Accounts the combined profits of those Companies for the periods stated, excluding Income from Investments, which is now non-recurring, and after making such adjustments as in our opinion are necessary, but before charging depreciation and Income-Tax, were as follows :—

Year ended 30th September, 1927	£52,995
" " 1928	£44,470
" " 1929	£46,773

The dividends paid by the British Automatic Company Limited on its capital of 400,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each in respect of the above-mentioned financial years were as follows :—

Year ended 30th September, 1927	10%
" " 1928	10%
" " 1929	Nil

Yours faithfully, PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
JAMES FRASER & SONS.

The following report has also been received from Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., in respect of the combined assets and profits of the Company, its subsidiaries, and the Companies whose shares are now being acquired.

11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2, 4th February, 1930.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRITISH AUTOMATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, 14, Appold-street, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions we have examined the books and accounts of the following Companies for the nine months ended 30th September, 1929 :—

The British Automatic Company Limited, Snape Hargreaves and Company Limited, Reeves Limited, London Automatic Machine Company Limited, Compagnie Belge des Automatiques S.A., Mechanical Amusements (1928) Limited, Peerless Weighing Machine Company (London) Limited, Automatic Services Limited, Coin Operated Machines Limited.

We certify that, according to the books of the above Companies as at the 30th September, 1929, and the Directors' estimates of Cash in Machines as at that date, the aggregate net assets of these Companies, excluding Goodwill, Site Leases and Patent Rights, and subject to the cancellation of Loans due to or by Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited and disputed claims referred to hereafter, were as follows :—

Fixed Assets at cost, less amounts written off.		
Automatic Machines		£494,969
Freehold and Leasehold Land and Buildings		40,000
Plant, Machinery, Fixtures, Fittings, and Motor Cars		20,552
		£555,521
Current Assets.		
Stock in Hand, as certified by Officials of the Companies	£51,891	
Sundry Debtors and Payments in advance	19,437	
Cash at Bankers and in Hand	27,090	
Cash in Machines as estimated by Officials of the Companies	50,802	149,219
Making a total of		£704,840
Less : Liabilities.		
Sundry Creditors	£78,553	
Bank Overdraft	18,587	
Bills Payable	20,466	117,585
Net Tangible Assets		£587,255
Less : Proportion of net tangible assets applicable to Shares not to be acquired by your Company		27,961
		£559,294
SURPLUS OF TANGIBLE ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES		£559,294

The foregoing statement excludes Goodwill, Site Leases and Investments, the present value of which is not ascertainable; also loans due to or by Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited, as at the 30th September, 1929, which are to be cancelled under the terms of the agreement for sale of the shares in certain of the Companies by Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited to the British Automatic Company Limited.

No provision has been made in the liabilities of £117,585, shown above, for certain disputed and contingent claims against the Company, amounting to £66,241.

We further certify that according to the Accounts of the above-mentioned Companies, the aggregate trading profits (exclusive of Investment Income) for the nine months ended 30th September, 1929, after making such adjustments and apportionments as in our opinion are necessary, but before charging Depreciation, Amortisation of Leases, and Site Agreements, and Income Tax, amounted to £77,915

Less Proportion of profits applicable to shares not to be acquired by your Company £4,701

£73,214

Yours faithfully, PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL and Co.

To the surplus of tangible assets over Liabilities, as stated in Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.'s certificate, amounting to	£559,294
must be added the proceeds of the present issue	£237,500
Deduct—Cash consideration payable to Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited £103,691	£796,794
Issue expenses (including underwriting and overriding commission), say £11,000	£114,691
Leaving a surplus of Assets over Liabilities, exclusive of Goodwill, Site Leases, Patent Rights and Site Contracts, subject to disputed claims mentioned above, of	£682,103

During the nine months to the 30th September, 1929, covered by the above certificate as to profits, a considerable number of Automatic Amusement and Weighing Machines of the latest types were delivered, but owing to the short period during which many of these new machines were operating the full benefit of the expenditure on them was not realised.

In view of the anticipated savings in administrative charges, the Directors estimate that the net profits, after charging depreciation, should amount to not less than £50,000 per annum.

According to the surplus of tangible assets over liabilities, the present issue of Debenture Stock is covered more than two-and-a-half times as to Capital, and, on the basis of the estimated profits of £50,000 per annum, two-and-a-half times as to Interest.

The total consideration payable by Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited for the shares being acquired from it is £266,317 payable as to £103,691 in cash, and as to the balance of £104,626 by set off against a like sum owing by Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited to the Company. It is a term of the sale that, before completion, all the companies whose shares are being acquired shall be released from certain existing debts and liabilities to Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited, aggregating about £120,000.

The net proceeds of the present issue will be applied in paying the above cash purchase consideration and in discharging outstanding debts and liabilities, including a sum of about £51,000 payable to Caille Brothers Company against delivery of new machines under the Contracts (C) and (D) below; any surplus will be available for the general purposes of the Company's business.

The whole of the present issue of Debenture Stock has been underwritten for a commission of one and a half per cent. and an overriding commission of one half per cent. payable by the Company in cash.

The following Contracts which are or may be material have been entered into :—

(A) Dated 7th February, 1930, between the Company and Messrs. Nathan and Rosselli, being the above-mentioned Underwriting Agreement.

(B) Dated 6th February, 1930, between Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Limited, and the Company.

(C) Dated 6th February, 1930, between the Company and Peerless Weighing Machine Company (London) Limited.

(D) Dated 7th February, 1930, between Peerless Weighing Machine (January London) Limited, Caille Brothers Company of Detroit, U.S.A., and the Company.

Copies of the above-mentioned Contracts, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the original of the Auditors' certificates above set out, and copies of drafts (subject to revision) of the Trust Deed to secure the Debenture Stock, a form of Option Certificate, and a Deed covering the said voting power to create new shares, may be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of Messrs. Slaughter & May, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, during business hours while the subscription list is open.

Applications for Debenture Stock should be made on the accompanying form and sent to the Company's Bankers, Barclays Bank Limited, 33, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, together with the amount payable on application.

Brokerage at the rate of 5s. per cent. will be paid on allotments in respect of applications (not being underwriting applications) bearing the stamp of a Broker.

If no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full, and, where the amount of Stock allotted is less than the amount applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied to the payment of the amount due on allotment, and any excess will be returned to the applicant. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum may be charged on instalments in arrear. Failure to pay any instalment will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to be cancelled.

Copies of this Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Company's Office or from the Company's Bankers or Brokers.

Dated 11th February, 1930.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

THE BRITISH AUTOMATIC COMPANY LIMITED.

ISSUE OF £250,000 8% DEBENTURE STOCK at 95% REPAYABLE AT PAR ON 1st JULY, 1940.

To the Directors of THE BRITISH AUTOMATIC COMPANY LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Bankers of your Company the sum of £....., being a deposit of ten per centum payable on application for £..... of eight per cent. Debenture Stock of your Company I/we apply for that amount of such Stock and request you to allot to me/us that amount of Stock and I/we undertake and agree to accept such Stock or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us on the terms of your Company's Prospectus dated the eleventh day of February, 1930, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of your Company and on the terms of the Trust Deed referred to in the Prospectus and I/we agree to pay the further instalments as provided by the said Prospectus and I/we authorise you to place my name/our names on the Register of Debenture Stockholders of the Company as the holder(s) of the Stock allotted to me/us.

Yours faithfully,

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

NAME IN FULL .....
(PLEASE WRITE VERY PLAINLY)

ADDRESS (IN FULL) .....

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION..... DATE.....1930.
(A Lady should state whether she is a Spinster, Wife or Widow.)

This form must be sent to the Bankers with remittance for the amount payable on application.

Applications will be received only for amounts of £50 or multiples of £50. Cheques should be made payable to Barclays Bank Limited or "Bearer" and crossed "Not Negotiable." If altered from Order to Bearer, the alteration should be signed by the Drawer. No receipt will be issued for payments on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by Allotment Letter or return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

INDIA AND HASTINGS LOANS

BREWERY COMPANY'S SCHEME

Allotment letters in connexion with the £6,000,000 India Government Six per Cent. loan were posted with the promptitude usual with issues made through the Bank of England, and it was possible to begin dealing in the bonds at the opening of business yesterday. Subscriptions must have been on an exceptional scale, for applicants for the larger amounts received only about 14 to 15 per cent. of the sums applied for. The scrip opened at 11-16 premium. It met with a good demand and the price rose to ¾ premium. The lists for the issue of £750,000 of Five per Cent. stock of the Hastings Corporation, which were opened on Monday, were closed at 10.40 a.m. yesterday, by which time the amount had been fully subscribed. It will be remembered that in the case of the Brighton Five per Cent. loan, which was offered at 99½, underwriters were left with nearly 50 per cent. of the total of £1,100,000. Those responsible for fixing the terms of the Hastings Corporation were prudent in asking only 99, for they have succeeded in securing a full subscription. A resident of Hastings writes to point out that while the borough has recently reduced its rates to 9s. 8d. in the pound, the reduction is the outcome of raising the assessments by 20 to 25 per cent. As a result, some residents of Hastings are paying this year considerably more than last year when the rate was nominally higher. In fact, since 1914, our correspondent's rates have been exactly doubled. It is to be feared that this experience is not confined to Hastings, but is common to most boroughs. The increased burden of local rates and the heavy burden of Imperial taxes can only have one result—namely, to increase the cost of living, to diminish savings, and to keep down the rate of capital accumulation—the fund out of which fresh employment is given.

Large Floating Debt Reduction

Revenue for the week to Saturday last amounted to £34,106,614, and exceeded expenditure by £18,483,949. Receipts in respect of the Five per Cent. Conversion loan amounted to £5,817,000, which, coupled with the revenue surplus, enabled a reduction of £23,705,000 to be made in the floating debt. Maturities of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £20,205,000, and £3,500,000 of Ways and Means advances previously obtained from Public Departments was repaid, as shown below :—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Feb. 8, 1930	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 9, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances :—			
By Public Departments	42,920	46,420	17,840
Treasury Bills outstanding	698,720	718,915	791,190
Total	741,640	765,345	808,830

The total of the debt since the beginning of the current financial year shows an increase of £4,295,000, and compared with a year ago a reduction of £67,190,000. Expenditure for the year to date amounts to £733,026,270 and exceeds receipts by £113,101,768. At this time last year there was a deficit of £77,188,209.

Bieckert Brewery Scheme

The fortunate stockholders in Bieckert's Brewery Company (1900), Limited, will receive this morning details of an interesting and advantageous scheme of reconstruction. This company, which has a brewery at Llavollol, Buenos Aires, and owns, *inter alia*, all the shares of an Argentine company which possesses a brewery at San Carlos, in the Province of Santa Fé, has had a very prosperous career. For instance, in 1921-22 the stockholders received a dividend of 10 per cent. and a capitalized bonus of 50 per cent. ; in the following year another dividend of 10 per cent., plus a capitalized bonus of 10 per cent., and since 1924-25 a regular dividend of 15 per cent. The company has a moderate capital ; the issued amount is £921,160, of which £311,160 is in Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock and £610,000 in Ordinary stock. It is proposed to place the company in voluntary liquidation and to repay the Preference stock in cash at par, together with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from January 1 last to the date of liquidation. A new corporation is to be created called "Bieckert's Brewery Investment Company," or some similar title, with a capital of £612,000 divided into Ordinary shares of £1 each. To this new company will be transferred all the assets of the company as at March 6, 1930, except 610,000 shares in the Compania Cerveceria Bieckert. Ordinary stockholders will receive in the new investment company one £1 Ordinary share for each £1 of Ordinary stock held in the present company. They will also receive one $5 (£1) share of La Compania Cerveceria Bieckert for each £1 of Ordinary stock now held, fractions to be satisfied in cash at the rate of 25s. for each £1. Thus, for each £1 of stock in the present company the stockholders will hold £2 in shares of the two companies.

Future Dividends

In the circular to the stockholders, the secretary explains that the dividends for 1930 will be the same as in recent years. Cerveceria Bieckert, out of trading profits in the Argentine from July 1 last—which by the sale agreement approved on November 19 belonged to that company—has declared a dividend which, with other receipts, has enabled the board of the present Bieckert's company to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. on the Ordinary stock. This dividend will be paid on May 1. It is intended to be in lieu of the dividend of 12 per cent., less tax, which would have been paid in December next if the company had continued. The Bieckert's Brewery Investment Company will pay an interim dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, in November, so that for the year 1930 the Ordinary stockholders will receive in all 15 per cent. From 1931 the full benefits of the scheme will, it is stated, be realized, and it is anticipated that the combined dividends will be substantially in excess of the dividend heretofore paid on the Ordinary stock of the present company. The shares in the Argentine brewery company will be in bearer form, and thus will be free of all stamp duties. If, as the result of the reconstruction, at least 90 per cent. of the capital of the Bieckert's Brewery Investment Company is held by existing Ordinary stockholders, the new company will be relieved of a great part of the stamps and duties incident to the establishment of a new company. A meeting to consider the scheme will be held on March 6, and no doubt will be readily approved by the stockholders.

Hudson's Bay's Smaller Receipts

The Hudson's Bay Company reports a sharp decline in receipts from land sales for the quarter ended January 31, 1930, doubtless the result of the diminished trade activity in the Dominion. Sales of farm lands amounted to 40,348 acres for £80,400, compared with 86,063 acres for £198,000 in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Town lots were sold to produce only £750, against £6,595. Total gross receipts for the quarter were £152,600, a reduction of £91,500, or 37½ per cent. Proportionately the reduction in the sale of farm lands for the year to January 31, compared with the previous 12 months, is of course much less, the figure being 243,583 acres, realizing £507,400, against 318,361 acres for £765,600. Proceeds from the sale of town lots were actually larger on the year, amounting to £21,540, an increase of £8,575. The total receipts for the year at £509,300 show a falling-off of £122,400, or 19.4 per cent.

British Automatic Debenture Issue

Subscriptions are invited to-day to an issue by the British Automatic Company of £250,000 of Eight per Cent. Debenture stock at 95, repayable at par in July, 1940. The objects of this issue were explained in this column on Monday. Profits of the British Automatic Company and its subsidiaries—Reeves, Limited, and Compagnie Belge des Automatiques, S.A.—amounted for the three years ended 1929 to an average of £48,082. This was before charging depreciation, and was exclusive of investment income, which is non-recurring. For the nine months ended September 30, 1929, the aggregate trading profits of the companies, including the proportion relating to the shares of other concerns now acquired, were £73,214. The directors estimate that the net profits after charging depreciation should amount to not less than £50,000. On this basis interest on the new Debenture stock is covered two and a half times, while the capital is similarly covered. At 95 the stock gives a flat yield of £8 8s. 5d., and a total yield, allowing for redemption in 10 years, of £8 15s. 6d. Allottees of the new stock will also receive option certificates conferring the right to subscribe at par at any time before July 1, 1940, for one Ordinary share of £1 in respect of each £1 of stock allotted.

A Boot and Shoe Consolidation

Important changes are shown in the accounts of J. Sears and Co. (True-Form Boot Company), Limited, for 1929. In the previous accounts the cost of the purchase of the share capital of Freeman, Hardy, and Willis was provided by bank loans amounting to £4,086,053, but these have since been repaid out of the proceeds of the public issue early last year of £2,000,000 of Seven per Cent. "A" Preference shares and the placing of £1,750,000 of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock. As a result the issued capital has been increased from £1,354,530 to £3,354,530, and the Debenture debt now stands at £1,750,000. Net profits for 1929, including dividends from subsidiary companies and after deducting an unspecified amount written off the cost of the new capital issue, amounted to £314,579. Preference dividends require £160,396, while the dividend on the Ordinary capital is again 22½ per cent., free of tax, absorbing £119,531. New capital issue expenses still to be paid off amount to £120,000.

Timothy Whites' Capital Increase

Shareholders of Timothy Whites (1928), the wholesale and retail chemists and hardware merchants, yesterday sanctioned an increase of the company's capital from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 by the creation of 476,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each and 480,000 Deferred Ordinary shares of 1s. each. It is proposed to issue the Preferred shares at 20s. 6d. and the Deferred at 2s., and any portion of this capital not applied for by the shareholders will be taken by the directors and their friends.

Diesel Engine Profits

Net profits of 7,012,966kr. were earned in 1929 by Burmeister and Wain, Limited, the Danish engineering company which constructs Diesel motors and Diesel motor ships. A substantial interest in this company is held by investors in Great Britain. The latest figure of earnings compares with 6,089,459kr. in 1928, and represents a new high figure for the company, but it worked last year with additional capital resources. After placing 4,000,000kr. to reserve and renewals (including depreciation of 2,366,900kr.)—the corresponding figure a year ago was 3,700,000kr.—the directors are paying a dividend of 8 per cent. on a capital of 30,000,000kr., and 2 per cent. on new capital of 5,000,000kr. For the preceding year the dividend was 8 per cent. payable on a capital of 23,000,000kr. The company brought in 124,706kr., and is carrying forward 435,536kr.

Valuations of Life Offices

The proposal of the directors of the National Provident Institution, to be considered at the annual meeting on February 28, that in future the valuations and distributions of surplus shall be made triennially, instead of quinquennially, will mean that the next valuation of the kind will fall to be made at the end of this year. Provided there are no serious financial disturbances in the meantime, which would affect all life offices, the results to be disclosed will, doubtless, be distinctly favourable. The directors also propose that in future the financial year shall close on December 31, instead of on November 20, as hitherto. A number of life offices which used to make their valuations and distributions quinquennially now make them triennially, or even annually. At one time, in fact, valuations and allotments of profits were made decennially, and the present further shortening of the intervening periods should be encouraging to policyholders generally.

Investments of the National Provident

Certain changes in the rules of the association are proposed, one of which is intended to simplify the provisions governing the directors' powers of investment. At present it is necessary for a certain proportion of the board to vote in favour of investments outside this country, and this rule it is proposed to modify. More than 80 per cent. of the investments of the National Provident are in securities of this country—the balance-sheet shows the holdings in various groups—and it is officially stated that the proposed alterations "do not portend any alteration in the present investment policy of the board, of which the balance-sheet is full evidence." Another change of some interest is a proposal that in the case of life assurances the suicide bar should not extend, in any event, beyond one year. At present the association is empowered to refrain from the payment of sums assured in the event of suicide within two years if the policies were effected by the assured, although it may be doubted if this power is in all instances exercised. It is customary for a very small proportion, such as about 1 per cent., of the claims falling on life assurance offices each year to be in respect of suicides, and the main object of the managements in making any restrictions is to try to provide that policies shall not be effected with fraudulent intent.

STOCK EXCHANGE

PREMIUM ON THE INDIAN LOAN

INDUSTRIAL SHARES DULL

Interest in the Stock Exchange yesterday centred in the new Indian loan, in which a large business was transacted. While on the one hand a good deal of selling took place on behalf of "stags," the smallness of the allotment was responsible for a very active demand. The scrip opened at a premium of ⅛ to ¼, which by 4 o'clock had risen to ⅞. The excellent send-off given to the Indian loan helped other gilt-edged securities. In other markets, however, there was little business and the tendency was steady to dull. Inter-Bourse securities were affected by selling of Turkish bonds from Paris. There was also a resumption of scattered selling in the Miscellaneous market, further falls occurring in Cables and Wireless A Ordinary and in shares of the Royal Mail group. Tobacco shares, after an early decline, showed a rallying tendency ; the market disclaimed all knowledge of a rumour credited to it as to the alleged intention of the Chancellor to establish a Tobacco Monopoly.

Sharp rises occurred in the Four per Cent. Funding Loan (88½) and Victory Bonds (94¼ to 94½). The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan was strong at 76½, and small gains were marked in the Five per Cent. War Loan (101½) and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (54½). The new Brighton loan improved to 3/16 premium. Some of the older Indian stocks were quoted ½ higher, and further gains of ½ were made by several Australian stocks. In the HOME RAILWAY market North-Eastern Preference stocks were in demand, the Seconds rising ½ to 61½ and the Firsts ½ to 68½. Metropolitan and Underground Electric were favoured. As regards the dividends due to-day, market estimates are 4½ to 5 per cent. on L.M.S. Ordinary—with an inclination towards the lower figure—7 per cent. or possibly a little more on Great Western, and 2 per cent. on Southern Deferred.

The feature in the FOREIGN market was the weakness of Turkish bonds, the Unified falling 2 points to 14-15 on French selling. European bonds generally were firm, the Roumanian External Four per Cents. and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. rising a point or more to 72½ and 58 respectively. Belgian and Seine Seven per Cents. hardened, together with Czecho-Slovak Eight per Cents., while the Greek Public Works issue moved up to 84½. The German municipal group was firm, Hamburg and Munich Six per Cents. being quoted at 98 and 88 respectively, and Westphalia Seven per Cents. at 101. Chinese bonds were steady, with Honan Railway bonds better at 23. South American stocks showed little change. Peruvian Corporation Debentures were "buyers" at 106. Leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were dull, but Cordoba Central stocks had a better appearance. The Cordoba Central traffic showed a decrease of £18,000, and the market is now not expecting an interim payment on the First Preference stock next month. Canadian Pacific shares were easier, and were offered at $224¾ in the street.

OIL shares were an inactive market, the tone being steady.

RUBBER shares were easier in some cases on a reaction to below 7¾d. per lb. in the commodity, but there was again some evidence of support, and Linggi were bid for at 1⅝. TEA shares were firmer, prices showing numerous small rises.

RHODESIAN SHARES HIGHER

INDUSTRIAL shares were steady, the market being very subdued. Imperial Tobacco fell to 42⅞, but were later bid for at 43. British-American Tobacco and Carreras were lower, and other shares to show small falls were Vickers (at under 8s.), Leyland, Napier, Turner and Newall and United Molasses. Courtaulds, at 2⅝, were a shade firmer. Cables and Wireless stocks were easier, the "A" showing a fall of 1 at the close at 63. Most of the American shares were lower, Nickel declining to 83½, and Hydro-Electric Securities to 84½. Columbia Graphophone, on the other hand, were supported. BANK and INSURANCE shares were steady. The nitrate group was dull. Royal Mail stocks were weak, and White Star Preference fell to 10s.

A renewed advance in Rhodesian shares was the feature of the MINING market, Congo Border rising ¾ to 14½. N'Changa rose from 3 to about 3/16, while Bwana M'Kubwa advanced to 22s. 9d., Loangwa to 6s. 6d., and Rhodesia-Katanga to 1¼. South African shares showed little change. Brakpan, Springs, and T.C.L. declined, while Government Areas, New State Areas and Sub Nigel were firmer, and also African and European. TIN fell 10s. per ton, and tin shares showed a few small falls, Kramat Pulai being lower at 1½ and Kamunting at 8s. Tigon were better at 1/16, and higher prices prevailed for Central Provinces Manganese and Vipond. Lena were only 6d.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IMPROVEMENTS

EXPENDITURE OF £10,000,000

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 11

The Canadian Pacific Railway has announced a large programme of new construction and improvement for its system during 1930, involving the expenditure of approximately $50,000,000 (£10,000,000). Of this total $17,500,000 will be devoted to new branch lines and to the extension of other transport facilities, including $10,000,000 to be spent in the west and $7,500,000 in the east. For new equipment and the conversion and reconditioning of existing equipment $14,500,000 will be allocated, while the amount to be spent on improving hotel accommodation will be $3,500,000, and on the telegraph system $3,000,000.

OLYMPIA CAPITAL INCREASE

£675,000 NEW ISSUE

The first report of Olympia, Limited (a financial summary of which is given elsewhere), states that since the incorporation of the company in April, 1929, the programme of development foreshadowed in the prospectus has been practically completed. This has necessitated borrowing from the company's bankers, and a loan from bankers is shown in the balance-sheet at £395,000. The directors now propose to issue immediately 450,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 900,000 Ordinary of 5s. each at par, of which 450,000 Ordinary shares will be subscribed for by Mr. P. E. Hill under his agreement of April, 1929. The total of the issue will thus be £675,000. Preference will be given to existing shareholders when the issue is made.

The report refers to the erection of the Empire Hall—a four-storey building fronting Hammersmith-road and now nearing completion—and the construction and equipment of a large block of workshops within the confines of Olympia and a car park on its North End-road property. The company has constructed a bridge directly connecting Olympia with Addison-road Station and has improved the roadway to the main entrance so that vehicular traffic can now pass directly round the whole of the Olympia buildings. It is further stated that the company has entered into contracts ensuring substantial rentals from its enlarged premises, including a contract with the Government under which the British Industries Fair will be held at Olympia for a period of 10 years. A considerable portion of the Empire Hall is already in the occupation of the Department of Overseas Trade in connexion with the British Industries Fair opening on February 17.

ITALIAN BANK FUSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 11

The fusion is announced to-night of the two important Italian banks, the Banca Nazionale di Credito and the Credito Italiano. The two banks will be combined under the name of Credito Italiano. It is stated that the Credito Italiano will confine itself to purely banking operations, whereas its partner will not receive deposits and will be devoted to financing industrial operations.

The Hamburg Süd Amerika Linie has placed an order for two motor vessels of the "Monte" class to be employed in the regular service between Hamburg, Boulogne, and South America. The ships are to carry only third-class passengers.

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES HIGHER

MARKET GOLD FOR GERMANY

Extensive calling of loans from the Money Market by large lenders yesterday caused funds to be very scarce, and the market narrowly escaped having to apply to the Bank for assistance. Borrowers paid up to 5 per cent. for fresh advances for the night, though in the late afternoon the position became easier owing to the release of Indian loan application money and to some purchases of March and April bills at 4 per cent. Rates for the renewal of old loans ranged from 3½ to 4 per cent. Discount rates, as usual, were slow to respond to dearer money, save in the case of the shorter dated maturities. In the afternoon, however, the tone appeared to be a little firmer, and in competition it became possible to obtain three months fine bank bills at 3 29-32 per cent. Germany bought the bulk of the bar gold dealt with in the open market, the price paid—84s. 10½d. per oz.—being the same as a week ago. As a result of these purchases the German exchange was higher, while the Paris rate again moved in favour of sterling.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½—5	3½	4—4 1/16	3 29/32—3 15/16	4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow (Wednesday) for the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday.

Trading to-day was slightly more active but the market continued to be largely interested in special groups, and the trend was undecided. Sales were returned at 3,315,000 shares.

Movements at the opening were mixed, some sections reflecting bull support and others a continuation of yesterday's realizing. Prominent among the firm features was Famous Players, which has changed its name to the Paramount Public Corporation and has raised the dividend from a $3 to a $4 annual basis and increased the amount of Common stock from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares for expansion purposes. Weak features were noticeable among merchandizing issues, which continued under pressure as a result of the reduced purchasing power in the agricultural districts following the depression in cotton and grain, while vigorous selling drives were made against Fox Film owing to reports of unsatisfactory progress in the negotiations connected with floating obligations of the company. The market became firm afterwards owing to the revival of support for most of the standard issues.

The firmness was well maintained in the early afternoon, when continued accumulation of prominent stocks like Steel Common and Westinghouse Electric was accompanied by active speculative buying of amusement issues based on the improved earnings' prospects. Later there was realizing in various directions, and although there was no pronounced reaction the market closed irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 11	Feb. 10
Montreal on :—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.90 11/16	4.90
New York on :—				
London, sight	£1		4.85 13/16	4.85 13/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82¼	4.82¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 13/16	4.85 13/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.84 15/16	4.84 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅝	3.91⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.04½	40.05⅝
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.70½	26.71¾
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82½	26.83
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75¾	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86⅞	23.88
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93½	13.93½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.29½	19.29½
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.90	13.02
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07¾	14.07¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48⅝	17.48¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅜	1.77⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.94	38.26	38.00
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.10	11.20

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	820		2,159	345,425	410,507
Do., Atlantic	157		348	62,831	92,404
*Exports, ditto	88		228	53,603	73,673
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	883		2,387	159,168	195,675
Do., Atlantic	16		26	3,115	16,715
*Exports, ditto	—	Holiday	—	9	12,222
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wests	97		206	16,362	17,532
Receipts, Atlantic	78		140	13,107	14,722
*Exports, ditto	59		65	2,308	3,286
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	279		722	97,385	94,572
Do., Atlantic	23		29	4,356	8,917
*Exports, ditto	—		—	100	5,617

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was firm and 10c. higher. Prime Western steam, $11.45; Middle West, spot, $11.35.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 4 points lower to 1 point higher. March, 8.43c.; May, 7.90c.; July, 7.66c.; Sept., 7.53c.; Dec., 7.35c. Jan. 7.35c. Sales, 24,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 14 to 6 points loss. March, 12.75c.; May, 11.81c.; July, 11.23c.; Sept., 10.89c.; Dec., 10.65c. Sales, 27,000 bags. Cash coffee was steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14¾c.

COCOA futures closed firm and 11 to 9 points up. March, 9.29c.; May, 9.61c.; July, 9.82c.; Sept., 10.05c.; Dec., 9.82c. Sales, 26,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 2 points to 1 point decline. March, 1.79c.; May, 1.89c.; July, 1.97c.; Sept., 2.06c., Dec., 2.13c.; Jan., 2.14c. Sales, 20,000 tons.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg.spot, quoted 3.83c. per lb. The sale is reported of 7,000 bags Philippine, March-April shipment, at 3.69c. per lb., c.i.f. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts in the past week amounted to 165,000 tons, against 226,000 tons last year; stocks amounted to 341,000 tons, against 596,000 tons a year ago. Stocks of old crop sugar amounted to 94,000 tons, against 5,000 tons last year.

COTTON on the spot closed 15 points higher at 15.90c. The futures market opened with values unchanged to 4 points lower with selling by Liverpool, Wall-street, and Southern operators. Prices then rallied on trade support, but eased again under realizing sales. In the afternoon active covering was renewed and the market closed steady at net gains ranging from 18 to 10 points. New Orleans spot middling advanced 18 points to 15.41c., and the futures market closed with values 18 to 8 points above previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
February	15.69 15.69	15.54 15.54
March	15.79 15.77	15.64 15.62
April	15.89 15.85	15.75 15.75
May	16.05 16.02	15.90 15.88
June	16.13 16.13	15.95 15.95
July	16.26 16.24	16.10 16.09
August	16.30 16.30	16.17 16.17
September	16.36 16.36	16.24 16.24
October	16.45 16.43	16.29 16.29
November	16.53 16.53	16.43 16.43
December	16.64 16.64	16.47 16.47
January	16.62 16.62	16.47 16.47

Receipts at ports	To-day 14,000	Week 50,000	Season 7,497,000	Last season 8,112,000
Exports, Gt. Brn.	1,000	18,000	1,939,000	1,433,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	13,000	45,000	4,129,000	4,522,000

COPPER was steady. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and March delivery were unchanged at 18c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 17.28c.; May, 16.75c.; July, 16.80c. TIN steady and unaltered. Straits mid. spot, 38½c. and March delivery, 39c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 38.50c.; May, 38.80c.; July, 39.10c. Sales, 30 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and March delivery, quoted 5.25c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 6.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $19.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Feb. at 16¼c. and Feb.-March at 16¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Feb. at 14¾c. and Feb.-March at 16¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 20 points up. Feb., 15.80.; March, 16.00; May, 16.30; July, 16.70; Sept., 17.20. Sales, 116 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were 3 points lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, nominal at 7.50c.; yellow, spot, 8.45c. bid. Futures.—March, 8.80c.; May, 9.09c.; July, 9.31c.; Sept., 9.47c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $2.95 to $3.00 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady at 55c. to 56c.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 11.—TURPENTINE closed steady, ⅛c. down at 50c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—TURPENTINE was firm at 49½c. to 50c. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.17½; grade K., $7.52½; grade W.W., $8.00.

DULUTH, Feb. 11.—LINSEED futures closed steady and unchanged. May, 306½c.; July, 306½c.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—WHEAT futures closed firm at 1½c. to 1c. advance. May, 115¼c.; July, 116¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—WHEAT futures closed firm at 1½c. to 1⅞c. advance. May, 123¼c.; July, 124½c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—CLOVERSEED closed steady 10 points higher to unchanged. Cash, 11.10; March, 11.10.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—WHEAT opened firm at ⅞c. advance owing to the firmness of Liverpool, with an improved export demand for Manitoba, and continued light country marketings. Slight declines occurred afterwards as a result of realizing, but the market strengthened again on the resumption of covering operations, partly influenced by reports attributed to the Wheat Pool that there was a shortage of stocks in the United Kingdom. The close was firm at 1½c. to 1⅝c. advance. May, 128⅛c.; July, 130¾c.; Oct., 129¼c. Mars closed firm and ⅛c. to ⅜c. higher. May, 59⅛c.; July, 58c.; Oct., 53⅜c. BARLEY futures closed firm at a rise of ⅛c. to ⅜c. May, 56⅛c.; July, 58⅛c.

LINSEED closed firm, 1c. to ⅜c. higher. May, 259c.; July, 257⅜c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ⅜c. to ⅝c., with outside buying stimulated by the news that the Federal Farm Board has approved the formation of a Stabilization Corporation, the loanable funds of which will begin at $10,000,000. Firmness at Liverpool, North-Western markets, and Winnipeg, together with reports of frost damage to winter wheat in Kansas, also stimulated buying. The rise subsequently attracted selling orders from commission houses, but the resulting decline was checked by an active cash business, light receipts, and rumours of increased export inquiries. Some selling was influenced in the afternoon by reports of an increasing interior movement in the North-West, but this was off-set by shorts covering in advance of to-morrow's holiday, and the close was firm at a rise of 1½c. to 1⅝c. March, 119c.; May, 123⅜c.; July, 124½c.; Sept., 126¼c.

MAIZE closed barely steady, unchanged to ⅛c. lower. March, 89½c.; May, 92¼c.; July, 94½c.; Sept., 94½c. OATS closed steady at a rise of ⅛c. to ⅜c. March, 45⅝c.; May, 46⅜c.; July, 46c.; Sept., 45c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures closed steady and ⅛c. to ⅜c. higher. March, 84c.; May, 85½c.; July, 85½c.; Sept., 86⅛c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 2½ to 5 points higher and pork 2½ points lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—Lard.—March, 10.97½; May, 11.17½; July, 11.40. Ribs unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—May, 13.67½; July, 14.00.

BACON closed steady and unchanged. HOGS steady, with light 5 to 10 points and heavy sorts 5 points up.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	11.75	10.55 to 11.10	10.15 to 10.90
Previous day	11.75	10.50 to 11.00	10.10 to 10.85
Last year	—	Holiday	
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day	—	125,000	40,000
Previous day	—	175,000	75,000
Last year	—	Holiday	

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

To-day being the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, all the principal markets in the United States will be closed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm at 1¼c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 136½c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 125½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 138½c. MAIZE steady at ⅛c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 101½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and ⅛c. higher. White clipped, 54½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm at ⅛c. advance. No. 2 Western, 95½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 6,668,000 bushels smaller on the week at 377,458,000 bushels, which compares with 317,753,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 2,158,000 bushels larger at 18,444,000 bushels, against 30,190,000 bushels; and that of oats is 1,139,000 bushels smaller on the week at 45,047,000 bushels, compared with 35,345,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was firm, spring clears 15c. up at $5.85; and Kansas straights 10c. higher at $6.10. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $6.35 and $5.20 respectively. Rye flour quoted at $5.85 to $6.30.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	820		2,159	345,425	410,507
Do., Atlantic	157		348	62,831	92,404
*Exports, ditto	88		228	53,603	73,673
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	883		2,387	159,168	195,675
Do., Atlantic	16		26	3,115	16,715
*Exports, ditto	—	Holiday	—	9	12,222
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wests	97		206	16,362	17,532
Receipts, Atlantic	78		140	13,107	14,722
*Exports, ditto	59		65	2,308	3,286
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	279		722	97,385	94,572
Do., Atlantic	23		29	4,356	8,917
*Exports, ditto	—		—	100	5,617

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was firm and 10c. higher. Prime Western steam, $11.45; Middle West, spot, $11.35.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 4 points lower to 1 point higher. March, 8.43c.; May, 7.90c.; July, 7.66c.; Sept., 7.53c.; Dec., 7.35c. Jan. 7.35c. Sales, 24,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 14 to 6 points loss. March, 12.75c.; May, 11.81c.; July, 11.23c.; Sept., 10.89c.; Dec., 10.65c. Sales, 27,000 bags. Cash coffee was steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14¾c.

COCOA futures closed firm and 11 to 9 points up. March, 9.29c.; May, 9.61c.; July, 9.82c.; Sept., 10.05c.; Dec., 9.82c. Sales, 26,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 2 points to 1 point decline. March, 1.79c.; May, 1.89c.; July, 1.97c.; Sept., 2.06c., Dec., 2.13c.; Jan., 2.14c. Sales, 20,000 tons.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg.spot, quoted 3.83c. per lb. The sale is reported of 7,000 bags Philippine, March-April shipment, at 3.69c. per lb., c.i.f. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts in the past week amounted to 165,000 tons, against 226,000 tons last year; stocks amounted to 341,000 tons, against 596,000 tons a year ago. Stocks of old crop sugar amounted to 94,000 tons, against 5,000 tons last year.

COTTON on the spot closed 15 points higher at 15.90c. The futures market opened with values unchanged to 4 points lower with selling by Liverpool, Wall-street, and Southern operators. Prices then rallied on trade support, but eased again under realizing sales. In the afternoon active covering was renewed and the market closed steady at net gains ranging from 18 to 10 points. New Orleans spot middling advanced 18 points to 15.41c., and the futures market closed with values 18 to 8 points above previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
February	15.69 15.69	15.54 15.54
March	15.79 15.77	15.64 15.62
April	15.89 15.85	15.75 15.75
May	16.05 16.02	15.90 15.88
June	16.13 16.13	15.95 15.95
July	16.26 16.24	16.10 16.09
August	16.30 16.30	16.17 16.17
September	16.36 16.36	16.24 16.24
October	16.45 16.43	16.29 16.29
November	16.53 16.53	16.43 16.43
December	16.64 16.64	16.47 16.47
January	16.62 16.62	16.47 16.47

Receipts at ports	To-day 14,000	Week 50,000	Season 7,497,000	Last season 8,112,000
Exports, Gt. Brn.	1,000	18,000	1,939,000	1,433,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	13,000	45,000	4,129,000	4,522,000

COPPER was steady. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and March delivery were unchanged at 18c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 38.50c.; May, 38.80c.; July, 39.10c. Sales, 30 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and March delivery, quoted 5.25c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 6.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $19.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Feb. at 16¼c. and Feb.-March at 16¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Feb. at 14¾c. and Feb.-March at 16¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 20 points up. Feb., 15.80.; March, 16.00; May, 16.30; July, 16.70; Sept., 17.20. Sales, 116 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were 3 points lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, nominal at 7.50c.; yellow, spot, 8.45c. bid. Futures.—March, 8.80c.; May, 9.09c.; July, 9.31c.; Sept., 9.47c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $2.95 to $3.00 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady at 55c. to 56c.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 11.—TURPENTINE closed steady, ⅛c. down at 50c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—TURPENTINE was firm at 49½c. to 50c. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.17½; grade K., $7.52½; grade W.W., $8.00.

DULUTH, Feb. 11.—LINSEED futures closed steady and unchanged. May, 306½c.; July, 306½c.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—WHEAT futures closed firm at 1½c. to 1c. advance. May, 115¼c.; July, 116¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—WHEAT futures closed firm at 1½c. to 1⅞c. advance. May, 123¼c.; July, 124½c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—CLOVERSEED closed steady 10 points higher to unchanged. Cash, 11.10; March, 11.10.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—WHEAT opened firm at ⅞c. advance owing to the firmness of Liverpool, with an improved export demand for Manitoba, and continued light country marketings. Slight declines occurred afterwards as a result of realizing, but the market strengthened again on the resumption of covering operations, partly influenced by reports attributed to the Wheat Pool that there was a shortage of stocks in the United Kingdom. The close was firm at 1½c. to 1⅝c. advance. May, 128⅛c.; July, 130¾c.; Oct., 129¼c. Mars closed firm and ⅛c. to ⅜c. higher. May, 59⅛c.; July, 58c.; Oct., 53⅜c. BARLEY futures closed firm at a rise of ⅛c. to ⅜c. May, 56⅛c.; July, 58⅛c.

LINSEED closed firm, 1c. to ⅜c. higher. May, 259c.; July, 257⅜c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ⅜c. to ⅝c., with outside buying stimulated by the news that the Federal Farm Board has approved the formation of a Stabilization Corporation, the loanable funds of which will begin at $10,000,000. Firmness at Liverpool, North-Western markets, and Winnipeg, together with reports of frost damage to winter wheat in Kansas, also stimulated buying. The rise subsequently attracted selling orders from commission houses, but the resulting decline was checked by an active cash business, light receipts, and rumours of increased export inquiries. Some selling was influenced in the afternoon by reports of an increasing interior movement in the North-West, but this was off-set by shorts covering in advance of to-morrow's holiday, and the close was firm at a rise of 1½c. to 1⅝c. March, 119c.; May, 123⅜c.; July, 124½c.; Sept., 126¼c.

MAIZE closed barely steady, unchanged to ⅛c. lower. March, 89½c.; May, 92¼c.; July, 94½c.; Sept., 94½c. OATS closed steady at a rise of ⅛c. to ⅜c. March, 45⅝c.; May, 46⅜c.; July, 46c.; Sept., 45c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures closed steady and ⅛c. to ⅜c. higher. March, 84c.; May, 85½c.; July, 85½c.; Sept., 86⅛c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 2½ to 5 points higher and pork 2½ points lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—Lard.—March, 10.97½; May, 11.17½; July, 11.40. Ribs unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—May, 13.67½; July, 14.00.

BACON closed steady and unchanged. HOGS steady, with light 5 to 10 points and heavy sorts 5 points up.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	11.75	10.55 to 11.10	10.15 to 10.90
Previous day	11.75	10.50 to 11.00	10.10 to 10.85
Last year	—	Holiday	
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day	—	125,000	40,000
Previous day	—	175,000	75,000
Last year	—	Holiday	

COMPANY RESULTS

SENTINEL WAGGON HIGHER PROFITS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary or Common capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'ng Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Australian Agricultural	Int. 2*	2½*	Mar. 5	—	—
Boston Wrwks.	Final 4	4	—	8	8
Can. Pac. Rly.	Qtly. 2½	2½	Apl. 1	—	—
Cons. Signal	12	17½	—	12	17½
European Gas	Final 5½*	3½*	—	5½*	5½*
Gerrard (J.) and Sons	10	10	—	10	10
Guinness (Arthur) Son and Co.	Int. 15	15	—	—	—
Holden (Isaac) & Sons	Int. 2½*	2½*	Mar. 1	—	—
Lee and Green	12½	12½	—	12½	12½
Nizam's Gtd. State Rlys.	Int. 6	6	Mar. 7	—	—
Quebec Power	Qtly. 8¾ a share	8½	Apl. 15	—	—
Rehong Tin	Int. 7½	7½	Feb. 25	—	—
Sheffield Gas	Final 3½	3½	—	6½	6½

* Free of tax.

Fife Tramway, Light and Power.—Dividend for the year of 4 per cent., less tax. After transferring £4,550 to debenture stock redemption account and £7,767 to reserve, the sum of £25,286 is carried forward.

Newport Abercarn Black Vein Steam Coal.—The directors are unable to recommend a dividend on the 7½ per cent. Pre-Preference shares, or on the 7 per cent. Preference shares in respect of the year 1929.

International Brick.—In order to conserve the resources of the company, it has been decided to postpone the payment of the dividend due on January 31, 1930, on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS

The net profit of William Griffiths and Co., stone and granite merchants, for the year ended October 31 last shows acceptances on behalf of customers at £2,061,609 (against £1,993,090 for October 31, 1928), and deposit, current, and other accounts at £949,999 (against £802,142). The reserve of the company has been doubled by the addition of £50,000. The leading asset items compare with the preceding year as follows:—Cash at bankers, and in hand, £397,795 (against £356,168); foreign bankers—balances on loan, current and deposit accounts, £189,217 (against £300,029); bills receivable, less under discount, £434,951 (against £359,230); British Treasury bills, £100,000 (the same); British Government securities, £113,624 (against £98,583); stocks and shares, £144,925 (against £180,291). Liabilities of customers for acceptances and current accounts, advances, &c., £2,588,604 (against £2,308,184). The total of the balance-sheet is £4,126,608 (against £3,802,241).

SENTINEL WAGGON WORKS

A profit on trading of £71,620 is reported by the Sentinel Waggon Works for the year 1929, after meeting interest, directors' fees, and depreciation (£25,000 for 1928). Out of this, £15,328 has been provided for depreciation. £1,500 has been written off patents, and £2,500 written off experimental and development expenditure (a year ago £13,706 was provided for depreciation and the writing down of patents expenditure), while £14,000 has been transferred to reserve fund, against a year ago £12,000 was taken from that fund. The directors propose to distribute to Preference shareholders, in addition to the cumulative 7½ per cent., a supplementary dividend of 1 per cent. (against nil), and to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares (which compares with nil for 1928 and 1927). The carry-forward is increased from £740 to £2,283. The report states that the introduction of new models in both road and rail vehicles has resulted in the works being fully employed for the greater part of the year. The board's confidence in the future prosperity has been borne out during 1929, but trading conditions remain difficult. Meeting, February 19.

OLYMPIA

In their first report, the directors of Olympia, Limited, state that, having regard to their intention to issue further share capital, they have deemed it advisable to end the company's first financial period on December 31, 1929, instead of March 31, 1930, as originally intended, and they now issue accounts for the 12 months ended on that date. A net revenue of £101,126 is shown before charging mortgage interest (£13,716), directors' fees (£2,398), and provision for taxation (£11,500), these items leaving a balance of £74,136. There fall to be deducted £21,986, interest on purchase price to January 1, 1929, to June 18, and £12,067, proportion of profits attributable to period prior to the incorporation of the company transferred to reserve account, leaving a net profit attributable to period from incorporation of the company to date of £40,082. The Preference dividend from due dates of instalments takes £14,412, and the interim dividend already paid on the Ordinary shares absorbed £8,109. The directors now propose to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum from the date of allotment of the shares to December 31 last. A balance of £13,809 is carried forward. Meeting, February 19.

J. SEARS AND CO. (TRUE-FORM BOOT CO.)

After providing for Debenture interest, taxation and other charges and deducting a portion of the expenses of the new capital issue, the profits of J. Sears and Co. (True-Form Boot Co.) for 1929 amounted to £314,580. The profit for 1928 was £216,002. In February last year an issue of 2,000,000 Seven per Cent. "A" Preference shares of £1 each was made, the company having acquired the business of Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Limited, and the issued share capital now totals £3,354,580. The company also issued £1,750,000 Six per Cent. Debenture stock. Final dividends are now proposed for the past year of 90 per share on the Ordinary shares and 3s. per share on the "A" shares, making 1s. 1½d. per 5s. share on the former shares and 4s. 6d. per £1 share on the latter, all free of tax, being the same as for 1928. After allowing for these dividends and also for the dividends on the three classes of Preference shares, and transferring £25,000 (the same) to reserve account, the carry-forward is increased from £129,996 to £134,024. The report states that the acquisition of the business of Messrs. Freeman, Hardy and Willis has proved entirely satisfactory, and the boards of the two companies are working in complete harmony. The profits of the two businesses have been well maintained during the past year, and exceed the profits of any of the years set out in the prospectus published in February last year, after making allowance for income-tax, the interest on the new issue of Debenture stock, &c., not being deducted in computing those profits.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 11.—WHEAT closed firm and 10c. dearer.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, March delivery	10.70	10.60
,, May delivery	10.90	10.80
Maize, March delivery	6.70	6.60
,, May delivery	6.60	6.50
Oats, March delivery	5.35	5.35
Linseed, March delivery	19.70	19.50
,, May delivery	19.90	19.75
,, June delivery	20.05	19.90
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, March delivery	10.85	10.70
Maize, March delivery	6.55	6.45
Linseed, March delivery	19.70	19.45

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 0¾d.)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Feb. 11.—WHEAT.—After the rather better close in Chicago and Winnipeg the cargo market ruled steadier and quotations were occasionally 1½d. to 3d. per quarter higher. Buying, however, was slow. South Australian, 6,566 tons, per Strathlorne, Dec. 21 sailing, sold at 42s. 3d., and 5,400 tons West Australian, per Parint, afloat, at 42s. 6d. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific) on passage, 46s. 3d. and 45s. 3d. were asked respectively, and 43s. 3d. for Pacific white, Feb. and March. Rosafe, 63½lb., afloat, was held for 41s. 3d.; 63lb., for 41s.; 62½lb., Baril (old), Feb., for 41s. 3d.; and 62½lb., Barusso (new), for 40s. 9d. For Australian, on the way, 43s. 6d. was required. Parcels were in moderate demand at 3d. per quarter over late rates. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Haxby, afloat, sold at 45s. 7½d. net, and No. 2 at 44s. 7½d. net. To Liverpool, soft white Pacific, per Pacific Pioneer and per Nictheroy, afloat, sold at 41s., Pacific (half soft and half Western white), per Silksworth, at 41s. 3d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., per Lombardy, at 40s. 3d., and Baril, 63½lb., at 39s. 6d. Hull paid 42s. for hard winter (Pacific), Feb.-March, and 41s. for Rosafe, 63lb., March, while to Bristol Channel No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Feb., made 44s.

The wheat futures market closed at 3d. advance for old contract, and 5d. over yesterday's prices for the new contract.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba						
Per 480lb.	Op'ning values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. Closing values
OLD CONTRACT					
March	43 10	43 9	43 8½	43 9	43 6
May	—		43 10½	—	—
NEW CONTRACT, LONDON GRADE OF MILLING QUALITY					
March	39 10	39 11	39 11	—	39 6
May	40 3	40 3	40 3	—	39 10

MAIZE continued firm and sellers advanced their limits by 3d. per qr., but buyers were not disposed to follow. For La Plata, on the way, 26s. 3d. was required; 26s. 4½d. for Feb.; and 26s. 6d. for March. Parcels were in quiet request at 3d. over recent currencies. La Plata, per Ardenbaken, and per Domingo de Larrinaga, afloat, sold at 25s. 3d.; Feb., at 25s. 9d.; and May-June, at 25s. 9d.-to 26s.; Liverpool paid 26s. (less 1½%) for Feb.; and to Hull, Feb. sold at 25s. 9d.

BARLEY remained quiet. Azoff Black Sea, on passage, sold at 29s.

OATS were quiet at late rates. La Plata, Feb., 14s. 6d.; March, 14s. 9d.; and April, 15s. 6d. German (on sample), Jan., offered at 12s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels closed firm with values unchanged to 6d. per quarter dearer, after a good demand. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Feb., at 47s. 3d.; No. 2, 46s. 6d.; No. 3, 45s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Feb., 44s. 1½d.; No. 5, 41s. 1½d.; No. 6, 34s. 6d.; No. 2 hard winter, Feb.-March, 42s. 3d.; Rosafe, 63lb., just sailed, 40s. 9d.; March, 41s.; Baril, 63lb., Feb., 40s. 6d.; March, 40s. 9d., Barusso, 62½lb., Feb., 40s. 6d., and March, 40s. 7½d. Business comprised No. 2 hard winter, afloat, at 41s. 3d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., afloat, 40s. 3d.; Baril, 63½lb., afloat, 39s. 6d.; soft white Pacific, afloat, 41s. and 41s. 3d., while to Manchester No. 2 Manitoba, afloat, realized 45s. Spot parcels were steady with a moderate trade. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to ¾d. higher and steadily advanced under active buying, due to the further improvement in the Argentine exchange rate, rumours of Continental inquiry, and a better U.K. demand for cargoes and parcels. Higher Argentine and American opening advices kept the market firm to the close, and on balance values were 1½d. to 1¾d. per cental higher. Sales totalled 350 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures					
Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Previous closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	—	8 5½	8 4½	8 5½	8 4
May	8 9½	8 9½	8 8¼	8 9¾	8 7¼
July	8 10¼	8 11¾	8 10	8 11¾	8 9⅝

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were firmer. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 26s. and 25s. 10½d., with afloat quoted 26s.; April-May, 26s. 3d.; May-June, 26s. African descriptions remained unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were quiet; La Plata, Feb.-March, 14s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, March and April, 16s., sellers. BARLEY was quiet.

FLOUR was quiet, with local grades generally 6d. per sack cheaper. BEANS were in quiet request at previous rates. PEAS were quiet and occasionally slightly easier. OATMEAL remained quietly steady. WHEATFEED was quiet at previous rates.

IPSWICH, Feb. 11.—Wheat was slow at 38s. to 40s. Barley was in fair supply with good quality samples scarce; prices were about unchanged, best at 45s. to 48s., and medium, 40s. to 45s. Oats, 20s. to 22s. Beans, 46s. Peas, 42s.

KING'S LYNN, Feb. 11.—Wheat was in small supply at 38s. to 39s. 6d. per 4½cwt. Barley was in much smaller supply; best is practically finished; medium, 30s. to 40s.; common, 24s. per 4cwt. Oats were still unsaleable owing to offers from Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Trade for all varieties was slow at current rates. Quotations:—Silland King Edward, £4 to £4 5s.; second grade and Blackland, £3 5s. to £3 10s.; Scotch King Edward, £3 to £3 5s.; best Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; and Darksoil, £2 to £2 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was fairly good with ample supplies on offer. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 4s. to 9s.; Newton Wonders, 4s. to 8s. per bushel; N

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

RESULTS OF PROPAGANDA WORK

INCREASED TELEPHONE REVENUE

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER'S REVIEW

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Telephone Development Association was held yesterday at Aldine House, Bedford-street, London, W.C.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER (the chairman) said:—Gentlemen,—It is again my privilege to address the members of this association, at its fifth annual general meeting. In the course of a three-months absence abroad at the end of last year I found myself called upon, on several occasions, to explain something of the objects and the work of our association, whose activities are evidently watched with a good deal of sympathy and interest in telephone circles over a far wider area than we may have realized, although it is not an uncommon thing for us to receive from far-distant points both replies to our advertisements and requests for propaganda matter.

Our purpose is, of course, to help to bring about an improvement in the telephone density of this country, to preach and practise the telephone habit, to increase both the number of telephone subscribers on the Post Office system and the volume of telephone traffic, local and trunk, internal and external. I was asked not only what we did, but how we did it and why we did it. The answer is not difficult. We do it because we believe there is a great field for the development of the telephone system in such a densely populated country as Great Britain, and that any degree of improvement, of extension, and of more general use of available facilities of communication cannot fail to be of great advantage to the community at large, as well as helping all those many manufacturing interests which are engaged in the production of telephone plant to keep their factories running and their workpeople in full-time employment.

AN AUTHORITATIVE ASSOCIATION

We are not a haphazard body enthusiastically tackling a self-imposed task; we have set our hands to the plough deliberately and with more than ordinary knowledge of the technicalities of our task. The work was crying out to be done, and it was highly desirable that a beginning should be made, and the example set, by an association which was able from the outset to command the assistance and the experience of the technical and research staffs of all the principal manufacturers concerned in the industry, an association which therefore may quite fairly claim to be regarded as authoritative. We have every justification for claiming that the work of our association is essentially national in its effects upon employment in a wide range of industries and subindustries as well as in its reactions upon the business and social life of the public. On this ground we claim without any hesitation that this subject, the development of the telephone habit, is one of national interest and importance, well deserving the sympathetic consideration and help of all political parties, of trade and other associations, and of the public generally.

We are particularly grateful to the Press as a whole for their help and for their recognition of the value to the country of this movement. We are receiving—and we are very grateful for it—much assistance and welcome cooperation from chambers of commerce, the National Federation of Women's Institutes, and other organizations of similar nature in many parts of the country.

RECORD NUMBER OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Our annual general meeting this year happens to coincide fairly closely with the appearance of the Post Office Commercial Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929. These accounts give us, year by year, a record of the results of the administration of the many and varied businesses that the Post Office carries on, including the telephone service, with which we are more particularly concerned. We know from the figures which are published in the Press month by month that there has again this year been a "record" increase in the number of new telephone subscribers obtained, though the figure is not up to official expectations and hopes, much less to our own ideas of what the annual growth in this country ought to be.

It will be remembered that in his Budget speech the late Chancellor of the Exchequer made two announcements of special interest to all those who are connected with the telephone industry and who are anxious to see an improvement in the position of this country in telephone matters. He announced that the free radial distance from the exchange would be increased from 1½ miles to two miles, and that some 5,000 post offices and 1,600 railway stations, all in rural areas, were to be equipped, for the most part during the six months following the date of the announcement, with telephone call boxes at ordinary rates—a total of between 6,000 and 7,000 additional call offices.

GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS

The change of Government which occurred shortly after the announcement of these intentions will have delayed to some extent the carrying out of the arrangements, so that the full effect of the concessions is probably not yet visible in the statistics available. The latest available figures, up to September 30, 1929, show the following increases over the figures at the end of September, 1928:—

Exchanges	156
Call offices (including telephone kiosks)	3,579
Exchange stations	126,988

These figures cover the growth over the system taken as a whole; taking the growth in rural areas, as distinct from urban areas, we find that, of the 156 new exchanges and 3,579 additional call boxes brought into service during that year, 137 of the exchanges and 2,007 of the call offices are situated in rural areas. We hope we shall see all these 6,000 or 7,000 new rural call offices in full activity before very long.

INCREASED TELEPHONE REVENUE

What we did not know until these Commercial Accounts appeared—though we felt pretty certain that it would be so, and we are very glad to see our anticipations confirmed—was that telephone traffic is also markedly on the increase. The revenue from telephone rentals and calls as shown by these latest Commercial Accounts is well over £20,000,000, a gain of £1,500,000 over the previous year. The operating profit, after meeting the ordinary standing charges—i.e., administration, maintenance, rent, pension liability, and what some of us sometimes think is a rather generous allowance for depreciation—is £4,280,000.

Fixed interest charges, corresponding in a commercial undertaking to debenture and preference interest, absorb £4,430,000, leaving available, after bringing in receipts from advertisements and royalties, a net surplus for the year of £525,000. Whatever views we may hold—and the views of this association are well known—as to the merits and demerits of a procedure which diverts this surplus into the hands of the Treasury instead of putting it back into the business and applying it to the more appropriate purposes of expanding the business, the result is one that amply justifies our faith in the future of telephone business in this country; it should be an encouragement to the Government to adopt the view, which we have steadily been urging during the past five years, that the administration of the telephone service should be set free from the handicaps under which it labours under the present system—that it should be given a fair chance and full encouragement to do itself justice and to develop a great business on commercial lines.

SUGGESTED STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR TELEPHONE ADMINISTRATION

There has been plenty of evidence lately that our association is not a lone voice in the wilderness. I note that the business interests of this country, as represented by, for instance, the Chambers of Commerce of London, Newcastle, Nottingham, and other organizations are calling for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the practicability of transferring telephone and telegraph administration to a public statutory authority which would be constituted on similar lines to other analogous authorities, such as the Central Electricity Board, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and others. This suggestion, of course, is a natural evolution, and reflects the general trend of modern thought on the subject of the appropriate form of administration of public utility services. It is neither particularly novel nor startlingly revolutionary.

This very suggestion underlay the recommendations of the Cecil Committee, which reported so long ago as 1922, and it has been voiced again and again since then in different forms by chambers of commerce and others. We have gone into this question very carefully and we have examined all the evidence that is available in the shape of the results of similar experiments that have been made in other countries. The results of our investigations will be made available before very long, and I do not propose to deal with them at this stage, beyond making it clear—and I should like to take this opportunity of emphasizing this point so that there need be no manner of misunderstanding about it—that it is not the policy of this association to criticize, nor to prompt criticism of, individuals who are not in a position to reply and whose only disability is that of being servants to a system. We may—we almost certainly shall—have occasion to criticize the present system, but not those individuals whose duty it is to serve under the system, and who, under such a change as would give them the opportunity, would in most cases meet all the requirements of the most exacting critics. I should say, further, quite categorically, that there will be found in our recommendations no word in favour of the restoration of the State's telephone system to private ownership.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The whole industry will welcome the announcement made in November that, as a contribution toward the problem of unemployment, the Post Office had agreed to accelerate its programme of telephone construction work to the extent of £1,500,000 between now and March, 1931. We say quite frankly that it is very little, much too little; but it is better than nothing. America is going to spend one and a half billion dollars on new telephone construction in 1930 with a similar end in view. It is at all events a useful precedent, and we hope, when the Postmaster-General and the Lord Privy Seal have digested the proposals we have put before them, a more generous policy will be decided upon.

The Lord Privy Seal stated in the House of Commons last week, at the conclusion of his speech on unemployment, that he would not "hesitate to spend money if it would add to the efficiency of the country and the nation." Is there any doubt at all nowadays that more telephone facilities, especially in the direction of more trunk lines between the principal commercial centres and an all-round improvement in the general average of efficiency and speed in cross-country trunk telephone service, would be a very definite contribution towards the efficiency of the country? In this case the Lord Privy Seal and the Government need not have qualms about the spending of public money; it is a question, as I have said before, of creating employment by the investment of national funds in a profitable enterprise, of adding to the volume and value of a tangible national asset whose revenue-earning potentialities are almost indefinite.

NEED TO STIMULATE DEMAND

Nor are we greatly impressed by the claim that the present rate of provision of plant is adequate to keep pace with the present rate of demand for telephone service. Even if this were the case—and there is evidence that there are exceptions to the generalization—no commercial firm would rest content with such a state of equipoise. It would recognize that the rate of demand is not a static factor, but can be stimulated to an almost indefinite extent. It would, taking the ordinary commercial view, and facing the ordinary legitimate commercial risk, from which the Treasury seems to recoil with horror—a policy, by the way, which is hardly consistent with the position of controlling what is in every aspect a big commercial undertaking—go after the new business, lay down the extra plant required to provide service for a larger number of subscribers, and then see to it that the plant did not lie idle and unremunerative.

The high telephone density of other countries has not been attained by a policy of inaction and of just caring for the demand as it spontaneously arises. We believe—and we have backed our opinion to the extent of spending £70,000 of our money on it during the last five years—that you can sell telephone service to the people of this country to the same extent and by the same methods that have succeeded in selling other services, none of which is more essential.

EFFICIENT SALES ORGANIZATION REQUIRED

Every great and successful industry, recognizing the necessity of an efficient sales organization, has patiently, scientifically, and consciously created a constant and ever-increasing demand for its product or its service as the case may be. The telephone service must do likewise or suffer the inevitable consequences of modern competition. It enjoys the advantage of monopoly as regards supply, but there is no monopoly in the strenuous competition for an assured place in the budget of the average British household.

It is common experience that it is not very difficult to get your first million or so telephone subscribers, or your first half-million in the case of a small country or community where business and social activities are in their early stages of development. It is when you have already secured, so to speak, the easy business and when you have joined up those who automatically become subscribers without any pressure, and when you reach, as we have begun to reach in this country, what I may call the next constituency of prospective telephone subscribers that the need for a scientific and well-organized and well-maintained selling policy becomes most urgent.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING POLICY

It is an old truism that it pays to advertise. If it had not been true, people would have stopped advertising long ago instead of advertising more and more extensively every year. Other things being equal, it is the well-advertised product that sells. Modern advertising is an established science, not the hit-or-miss experiment of Victorian days. A given amount invested in advertising will produce, normally, a given result, provided, of course, that the cardinal rules of good advertising are observed. Other industries are not hesitating to spend substantial sums on advertising year by year. There is the gas industry and the dairy industry, fruit, motor-cars, paint, currants, and numerous others, all convinced by their own experience of the value of co-operative advertising.

In our own case, on a more modest basis, the truism has held good. Our calculations—and we have been careful to keep them on the modest side—are that the association's expenditure of £68,500 on advertising telephone service has helped to produce new business for the British telephone industry at large to the value of £6,479,000. This in itself is a very encouraging and satisfactory result; but I would point out that, apart from the legitimate satisfaction of knowing that we are spending our money wisely and well, with profit to ourselves, we can find at least an equal amount of gratification in the reflection, first, that this large figure of additional business passing through the factories of the industry represents an appreciable amount of employment, distributed over many trades, that would not otherwise have been available, and, second, that to an appreciable extent our work has helped to bring about that increase in subscribers and that increased use of the telephone that are jointly responsible for the improvement in the revenue figure of the latest Post Office accounts to which I referred earlier on. Some of you may remember one of our advertisements which claimed "It Pays to Telephone!" Here is the proof. It was one of the most recent of the long list of 25 Postmasters-General we have seen in office in the last 50 years who pointed out that, if every telephone subscriber made one additional call daily throughout the year the telephone revenue would benefit to the extent of well over £2,500,000.

THE TELEPHONE AN ESSENTIAL TOOL

The telephone ought long since to have ceased to be regarded as a rather useful occasional supplement to the fixtures of the office and to the conveniences of the home of the favoured few. It has won its way, in many other countries if not yet altogether in Britain, to its rightful status of an indispensable service, without any complication of class-consciousness. Almost every new development of the already complex conditions under which modern business and social life have to be carried on emphasizes the importance of efficient, speedy, reliable methods of communication. It is no exaggeration to say that an inefficient, inadequate, unreliable telephone service would be an almost intolerable addition to the burden that all industry has to bear in these post-War years. It is certainly true that now, more than ever before, business in this country needs every bit of assistance and encouragement, direct and indirect, that can be devised to counterbalance the general difficulties of the times. We claim for the telephone the distinction of being one of the most important factors making for all-round efficiency under modern conditions. The telephone can solve many a tangle, and the absence of the telephone can complicate the most ordinary affairs of daily life to breaking-point.

I commend to your notice the following extract from the Annual Telephone Progress Report issued by district headquarters at Manchester: "The telephone has come to be recognized generally as an essential tool in the efficient management of business undertakings, as well as for the service of household and social requirements."

An alternative definition is that of the Scottish divine: "The Genesis of the telephone meant the Exodus of trouble and the end of Lamentations." To that I would add "Let us therefore have them in great Numbers."

SCIENCE OF COMMUNICATION CONSTANTLY EXPANDING

No one has ever accused the telephone industry of pessimism, though we have our bad times like other industries. It is our tradition that we prefer to look forward rather than back, to contemplate the vast field of development and improvements that opens before us rather than to dwell on past achievements, however considerable these may be. We ought to reach the 2,000,000 telephone-subscriber mark in 1930, but it is the 4,000,000 mark we have our eyes on. We have personal-call service with nearly a score of Continental countries—a good beginning. The Isle of Man is now connected with the mainland, with the immediate result that the cable had to be triplicated to cope with the traffic; now let us aim at Australia, South Africa, India, South America, with London the switching centre of the Empire.

The telephone is only just over 50 years old, and with its aid, in conjunction with the microphone, we can already transmit our spoken thoughts to audiences assembled at 20 different points or dispersed half-way round the world. The really striking progress that is being made under our eyes in the science of communications may well be a matter on which we could stop and ponder, but it is still more an augury and a hint of much greater possibilities and opportunities in the near future.

You would wish me, I am sure, again to voice the appreciation of the association of the work of our experts and staff. Sir Basil Clarke continues to advise us on editorial publicity, and Colonel Sheringham on Press advertising, each with his accustomed skill and discretion. The general charge of our activities we have Mr. Powell-Jones, fertile in new ideas, persistent and persuasive in their execution, splendidly backed up by an enthusiastic and willing staff.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the chairman, retiring members of the council, and auditors were re-elected.

TIMOTHY WHITES (1928), LIMITED

THE PROPOSED NEW CAPITAL

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the holders of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares in Timothy Whites (1928), Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., for the purpose of considering a resolution increasing the capital of the company from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 by the creation of 476,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each and 480,000 Deferred Ordinary shares of 1s. each.

Mr. PHILIP E. HILL (the chairman), who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—My letter of the 31st ult., I hope, fully explains the object of this meeting. Since I had the pleasure of meeting you in October last, events, in so far as they relate to the acquisition of additional properties and development generally, have progressed much more rapidly than I had anticipated they would do, and we have been able to make a considerable number of advantageous purchases, possibly influenced by the restriction of credit and the temporary shortage of money. However, I am sure you will agree that when favourable opportunity presents itself due advantage should be taken.

The expansions we have contracted for and contemplate up to the end of the company's financial year in July next will utilize a sum of approximately £500,000. The issue we are now proposing will produce about £535,000.

Further developments will probably be financed by the creation of mortgages on the property owned by the Property Company, and I am hoping that when the time for that arrives it will be possible to obtain such mortgages at a very much cheaper rate than those prevailing at the present time.

It is proposed to issue the Preference shares at 20s. 6d. and the Deferred shares at 2s., and any portion of the proposed capital not applied for by the shareholders will be taken by the directors and their friends. The form of application for shares will be posted on Wednesday.

The resolution was unanimously approved, and at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company a similar resolution was also unanimously approved.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

LAKE VIEW AND STAR DEVELOPMENTS

EX-LANDS NIGERIA.—Output for January, 55 tons.

TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS.—January results: 21,890 loads washed yielded 631 carats.

DAFFO (NORTHERN NIGERIA) TIN.—Output for January, 6 tons.

JANTAR NIGERIA.—Output for January, 35 tons.

TETJURE MINING.—Ore treated in January, 11,000 tons; zinc concentrates produced, 2,293 tons; lead concentrates produced, 1,151 tons.

BERENGUELA TIN.—The production for January was 33 tons of black tin concentrates, with an average percentage of 61 fine tin.

MAZAPIL COPPER.—The production for January was as follows:—Copper Matte, 861 metric tons; lead concentrates, 451 tons; zinc concentrates, 613 tons.

EL ORO MINING AND RAILWAY.—Return for January:—Railway profit, $6,840. Mine department.—Operation has been conducted without loss. La Noria.—Crushed, 14,154 tons; value, $103,825; profit, $7,000. Silver taken, 31 44 cents per ounce.

LYDENBURG PLATINUM AREAS.—Operations for January on the Maandagshoek Section resulted in 3,630 tons being milled; ounces of platinum group metals won, 786.

NARAGUTA KOBOT AREAS.—Output for January, 13 tons.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Mill return for December and January—12,890 tons of company's ore treated: revenue, £27,858; working expenses, £27,642; development, £1,408; loss, £1,253. Expenditure on development chalfers and horseface leases, £9,989: capital expenditure, plant, £5,151. In addition to the above 8,944 tons of tributers' ore was treated. Retreatment.—26,008 tons of tailings was retreated, which yielded £3,574; expenses £3,067; surplus, £107. (Office note.—Retreatment operations are now suspended for the time being.) Extract from the general manager's mail advices:—2,750ft. Level.—North and South Drives on the ore body from the East Crosscut 45ft. north of the main shaft have been extended to a total distance of 17ft. and 25ft. respectively in very good grade of ore. The last bulk sample assayed 650z. per ton. There are no samples under 90z. per ton. (Office note.—The general manager is unable at present to give any estimate of the probable length of the ore body.)

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended February 8 was:—Bolivar District, 193,255 metric tons (previous week, 121,013 tons); Maracaibo District, 6,231 metric tons (6,090 tons). Well LS 155 at Lagunillas has been brought in, producing 196 metric tons per day through an 11-16in. flow plug with 830lb. pressure. Well LS 158 has been brought in, producing 286 metric tons per day through an 11-16in. flow plug with 800lb. pressure.

PETROLEUM OPTIONS (1928).—The production for the week ended February 8 was 642 barrels. Production from which the company receives royalties, 1,290 barrels.

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS.—Production Venezuela and Trinidad for six months ended January 31 (first half of financial year), 1,332,079 barrels, as against 1,231,533 barrels for corresponding period of preceding year.

DACIA ROMANO PETROLEUM.—January production, 3,508 tons. Piscuri Field.—Well No. 3 brought in early December is undergoing repair. No. 1 came in late December and is yielding 20 tons per day. No. 3 came in on February 6 at 110 tons per day and has increased to 130 tons.

AMERICAN STEEL TRADE

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The *Iron Age* in its weekly trade review says that the demand for steel products after rebounding sharply in January is not only holding its own but in the aggregate shows a further slight gain. However, all producers failed to share in the expansion of business. The outlook for the heavier rolled products is generally favourable.

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT TRUST

DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT.

CONTINUED PROGRESS OF THE NORWICH TRAMWAYS

The THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of General Consolidated Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at 4, Moorgate, E.C.

Mr. R. F. E. R. D'ERLANGER (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. P. Nichols) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN, dealing with the accounts, pointed out that the reserves more than covered the depreciation on investments, amounting to £16,631, which was not excessive having regard to the time at which the company started its career as an investment trust and made its investments. In the past year, after meeting all expenses, they earned practically 7 per cent. on the capital, and that in a year when the margin of profit which they expected to earn on borrowings was reduced to nil, and even less than nil during the greater part of the period, by the soaring activities of the Bank rate. Among their assets they still retained their shareholdings in Norwich Electric Tramways Company and Darby, Media and Chester Street Railway, and he would ask Mr. Pakeman, who represented them on the Norwich board, to tell the meeting of the excellent progress which that company was making.

MR. CHARLES PAKEMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. CHARLES PAKEMAN, in the course of his remarks, said:—I am glad the chairman has given me the opportunity of giving you some information about the Norwich Tramways Company in which our company has such a substantial interest. There would appear to be some prejudice against tramway securities generally, in the mistaken belief that this system of transportation is obsolete nowadays and is no longer fulfilling its function satisfactorily, or, at any rate, to such good effect as other and more modern systems of transport, such as the motor-omnibus.

This is altogether too sweeping an assertion, for while there may be a measure of truth in this criticism as regards some of the provincial tramway systems where the traffic problems and the configuration of what I may call the traffic territory differ materially from those at Norwich, and while some systems may have been justifiably scrapped in favour of omnibuses, there is no question but that the configuration of the streets and traffic territory which the company have to cater for would render the entire substitution of omnibuses for trams a most uneconomic proposition.

However, the Norwich Tramways Company instituted in 1925, and has since continuously developed in conjunction with its tramway services, the more mobile system of transport afforded by motor-omnibuses on such new routes for which it appeared suitable. The total fleet of motor-omnibuses now numbers 24.

POPULARITY OF NORWICH SERVICES

As a testimony to the popularity of our services with the population of Norwich, who number some 120,000, it is sufficient to tell you that in 1929 close on 18,000,000 passengers travelled in the Norwich company's vehicles. As regards its expense ratio and its general efficiency of equipment, we are assured by our technical advisers that this enterprise is in the front rank of the tramway systems of the country.

To sum up that aspect of the business:—The directors believe the tramway side of the enterprise to be the very foundation and mainstay of the whole business, and the motor-omnibus side as representing the power to expand in any direction which traffic conditions call for.

Reviewing the results for the last 10 years in three-yearly periods, while the profits were rather erratic for the years 1920-22, averaging only £9,000 per annum, for the three years 1923-25 they averaged £19,000 per annum, for the following three years, 1926-28, £21,000 per annum, and for the last year, 1929, they amounted to £22,891, so that you will see we have no mushroom growth to deal with, but a steady increase of profit-earning capacity.

INCREASING TRAMWAY PROFITS

In dealing with these profits the Norwich company has pursued a very conservative dividend policy, but nevertheless the dividends have progressed with the increasing profits. Since 1922, when a modest 2 per cent. was being paid, the company has gradually raised its rate of distribution until last year, when it distributed 5 per cent. Whether this progression will continue it is not within my province to prophesy; but when, in addition to the growth of revenue, it is remembered that the payment of this dividend only absorbs less than one-half of the earned profits, one can surely say with a large measure of confidence that not only is the 5 per cent. very well assured, but that there ought to be a good prospect of increased dividends as time goes on.

You will ask, and rightly, what becomes of the remainder of the profits? Well, answering that, the company have during the whole period of the 10 years I am reviewing put aside substantial sums to a reserve account to provide for the renewal of the tramway tracks, the obsolescence of plant and equipment, &c., which, in effect, constitutes the equivalent of a depreciation fund. It is gratifying to know that an expanding business such as this, while making all such provisions as I have indicated, should have been able, without raising any additional capital and without interfering with the payment of satisfactory dividends, to have created out of profits the considerable fleet of motor-omnibuses I have referred to, and be in a position to provide from time to time the additional omnibuses required to meet the ever-increasing traffics and to serve the many new routes called for by new suburbs and extensions generally of our original tramway territory.

SUCCESS OF DUAL TRAM-OMNIBUS SERVICE

I think you will agree with me that the results of the last few years' operations sufficiently demonstrate the success of the dual tram-omnibus service the company advocates and maintains.

I am very glad to assure you that the company has always worked in close cooperation and harmony with the Corporation of Norwich, who, we feel sure, recognize the board's desire to do everything in their power to serve to the best advantage the growing requirements of the city's traffic, and in a manner best suited to the interests of its citizens.

To bring matters up to date I am glad to tell you that for the six months so far expired of the company's current year the traffic receipts have been more than maintained. (Hear, hear.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a final dividend of 3½ per cent., less income-tax, making 6 per cent. for the year, was declared.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate inc. or dec. from July 1*
Canadian Pac. ..	£2,905,000	− 407,000	− 3,852,000 (Jan. 1)
Cent. Uruguay ..	£35,869	+ 4,285	− 12,714
Do. Eastn. Exten.	£9,421	+ 595	+ 1,485
Do. Northern Exten. ..	£3,922	+ 275	− 7,086
Do. Weste. Exten.	£3,415	+ 265	− 5,280
Cordoba Central ..	£50,000	− 18,000	− 271,000
H. E. H. Nizam's—(Coy's lines) (Jan. 18):—			
Broad guage system ..	Rs.2,21,427	− 9,981	+ 9,33,464 (Apr. 1)
Do., Hyd. Gd. Valley ..	Rs.2,11,264	+ 113	− 73,888
Do., Govt. lines worked by Coy.:—			
Broad gauge ..	Rs.37,730	+ 8,751	+ 7,43,241
Metre gauge ..	Rs.39,648	+ 1,394	+ 6,28,362
Saanora and Santiago (Jan. 1) ..	£2,290	− 606	—
San Paulo ..	£36,080	− 7,980	− 40,107 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

FEBRUARY 11.—The market opened with a steady tone, March being unchanged, May ¼ dearer, and Sept. and Dec. ½ higher. The close was firm at a further advance of ½ in all positions. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March, 41 (previous, 40½); May, 39¾ (39⅜); Sept., 37¼ (36¾); and Dec., 37½ (36½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

SAN FRANCISCO MINES OF MEXICO

REASON FOR NOT PAYING A HIGHER DIVIDEND

LARGER PROFIT

PROSPECT OF A LONG AND PROSPEROUS FUTURE

The SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of San Francisco Mines of Mexico, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. the EARL OF DENBIGH, K.C.V.O., presided.

Mr. J. H. JENNINGS, F.C.I.S., on behalf of the secretaries (Union Corporation, Limited), read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—As we figure it, we were favoured to the extent of about 2 per cent. by metal prices. For reasons which I will refer to later the ore milled rose only from 300,010 to 307,450 tons, but our total revenue rose from £650,084 to £709,198, and our operating profit from £366,316 to £415,267, owing principally to improved terms for our lead concentrates and higher recovery of metals. Charges were rather smaller at £81,678, against £88,186, resulting in a net profit of £333,589, against £278,130. In view of the considerable amount of capital expenditure which is in prospect, it was considered prudent to maintain the dividend for the year at 3s. 9d. per share instead of increasing it. There is an undivided surplus of £47,305, which results in the amount carried forward being increased from £125,260 to £172,565. On the whole we have had a very satisfactory year.

POWER SUPPLY POSITION

The fears expressed at the last annual meeting as to the effect of a continued failure of rains were unfortunately justified, and in anticipation of the position we set about the erection of the second-hand thermo-electric plant to which I then referred. It was not possible to have this plant ready before we really felt the pinch, and, in fact, it was not available until two months after the close of the financial year, so that the ore milled dropped from 27,950 tons in July to 22,220 tons in August, which gave us a poor month. It is just sufficient in size to enable us to mill at the present rate, but without leaving anything over for continuing development on a normal scale or for expansion. It is at present being supplemented by such of the outside hydro-electric supply as is available, but that, as you will gather, is in a precarious condition for the time being and until there are ample rains. In this regard you will realize that any compulsory curtailment of the rate of milling has an exaggerated effect upon profits. The power supply company is erecting a thermo-electric plant at Torreon to augment the hydro-electric energy available, and we are now considering whether it is better to contract for a supplementary supply or to add to our own thermal plant. It is clear that we cannot depend upon hydro-electric energy for the further expansion of our business.

CURRENT YEAR'S WORKING

The results for the first four months of the current financial year have been disappointing. Owing to the power shortage, which was exceptionally felt in October and November, the ore milled for the period was 94,010 tons, as against 103,000 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the operating profit fell to $295,000, as compared with $635,000 for the corresponding period. This was due not merely to the diminished power, but also to the drop in metal prices. The exceptional drop in zinc especially affected us. It is, of course, much too early to attempt to estimate what the rest of the current year will show, but seeing that during these past four months we have been affected both by a shortage of power and by low metal prices, and as we may reasonably expect to make up for the loss of tonnage milled by the end of the year, I think it would be unwise to judge the year's results by the record of this early part of it.

ORE RESERVES AND DEVELOPMENT WORK

You will note that the combined blocked-out and partly blocked-out ore reserves, totalling 1,894,500 tons, show practically no increase for the year, this being due to the lack of power. Fortunately the condition of affairs in regard to stoping faces is now so good that the rate of development may temporarily be safely reduced, and, in fact, there is no longer the necessity to spend so much on development, as the ore reserve position, although actually representing over six years for the present mill, is very much stronger than the bare figures would indicate. In the past the San Francisco vein south of the north shaft has been the backbone of the mine, but the other veins that have been opened up are increasingly showing their influence, so that while 5½ per cent. ore reserves now apply to the San Francisco vein and 14½ per cent. to the Footwall vein, the remaining 27½ per cent. applies to other reefs, such as the Madronos, Brown, and Bronces. The development of the Brown vein at the seventh level has been the feature of recent work. As far as taken into the ore reserves it accounts for about 8 per cent., calculated over a width of one to two metres. On the sixth level it was unimportant, but on the seventh level it has now been developed for 400 metres, and shows an average width of 4½ metres. Its values are not so high as those of the San Francisco vein, but in the south face at the seventh level it is 10 metres wide and of good grade, and in Mr. Stroud's opinion we may anticipate very large quantities of ore from this source. Again, while the San Francisco vein on the eighth level is taken into the ore reserves at a width of five metres, it has already been proved by stope preparations to have a width of seven metres for a length of 200 metres. I think we can be satisfied that the San Francisco mine, laterally and in depth, continues to give us every encouragement to assume a long and prosperous future. (Hear, hear.)

MILL CAPACITY TO BE INCREASED

In view of this strong position it is intended to increase the mill from its capacity of 300,000 to 500,000 tons per annum, and preliminary work with this in view is now in hand. (Hear, hear.) The additional capacity can deal with either sulphide or oxidized ores, as the conditions may dictate. We have a considerable quantity of oxidized ore which such an enlarged mill could treat without interfering with the metallurgy of our sulphide ore. The oxidized ore amounts, so far as our calculated ore reserves go, to 332,000 tons in the San Francisco mine, but, including the portions of that mine which are at present inaccessible and the newly worked veins from which the oxidized portions have not yet been removed, the quantity should be considerably greater. There are, in addition, important reserves in the Clarines mine. When we proceed with this extension of the plant it will not be possible fully to utilize it from the outset, as it is essential to reorganize and enlarge the transport arrangements from the mines, but the increased capacity available will at any rate enable us, in the meantime, to improve our metallurgy, even apart from the treating of additional tonnage.

THE CLARINES PROPERTY

Apart from a little development work at the beginning of the financial year, no operations have been conducted on the Clarines property, where the electric power situation caused a suspension of operations. As you know, we hold 50 per cent. of the share capital of the Clarines Company, and in connexion with our proposed increase in milling capacity we have arranged to purchase the remaining 50 per cent. at a cost of £53,000, which is less than the price at which we had the option to purchase a further 25 per cent. interest. Until we can erect the new aerial tramway now in contemplation some little time must elapse before we can draw ore from the Clarines mine.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The net profit of Blundell, Spence and Co., paint and varnish manufacturers, for the year ended October 31 last amounted to £36,102 (against £37,594), to which was added £7,047 brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. (against 5 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares, of which 2 per cent. is payable on March 1 and 2 per cent. on or about August 30. After providing for income-tax, the sum of £7,748 is carried forward. During the past year £11,237 has been spent on maintenance, repairs, and additions; of this amount £1,380 has been charged to general reserve. The remaining £9,857 has been charged to revenue. No charge has been made against the profits as provision for depreciation in view of the sums annually spent on repairs and renewals. Meeting, February 20.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Feb. 18	Mar. 4	Mar. 18
Pay-day ..	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅛ 54⅛	+⅛
68⅝ 61⅞	Do., 4% ..	65⅝ 65⅝	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅞ 101⅝	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅜	Do., 4% ..	101⅝ 101⅞	..
91⅜ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	88 88⅛	+⅜
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94 94⅜	+⅜
95⅝ 90	Do., Stn. Rds. ..	94⅛ 94⅝	+⅜
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	76⅞ 76⅝	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4% ..	95 96⅛	..
100⅜ 99⅛	Treas., 5% '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅜ 97⅛	Do., 5% '33-35	101⅛ 101⅜	..
100 98⅜	Do., 4% '30-32	99⅛ 100	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% '32-34	99⅛ 99⅜	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	97⅜ 98	..
60¾ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	55¼ 57¼	..
68 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61¼ 62⅜	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅛ 62⅜	+⅛
84⅜ 80	Tvaal, 5% '23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	248 251	..
827⅛ 777½	Egyptian, 7% ..	80 82	..
71¾ 60	India, 5½% ..	59½ 60⅜	..
61⅜ 50½	Do., 5% ..	52 53	+⅛
51½ 44	Do., 4% ..	42 44	+⅛
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	98⅞ 99⅞	+⅛
92⅜ 80¼	Do., 4% '50-55	83¼ 84¼	+⅛
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107	..
66⅜ 60	Do., 5% ..	63 63	+⅛
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	72½ 73½	+⅛
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	100½ 101½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100½ 101½	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62½ 63½	+¼
67 58⅜	Do., "A" ..	62½ 63½	+⅛
85½ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½ 83½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68¾ 69¼	+¼
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	59¼ 60¼	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78¼ 79¼	+¼
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	94 95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98	99	+⅛
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90	91	+⅛
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88	88½	..
85¾ 76⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	82	82½	..
95¼ 91½	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½	95	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	80¾	81¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-63	79⅜	80¾	..
11 3/4 10 8/16	G.Cat., 5% '45-70	10⅝	10⅝	..

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :— ‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; §§§, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annas., 53¾
2¾% Annas., 57††
3% Cons., 74⅞ ⅞ ¾ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝

Mortimas Perak, 2/6 -/7 -/6
Perak, 3/00½
Rubber of Johore, 14/3
Sabang, 25/9 -/6 -/9
Sumatra Para, 2/10½; 3/1½
Ud. Serdang, 3/9†† -/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/11¼ -/10 -/11
Ud. Sua Belong, 58/1½
Ud. Sumatra, 1/11¼ -/11¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allanar, 1/9
Ampat, 2/10½
Badek, 27/6
Banteng, 28/9
Bekri, 30/9 -/9
Balasar Consd., 1/1 -/2
Bertam Extended, -/6
Bikam, 1/3½
Braunston, 22/6
British Rets. of Java, 1/10 -/9¼ -/10 -/9¾
Bukit Sembawang, 1/2 -/2
Burma, 8/9
Chettiefield, 5/-††
Chimpul, 1/-
Ceely, 5/3 - 1½ -/3
Diapore, 1/- 1/-
Dorani, 1/-
Doranakande, 1/3
Duckwari, 10/4½ -/4½
Eerie, 1/-
Gadjah, 3/5¼ -/3½ -/3½
Do. New (iss. at 3/-, 1/- pd.), 1/-2
Gan Kee, 2/6
Golconda Malay, 20/3
Gordon, 1/8
Java Para, 27/6 8/7½ 7/6
Johore, 5/1¼
Jong-Landor, 30/-
Kali (Dagah), 2/5¼ -/5½ -/6
Kali, 11/7½ -/8½ -/8 -/9 -/9
Kalidoreok, 38/-
Kamuning, 2/9½
Khanasir Holme, 4/01/4††
Kombok, 2/6
Kota Tinggi, 9/11½ -/2½
Kuala Lumpor, 22/3 1/10½
Kuala Pertang, 2/6
Kulim, 10/-
Lingga, 1/-
Linggi, 7½ Deb., partly pd., 3 3 1/4 pm
Do., fully pd., 102¼ -/7½
Machap, 1/-
Malay Planters, 3/7½††
Malayalam Plantns., 23/9 4/- 4/- 3/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/11½
Merlimau Perak, 7½ Deb., 99½
Narbocough, 2/10½ -/10½ -/11¼ -/11½
New Malay, 1/7½ -/7 -/7½
Pahl, 5/-
Pataling, 12/6
Pataling, 18/6
Peacock and Nilambe, 3 5½††
Port Dickson-Lukut, 2 4½ -/5½†† -/3 -/3
Rambutan, 1/3
Rembau Jelebu, 24/9††
Rubber Ests. of Krian, 1/7
Selangor River, 16/-
Selangor Consrd., 2/8
Selangor Ld., 1 1½ -/1
Semenyih, 4 4½
Senggal, 1 7½ -/3¼ -/7½
Seremban, 6 10½
Serom, 1 3¾ -/4½ -/4½
Senoekar, 16/9 - 3 17 6 -/6
Soungkon, 10 10/-
Sungei Kasar, 2/9††
Sungei Puntar, 1 1½ -/1½ -/2¼
Sungei Siput, 1/-
Tai Tak, 1/- 6/11½ 1/-
Tali Ayer, 21/7½
Waterfall, 2/6
Do., Deb., 85½ 3 8 8
Way-Hallm, 2/3 -/3¼

SHIPPING

Art. Navign. Pref. (6% Part.), 19/6
Brit. India, 6% Pref., 96 6
Cairn Line, 6/3
Ce Gen.-Transat., 6% Obgs., 99††
Do., 5% Pref., 93¼ -/3 -/7½ -/3½ -/3 -/9 -/4½ -/4½
Eagle Oil Transport, 6% Part. Pref., 6 5½
Furness, Withy, 34/9½†† 5/1½ -/1½ 4/9
Do., 5% Pref., 97
Hansa, 6% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 94¼
Do., Deld., 49/6†† 8/6 8/6 8/6 9/3 -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 101¼††
Do., 5% Deb., 100½
M.S.N.C., 27/6
Do., 6% Pref., 28
Union-Castle, 6% "A" Pref., 12/6
Do., 6% Def., 87 6½ 7 6¼
White Star, 61¾ Pref., 10 -/1½ -/1½ -/6 11/- 10/6 -/3 -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 97 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Irrawaddy Flotilla, £17/19/0
Do., Pfd., 7/11¼†† -/9
Do., Pfd. Certs., 30/-
Ed. British, 8 0†† 9/3 -/3

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 35/-
Assam Frontier, 18/3††
Cachar and Dooars, 19/0††
Carolina (Ceylon), 59/6
Ceylon Plant., 5
Chuba, 4/6 6/- 5/-
Consd. Tea and Lands, 21/1½
Doors, 46/3††
Imperial, 3% Pref., 17/-
Jorehaut, 60/7½ 1/3
Jorehaut, 3% Pref., 83
Kelaniwatte, 4/01/4††
Kelvin, 2/9
Kelvin, 8% Pref., 14/9†
Kodrem, 5% Pref., 14/9†
New Dimbula, 6/-
Newera Eliya, 2½ -/3
Scottish of Ceylon, 59/10½ -/6 -/6
Singlo, 6% Pref., 19/- 19/- -/6 19/-
Standard of Ceylon, £3/0/3 5½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alexander, 32½††
Bairnside, 42/9††
Battalgalla, 42/6
Bonelli, 66/3 -/3
Cent. Prov. Ceylon, 36/3
Dodwell, 3 14/2
Hartield, 82/9 -/3
Hunnlet, 10% Pref., 37/9
Travancore, 3/-
Ud. Planters' of Ceylon, 35/7½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Anglo-Amer., 6% Pref., 101½ 1½ 1½ 1

IRISH FREE STATE CENSUS

HIGH PERCENTAGE OF UNMARRIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, FEB. 11

The fifth volume of the 1926 census of the Irish Free State has been issued and deals with "ages, orphanhood, and conjugal conditions."

The proportion of persons unmarried in the Free State at every age is much higher than it is in any other country, and marriages take place in the Free State at a comparatively late age. For instance, 80 per cent. of the males in the Free State between the ages of 25 and 30 are unmarried, while the percentage in the United States is only 39. Although emigration from the Free State virtually ceases between the ages of 35 and 40, the proportion of unmarried males at these ages is more than three times as great as it is in England and Wales, and furthermore, although the rate of emigration has been decreasing, the percentage of unmarried has been increasing. The percentage of females unmarried in the Free State also is very high. Of the females between the ages of 25 and 30 the percentage of unmarried is 62, as compared with 41 in England and Wales and 23 in the United States. The percentage of unmarried females in the Free State at every age is about 50 per cent. higher than it is in England and Wales and nearly three times as great as in the United States. The percentage of unmarried males at every age in the rural areas is higher than it is in the towns. The percentage of unmarried females over 75 in the towns is 26, as compared with 14 in the rural areas.

Dublin is at the bottom of the list of towns with a high percentage of unmarried men between the ages of 25 and 35. Bantry has 83 per cent., Killarney 79, Kinsale 77, and Clonakilty, 76. Only a few towns have less than 45 per cent. of unmarried females between 25 and 35.

In the eastern counties women marry much earlier than in the western counties. In proportion to the population the Free State has few married women of child-bearing age, that is to say, under 45. The proportion is only half that of the United States and 61 per cent. of that of Denmark.

On the other hand the married women in the Free State on an average bear far more children than in any other country. Married women under the age of 45 in the Free State rear on an average 18 per cent. more children under five years of age than the women in Northern Ireland, 36 per cent. more than in Canada, and 85 per cent. more than in England and Wales. Generally married women of equal ages rear twice as many children in the Free State as in the United States, and nearly twice as many as in England and Wales. The rate of child-bearing in Co. Mayo is 25 per cent. greater than it is in the city of Dublin. In spite of the great fertility of the women the Free State keeps its birth-rate down by having fewer and later marriages than other countries.

The proportion of children under 15 is normal, but there must be an abnormal number of orphans. There is a much smaller ratio of fatherless children in the rural areas than in the towns. On the other hand, there is a large proportion of motherless children in the country.

Although there are comparatively few marriages in the Free State than in other countries, the number of widows is comparatively large. The number of children under 15 is normal, but the number of orphans, widows, and aged persons is abnormally high. The figures for males show that the expectation of life for all ages up to 60 is excelled in not more than three other countries for which statistics are available, and for ages from 70 onwards is higher than it is anywhere else. As regards females the comparison is not so favourable. The expectation of life for females up to 40 is higher in six other countries, but again from the age of 70 onwards the Free State leads the world.

Under present conditions the people of the Province of Connaught have a better expectation of life than those of any other part of the Free State. The average man of 45 will live 6½ years longer than the average man in the county boroughs, and the average woman of 45 will live some four years longer.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the next ORDINARY MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Baker-street Station, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

Notice is further given that a SPECIAL or EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices aforesaid on the same day as great as at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon, or so soon thereafter as the business of the above-mentioned Ordinary Meeting of the Company shall have been concluded, for the following Bills now before Parliament, intituled:—

"A Bill to authorize the Metropolitan Railway Company to construct new Railways and to acquire lands; to authorize the Company to raise further moneys; to confer further powers on the Company and for other purposes."

"A Bill to make provision with respect to the Metropolitan Railway Company's Undertaking in so far as it relates to the provisions contained in Part XI. thereof relative to the Metropolitan Railway Company."

"A Bill to empower the London Electric Railway Company to construct new railways, subways, and works, and to raise additional moneys; to empower the Metropolitan District Railway Company to construct a subway; and to confer further powers on the said Company and for other purposes."

ABERCONWAY, Chairman.
H. S. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Railway Company,
Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

And notice is also hereby given that the ORDINARY MEETING of the HOLDERS of the ORDINARY STOCK of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Baker-street Station, London, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, 1930, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, or so soon thereafter as the business of the above-mentioned Special or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Company shall have been concluded, for the transaction of the general business relating to the Surplus Lands under the control and management of the Metropolitan Railway Surplus Lands Committee.

EVELYN HUBBARD, Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway Surplus Lands Committee.
H. S. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the Metropolitan Railway Company.

Offices of the Company,
Baker-street Station, London, N.W.1.
4th February, 1930.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manchester Ship Canal Company will be held in the Houldsworth Hall, 90, Deansgate, Manchester, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1930, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Books of the Company for the 5th March, 1930, will be Closed on the 19th February, 1930, and will be reopened on 27th February, 1930.

H. D. SMITH, Secretary, A. A. Co.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in Canada with Limited Liability.)
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held to-day, the following DIVIDENDS were declared:—

On the Preference Stock 2 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st December last; and on the Half-year Preference Stock 2 per cent. for the quarter ended 31st December last.

2½ per cent. for the Half-year ended 31st December last, and 2½ per cent. for the quarter ended 31st March next from Railway Revenues and Special Income, both Dividends PAYABLE on the 1st April next to Stockholders of record at 3 p.m. on the 28th February instant. By Order of the Board, E. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Montreal, 10th February, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
5 Per CENT. PRIOR MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
DRAWING of
Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the stipulations contained in the above-mentioned Debentures the following NUMBERS of DEBENTURES for payment at par on the 1st March next were this day DRAWN at the Offices of the Company, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, in the presence of John Butchart Gerrard, Esquire, Manager and Secretary of the National Safe Deposit and Trustee Company, Limited (the Trustees for the Debenture holders), and the undersigned Notary Public:—

NUMBERS of DEBENTURES DRAWN.

60 Debentures of £100 each £6,000
Nos. 42, 103, 129, 137, 183, 189, 261, 315, 404, 427, 455, 466, 469, 536, 543, 571, 578, 580, 612, 627, 635, 642, 712, 738, 741, 749, 757, 872, 877, 898, 910, 1184, 1217, 1224, 1236, 1287, 1347, 1357, 1361, 1362, 1366, 1369, 1374, 1375, 1397, 1398, 1482, 1515, 1527, 1574, 1602, 1609, 1630, 1711, 1749, 1766, 1774, 1775, 1781, 1788.

30 Debentures of £100 each purchased ... 3,000
19 Debentures of £20 each 380
Nos. 1851, 1870, 1882, 1925, 1936, 2044, 2124, 2147, 2191, 2215, 2281, 2343, 2388, 2547, 2566, 2634, 2635, 2728, 2761.

31 Debentures of £20 each purchased .. 620

£10,000

(Sgd.) JOHN B. GERRARD, Manager and Secretary.
The National Safe Deposit and Trustee Co., Ltd.
(Sgd.) N. E. JAURALDE, Notary Public, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

London, E.C.2, 4th February, 1930.

The above Debentures Drawn for Redemption will be paid at par on the 1st March next at the Bank Ltd., 37, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, from which date such Debentures shall cease to carry interest.

By Order,
F. J. OLIVER, Secretary to the Costa Rica Railway Company, Limited.

CITY of MALMO 4½ PER CENT. LOAN of 1910.
Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above LOAN were DRAWN in public at the Bank on the 1st March, 1930:—

LETTER A. Kr.5,000.—Nos. 15, 182, 273, 313, 327, 345, 359, 402, 464, 609, 634, 697, 767, 776, 734, 735, 759, 862, 892, 946, 951, 985, 1031, 1062, 1085, 1087, 1114, 1149, 1226, 1245, 1285, 1290, 1305, 1315, 1367, 1395, 1456, 1474, 1496, 1603, 1611, 1646, 1669, 1777, 1785, 1836, 1891, 1948, 1965, 1977, 2067, 2158, 2170, 2179, 2196.

LETTER B. Kr.1,000.—Nos. 105, 192, 237, 259, 276, 389, 397, 407, 423, 430, 442, 539, 590, 612, 632, 643, 776, 794, 888, 1025, 1077, 1104, 1156, 1201, 1225, 1237, 1261, 1275, 1295, 1301, 1342, 1364, 1408, 1435, 1446, 1461, 1467, 1519, 1555, 1579, 1588, 1598, 1619, 1702, 1714, 1755, 1766, 1841, 1861, 1913, 1919, 1938, 1943, 1946, 1962, 2032, 2155, 2323, 2337, 2364, 2437, 2449, 2453, 2491, 2533, 2611, 2657, 2705, 2706, 2722, 2725, 2787, 2797, 2818, 2985.

LETTER C. Kr.500.—Nos. 3, 23, 68, 84, 110, 112, 136, 184, 220, 286, 287, 303, 328, 462, 490, 556, 601, 662, 669, 677, 687, 797, 808, 839, 849, 926, 1016, 1035, 1143, 1146, 1163, 1254, 1287, 1358, 1359, 1371, 1421, 1446, 1454, 1485, 1500, 1526, 1546, 1549, 1597, 1713, 1753, 1768, 1826, 1842, 1878, 1897.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 11 February, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT 4½ per CENT. GOLD LOAN of 1913.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. announce that in accordance with instructions received from the Roumanian Government the following amendments have been made to the list of numbers comprising the Schedules to the Agreement of the 4th July, 1928.

NUMBERS TO BE DELETED.

SCHEDULE 1.
38 Bonds at £19 16s.—109097-8, 109100-12, 128639, 130411, 130458-63, 130477-80, 130572-8, 130588, 130595-6, 133023.

NUMBERS TO BE ADDED.

SCHEDULE 2, PART 1.
28 Bonds at £19 16s.—109097-8, 109100-12, 130458-63, 130477-80, 130588, 130595-6.

SCHEDULE 2, PART 2.
10 Bonds at £19 16s.—128639, 130411, 130572-8, 133023.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ELLEN BROWN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ELLEN BROWN late of 35, Hollingbourne Road, Bromley, in the County of Kent, deceased (who died on the 1st day of August 1929 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Principal Probate Registry to James Hacker Hall and Arthur Chilton Ponsford the Executors therein named on the 17th day of October 1929) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors on or before the fourteenth day of April 1930, at the undermentioned address after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims and demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Seventh day of February 1930.

PONSFORD DEVENISH 13/14, Walbrook, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

1929 G. 051

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Farwell in the Matter of THE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and in the Matter of the Companies Acts 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on 3rd December 1929 presented to the High Court of Justice by the above named Company that the Court would authorise notice to be given under Section 155 subsection 1 of the Companies Act 1929 that the General Life Assurance Corporation Limited desire to acquire the shares in the capital of the Company and to register into the names of the following persons:—(1) Thomas Blackburn Boffey (formerly of Nantwich (2) Samuel of Whitchurch and (4) David Morris formerly of Colchester Surgeon at the price of £24 per-share or on such other terms as the Court may after hearing the parties think fit.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Luxmoore at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Tuesday the 4th day of March 1930 and any person interested in or desirous of opposing the Petition should give notice thereof in writing to Messrs. Slaughter and May of 18 Austin Friars in the City of London, Solicitors to the Administrators of the Estate of the said Elizabeth Choice, within two months from the Twelfth day of February 1930, after which time the said Administrators intend to distribute the Estate of the said Elizabeth Choice among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said Solicitors.

Dated this 12th day of February 1930.

SLAUGHTER & MAY.

REV. MATTHIAS MAWSON LAMB deceased. REV. ARTHUR HUTCHINSON LAMB deceased. JOHN HENRY LAMB deceased. In the Matter of the Estate of the REVEREND MATTHIAS MAWSON LAMB late of Swinbrook in the County of Oxford Clerk in Holy Orders deceased who died on the 21st day of July 1888 and whose Will was proved in the Oxford District Probate Registry on the 9th day of October 1888) and In the Matter of the Estate of the REVEREND ARTHUR HUTCHINSON LAMB late of Harrington in the County of Lincoln Clerk in Holy Orders deceased (who died on the 19th day of November 1923 and whose Will with two Codicils thereto was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 9th day of July 1924).

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given

1. That all persons having any CLAIMS in respect of any interest in the Trust Funds settled by the Wills of the above named Matthias Mawson Lamb and Arthur Hutchinson Lamb or either of them are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned as Solicitors of the Trustee of the said Estates.

2. That in particular the legal personal representatives and also the Daughters (if any) of JOHN HENRY LAMB a son of the said Matthias Mawson Lamb (who was a Solicitor and was in the year 1888 residing at Chiswick in the County of Middlesex and is now believed to have died upwards of 27 years ago in London having a Widow who resided at Acton) being entitled to interests under the said Wills or one of them are hereby requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Solicitors of the Trustee of the said Estates.

3. That after the 18th day of November 1930 the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Matthias Mawson Lamb and Arthur Hutchinson Lamb deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Trustee shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for any part of the said Trust Funds so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Seventh day of February 1930.

RIDER, HEATON, MEREDITH & MILLS, 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors.

RE LOUISA MARY RITCHIE Dcod. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIM or DEMAND against the ESTATE of LOUISA MARY RITCHIE, late of Montagu House, 10, Clarence Parade, Southsea, in the City of Portsmouth, Widow (who died on the 27th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 30th day of January 1930 by Francis Cannan and Fanny Laura Cannan, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned by the 7th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 7th day of February 1930.

HOBBS & BRUTTON 124, High Street, Portsmouth. Solicitors for the Executrices.

NOTICE to the NEXT-OF-KIN to MORSE (ANNIE) Deceased otherwise in her lifetime known as ANNIE FOSTER deceased believed to be formerly of Swansea Glamorganshire South Wales England but late of Hobart in the State of Tasmania in the Commonwealth of Australia (also formerly of Victualler) who died on or about the 7th day of January 1916 Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in Equity made on the 28th day of November 1929 in the matter of the Trusts of the Will of the above named Annie Foster deceased the above named Annie Foster next of kin of the said Deceased or the next of kin of the said Annie Foster deceased who have died since the said 7th day of January 1916 are required to send to the said Registrar of The Supreme Court of Tasmania Macquarie Street Hobart aforesaid:—Particulars of their respective claims in writing before the 15th day of May 1930 and further by their Solicitors on or before the 29th day of May 1930 to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of His Honour Mr. Justice Clark at the Court House Macquarie Street Hobart aforesaid or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said Trusts and from action against the Executors. A claimant residing outside the said State of Tasmania is required to send with his claim the name and address of a person resident in the State of Tasmania to whom notices by the claimant required by the Rules of Court or directed by a Judge can be sent and any claimant not so doing shall not be entitled to receive any further notice.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of November 1929

(Sgd) C. S. SIMMONS Clerk of the Supreme Court

A. B. & C. CRISP GILL & HARVEY, 144 Collins Street Hobart, Tasmania, Commonwealth of Australia. Solicitors to the Estate of the said Annie Foster deceased.

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS Limited (Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England made in an Action intituled "Simons and others v. British Controlled Oilfields Limited and others," 1929. S. 4049, a MEETING of HOLDERS of VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES representing SHARES of the COMMON STOCK of the Company will be held at the Pilgrim Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, in the City of London, England, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing a Resolution that the Voting Trust constituted in respect of the shares of the Common Stock of the Company by an Agreement, dated the 20th January, 1926, shall be dissolved.

Every holder of a Voting Trust Certificate desiring to vote on such resolution must attend or be represented at the Voting Ticket which alone will be treated as evidence of the holder's qualification to vote.

Every holder of Voting Trust Certificates may appoint the Company to any Certificate holder or his representative in exchange for a Certificate of the Company's Bankers (the Westminster Bank Ltd., 4, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2, or any of its branches) or any other recognised bankers in England or elsewhere being the bankers of the Certificate Holder, certifying that a voting Trust Certificate or Certificates of a specified nominal value and designated number or numbers have been deposited with such Bankers in the name of the Holder and will be retained by such Bankers until after the holding of the said Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Forms of Proxy with such Bank Certificates must be lodged at the Company at their office situate at 5, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, on or before Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1930, and in exchange therefor the Company will issue a Voting Trust Certificate for the number of such Ticket to attend the said meeting and to vote. Voting will be according to the nominal value of the shares in respect to which the deposited Voting Trust Certificates relate as evidenced by the Bank Certificate and specified in the Voting Ticket on the basis of one vote for every £5 of Stock.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1930.

By Order of the Voting Trustees of British Controlled Oilfields Ltd.

H. W. WHITMEE, Secretary.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
FORM OF BANKERS' CERTIFICATE.

No.....

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS LIMITED (Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

MEETING of HOLDERS of VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES representing SHARES of the COMMON STOCK of the Company to be held at the Pilgrim Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, in the City of London, England, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

We (a) .....
of .....
.....
hereby certify that we hold on behalf of (b) .....
.....
of .....
.....
(c) .....Voting Trust Certificate(s) specified below representing (d) ..... Shares of £5 each in the Common Stock of the above Company.

On behalf of the said .....
.....
.....
(e) whose bankers we are) we hereby request the Company to issue to the bearer of this Certificate a Voting Ticket for use at the above mentioned Meeting pursuant to the terms of the advertisement convening the same, and we hereby undertake and agree pursuant to the authority of the said .....
.....
.....
and in consideration of the issue of the said Voting Ticket to retain the said Voting Trust Certificate(s) until after the above mentioned Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

(a) Set out Bankers' full name and address.
(b) State full name of Depositor in block letters, and whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.
(c) State how many Certificates deposited.
(d) State aggregate number of shares represented by Certificate or Certificates deposited.
(e) Should this words in brackets where this Certificate is signed on behalf of the Westminster Bank Ltd., or any of its Branches.

VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES.

Distinctive Number of Certificate.	Number of Shares of Common Stock represented by Certificate.
Total number of Shares....	

Dated this .....day of.....1930.
For and on behalf of .....
(Address) .....Bank.
(Signature) .....

NOTE.—This portion is to be retained by the Bank.

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS LIMITED.

No.....

Signature of Depositor.....
.....
Name of Depositor.....
.....
Address of Depositor.....
.....

The above Certificate can be copied out or printed forms can be obtained on application from Westminster Bank Limited, 4, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE TREVOR LLOYD BLUNDEN SOUTRY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of TREVOR LLOYD BLUNDEN SOUTRY late of The Ilchester Mansions Hotel, St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater, W. Lieutenant Colonel late Royal Irish Rifles who died on the 10th September 1929 must give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned the Solicitors for the Administrators before the 16th April next after which date they will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice.

Dated this 10th day of February 1930.

LAW & WORSAM, 24, Bartletts Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C. Solicitors for the Administrators.

RE ELIZABETH CHOICE Deceased late of Dobcroft, near Ostrong Pow Szmeatuty in Poland. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others should give notice thereof in writing to Messrs. Slaughter & May of 18 Austin Friars in the City of London, Solicitors to the Administrators of the Estate of the said Elizabeth Choice, within two months from the Twelfth day of February 1930, after which time the said Elizabeth Choice among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said Solicitors.

Dated this 12th day of February 1930.

SLAUGHTER & MAY.

REV. MATTHIAS MAWSON LAMB deceased. REV. ARTHUR HUTCHINSON LAMB deceased. JOHN HENRY LAMB deceased. In the Matter of the Estate of the REVEREND MATTHIAS MAWSON LAMB late of Swinbrook in the County of Oxford Clerk in Holy Orders deceased who died on the 21st day of July 1888 and whose Will was proved in the Oxford District Probate Registry on the 9th day of October 1888) and In the Matter of the Estate of the REVEREND ARTHUR HUTCHINSON LAMB late of Harrington in the County of Lincoln Clerk in Holy Orders deceased (who died on the 19th day of November 1923 and whose Will with two Codicils thereto was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 9th day of July 1924).

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given

1. That all persons having any CLAIMS in respect of any interest in the Trust Funds settled by the Wills of the above named Matthias Mawson Lamb and Arthur Hutchinson Lamb or either of them are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned as Solicitors of the Trustee of the said Estates.

2. That in particular the legal personal representatives and also the Daughters (if any) of JOHN HENRY LAMB a son of the said Matthias Mawson Lamb (who was a Solicitor and was in the year 1888 residing at Chiswick in the County of Middlesex and is now believed to have died upwards of 27 years ago in London having a Widow who resided at Acton) being entitled to interests under the said Wills or one of them are hereby requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Solicitors of the Trustee of the said Estates.

3. That after the 18th day of November 1930 the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Matthias Mawson Lamb and Arthur Hutchinson Lamb deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Trustee shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for any part of the said Trust Funds so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Seventh day of February 1930.

RIDER, HEATON, MEREDITH & MILLS, 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors.

RE LOUISA MARY RITCHIE Dcod. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIM or DEMAND against the ESTATE of LOUISA MARY RITCHIE, late of Montagu House, 10, Clarence Parade, Southsea, in the City of Portsmouth, Widow (who died on the 27th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 30th day of January 1930 by Francis Cannan and Fanny Laura Cannan, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned by the 7th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 7th day of February 1930.

HOBBS & BRUTTON 124, High Street, Portsmouth. Solicitors for the Executrices.

NOTICE to the NEXT-OF-KIN to MORSE (ANNIE) Deceased otherwise in her lifetime known as ANNIE FOSTER deceased believed to be formerly of Swansea Glamorganshire South Wales England but late of Hobart in the State of Tasmania in the Commonwealth of Australia (also formerly of Victualler) who died on or about the 7th day of January 1916 Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in Equity made on the 28th day of November 1929 in the matter of the Trusts of the Will of the above named Annie Foster deceased the above named Annie Foster next of kin of the said Deceased or the next of kin of the said Annie Foster deceased who have died since the said 7th day of January 1916 are required to send to the said Registrar of The Supreme Court of Tasmania Macquarie Street Hobart aforesaid:—Particulars of their respective claims in writing before the 15th day of May 1930 and further by their Solicitors on or before the 29th day of May 1930 to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of His Honour Mr. Justice Clark at the Court House Macquarie Street Hobart aforesaid or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said Trusts and from action against the Executors. A claimant residing outside the said State of Tasmania is required to send with his claim the name and address of a person resident in the State of Tasmania to whom notices by the claimant required by the Rules of Court or directed by a Judge can be sent and any claimant not so doing shall not be entitled to receive any further notice.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of November 1929

(Sgd) C. S. SIMMONS Clerk of the Supreme Court

A. B. & C. CRISP GILL & HARVEY, 144 Collins Street Hobart, Tasmania, Commonwealth of Australia. Solicitors to the Estate of the said Annie Foster deceased.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of ARMSTRONG & Co. (LONDON) Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 29th January 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—
Creditors: 21st February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver, and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
10th February 1930.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD GUEST RESIDENCE in one of the best residential districts in North London, having accommodation for 12 guests in addition to spacious reception rooms. The property is tastefully appointed and affords a very comfortable house with an assured income; nice garden. Price, including valuable Freehold, £3,000 all at. Substantial mortgage could be arranged.—ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0431.

ALL BEST HOTELS. SUITE ROOMS. Tea Rooms. Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BROOMS and MARBLE ARCH.—HOUSE of BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, supplying breakfast only, forming a beautiful home and income; artistic decorations; new and luxurious furnishings; running hot water and electric heating in every room; 30 years' lease. Price, including everything, £3,500.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 31).

BOSCOMBE BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE, a pretty fine first-class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL containing 14 letting and three staff bed rooms, two bath rooms, luxurious lounge, spacious dining room, private sitting room, and complete domestic offices; equipped throughout with modern furniture and the latest domestic appliances; room for extension; magnificent position with fine sea views. For sale as a whole, including long leasehold property, furniture, goodwill and goodwill.—Price and further particulars of the Sole Agents, FOX and SONS, 739, Christchurch-road, Boscombe.

FOR SALE, ANALYTICAL LABORATORY and CONSULTING PRACTICE; near Patent Office; fine opportunity.—Write Box P.848, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, owing to reasons of health, a really sound business, 40 miles London, the trade in which seldom comes into the market (distributors of finished goods). Present turnover £5,000 monthly, can easily be trebled, connexions with most of the oldest and soundest business houses in England, profits increasing monthly, the Chartered accountant's figures available, an easy business to control. Price £5,000, including Freehold property, plant, and vehicles, all of which are absolutely new. Fullest particulars and every investigation offered to principals, their solicitors and accountants. No agents dealt with.—Write Box P.750, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEHOLD REMOVAL BUSINESS and GARAGE business combined; 13 vehicles; well-established, sound business transaction; South Manchester.—Write Box P.733, The Times, E.C.4.

LAUNDRY: £3,000; professional gentleman offers old-established London business; net profits £600 per annum under management.—Write Box V.1981, The Times, E.C.4.

NOTABLE HOTEL, 24 miles from London: 100 bed and bathrooms.—Sole Agents, HUGHES and NORTON, 5, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SOLE BRITISH RIGHTS of PATENT NOVELTY for SALE: production can be commenced at once. This is an excellent opportunity to start an easily worked profitable business.—Write Box P.808, The Times, E.C.4.

SHIRT and PYJAMA MANUFACTURER'S for Sale, main line railway; up-to-date factory in the Midlands; on two floors; electric light, power, and L.N.E.R.; convenience; electric lifts. Running out 200-300 dozen shirts per week; capable all classes of up-to-date machinery and ideal premises at present working on sectional system; abundance of labour.—For further particulars apply STEPHENSON, SMART and Co., Accountants, Castle Gate, Newark, Notts.

SUITABLE for LADIES.—DOMESTIC AGENCY, old-established, North-West London; exclusive clientele; good income; accounts kept; £600 all at. Both inspected and highly recommended.—Call SELBY, RICHARDS and Co., 111, High-road, Kilburn, Maida Vale 6663.

TOBACCO, TEA, COFFEE and COTTON.—Colonial Planter, Packer, and Shipper, now in England, would be pleased to meet prospective INVESTORS, view turning business into Company, or would consider suitable partner; additional capital required £10,000; every facility investigations; 20 per cent. guaranteed and shares of profits.—Reply in first instance, Messrs. Furness's Advertising Offices, 66, Bold-street, Liverpool.

WEST END FLORIST; secure genuine bargain; opportunity to date disposal; premises; will accept £600. Genuine. Further particulars write Box 0590, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

£1,000 PER ANNUM Net Profit.—Old-established DAIRY BUSINESS, cathedral city; suit gentleman as investment under manager; £2,250.—HOLLAND, 307, Kensington High-road, W.C.1.

£600. KENSINGTON TEA SHOP (with licence); trade £35-£40 per week, practically no opposition; with plenty of scope. Suitable, lady or gentleman.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOTEL, adjoining golf course, and making net profits of £5,000 to £6,000; audited accounts; in perfect repair, and fitted throughout with cold water and telephone in each bed room; charming grounds of 29 acres.—Principals only to be dealt with.—SOMMERSELEY, KENNEDY and Co., 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

PRIVATE HOTEL, standing in three-quarters of an acre of delightful grounds in favourite suburb of LONDON; 12 bed rooms, dining room, lounge, billiard room, &c.; garage for three cars; tables average £1,250 at good profits. Price for valuable 15 years' lease, furniture and equipment £1,200.—SOMMERSELEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

SWEET HOUSE in good position, HAMPSTEAD; 15 &c.; in excellent repair and well furnished; takings 1929 £1,505. Price for 20 years' lease, furniture and equipment £1,500.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

HOME-MADE CAKES, LIGHT LUNCHEONS, and TEAS; delightful SUSSEX TOWN, five miles from the sea; charming old-world premises; fully equipped and in perfect order; growing cake trade; profits £1,000 per annum. Price £1,650. Lease 19 years. Recommended.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

ALAWAY and PARTNERS specialize in the SALE of HOTELS and OFF-LICENCES.—Owners desirous of selling quickly without publicity invited to write ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0431.

ADVERTISER wishes to PURCHASE genuine ESTATE AGENT'S BUSINESS.—Write Box V.1978, The Times, E.C.4.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

TOWN HOUSES

HIGHWOOD HOUSE.

AN artistic detached GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, nine miles from London, 400ft. up; beautiful rooms; garage, chauffeur's cottage; central heating, constant hot water.

REGENT'S PARK.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE overlooking the best part of the Park; self-contained servants' quarters; garages, &c.

PORTMAN SQUARE.

PALATIAL TOWN MANSION, luxuriously equipped throughout with every modern convenience.

PORTLAND PLACE.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for acquiring commodious PREMISES, ideal for conversion or suitable for institute, company offices, &c.

For further particulars apply WALTER HALL and SONS, 1, York-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2206 (two lines).

HYDE PARK (north side).—Splendid HOUSE with garage at rear, in favourite square, to be SOLD-comprising eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms, &c.; direct Lease 32 years at £153 per annum. PRICE £5,500.—Sole Agents, MIVART and Co., 59, Conduit-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK (north side).—In open sunny position, well-equipped RESIDENCE, comprising eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, double drawing room, three fine ground-floor rooms; central heating, hot water, &c. Short Lease for disposal at £1,200, and renewal can be had on reasonable terms.—Sole Agent, MIVART and Co., 59, Connaught-street, W.2.

HOLLAND PARK.

A MODERN HOUSE in town; bijou non-basement FREEHOLD with garage; built to suit present-day requirements; beautifully decorated and appointed; &c. Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

CHEYNE-WALK. FREEHOLD.

A Beautiful little PERIOD HOUSE in a unique situation. The property overlooks private gardens and enjoys exceptional natural light. It is artistically appointed and decorated; hall, three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, compact domestic offices.

Particulars and price from the Sole Agents—MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 3068.

A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE HOUSE, standing in its own private garden, in particularly quiet and secluded situation; five bed, one bath, three reception rooms, and domestic offices on garden level; fitted and modern conveniences. LEASE for DISPOSAL on moderate terms.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

AT REGENT'S PARK.

A restful labour-saving Residence.
Magnificent uninterrupted outlook.
IDEAL FOR INVALID.
ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT.
Central heating throughout.
Eight or nine bed rooms, three baths, four reception rooms; excellent garage premises.
Direct Crown Lease for disposal. Sole Agents:—
WAY & WALLER,
Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines), 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,

(Established 1778.)
ESTATE AGENTS,

KINCARDINESHIRE.—FOR SALE,

THE SPORTING, AGRICULTURAL and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

DURRIS,

EXTENDING TO ABOUT 16,000 ACRES,

Situated on the SOUTH BANK of the RIVER DEE, in the COUNTY OF KINCARDINE; 12 Miles from ABERDEEN, 10 Miles from STONEHAVEN, and 7 Miles from BANCHORY.

GROUSE MOOR, 5,800 Acres, LOW GROUND and YOUNG PLANTATIONS, 8,535 Acres. OLD WOODS, 1,665 Acres.

6½ Miles SALMON FISHING on the SOUTH BANK of the RIVER DEE.

Apply for particulars to LAIRD & MACINTYRE, Solicitors, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

WRIGHT & VERNON,
9, MARGARET-STREET, W.1. 'Phone, Museum 7650.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.

KENSINGTON.—Delightful FLATS to be LET, communicating with well-known Hotel. Two bed, one reception and bath room; passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water; full service (day and night); electric light included in the rents.—Managing Agents, WRIGHT and VERNON, as above.

RENTS FROM £200 P.A. Including all services, &c. NO PREMIUM.

REGENT'S PARK.

NORTH-GATE.—A beautiful MANSION FLAT to be LET; five bed, two bath rooms, two reception rooms. Ten years' lease. Others in block let at £650 per annum. Fixtures at valuation.—Apply WRIGHT and VERNON, as above.

RENT ONLY £450 P.A. NO PREMIUM.

FLATS WITHOUT PREMIUM.

Rent.	Bed.	Reception.	Bath.	Locality.
£450	5	2	1	Sloane-street.
£400	3	1	1	Overlooking Park.
£350	3	1	1	Earls Court.
£240	3	2	1	South Kensington.

Full particulars of above and other FLATS and HOUSES available in Knightsbridge and South Kensington districts from the Agents,

BERRYMAN & CO.,
181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

FAMILY FLAT

situate just off Baker-street.

CHARMING ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT, in perfect order, having recently been entirely redecorated. Constant hot water being installed; bed, two reception rooms, bath, kitchen. Lease eight years. Premium £500 (offers).—Strongly recommended by

RENT £275 PER ANNUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

CHELSEA.—Charming FLAT, Unfurnished, views to gardens and river; six bed, two reception, kitchen, &c., bath, two lavatories. Rent £300, per annum, premium £140. 42, Cheyne-court, S.W.3. Tele., Flaxman 8417.

COUNTRY OUTLOOK in TOWN.—UNFURNISHED SUITE of THREE LARGE ROOMS, bath room, &c.; passenger lift, central heating, basins in bed rooms (constant hot water), parquet flooring; own private P.O. telephone; inclusive of excellent service, £400 per annum; garage and rooms if required.—Write Box M.1527, The Times, E.C.4.

CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Self-contained GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £250 per annum inclusive of taxes. NO PREMIUM.—Sole Agents, YATES and YATES, 12A, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0301.)

CHOICE SERVICE FLAT.

MAYFAIR.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

Three bed rooms, bath room, large reception room, and spacious dining hall; passenger lift, constant hot water, &c. Excellent cuisine and attendance. Very reasonable rental. No premium. Recommended.—DEEMAN'S CHOICE FLATS.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE LAST FIVE.

DISTINCTIVE, WELL-PLANNED MANSION FLATS

enjoying the combined amenities of Town and country, arranged on the best labour-saving lines, viz.:

Five bed rooms, five bath rooms, two reception rooms.

£650 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE

Illustrated Brochures from the Managing Agents,
NORFOLK and PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

EXCELLENT SERVICE FLAT; two double bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; very central position. Special terms for long tenancy. References to present tenants.—Embassy Court, 91, Jermyn-street. Gerrard 1035-7.

FLAT, Unfurnished, light, well appointed, at 7, ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating. £425 per annum.—Apply Office on building.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD (near Station).—Well-appointed and FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, overlooking gardens; two bed rooms, bath room, large reception room, dining lounge, kitchen, &c.

£174 OR 5/6 GNS.

R. E. RICHARD and Co., 124, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

GROSVENOR-STREET.—Charmingly FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, kitchen; very nicely furnished; long let preferred.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Gros. 1430.

7 GNS. Per Week.

HAMPSTEAD.—26, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, near Swiss Cottage.—Two SELF-CONTAINED HANDSOME FLATS, first floor, inclusive rent £260 per annum; four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; up to date, labour saving. Also FLAT, with extra reception room, kitchen, bath room, &c.; with Housekeeper and gardener.—Apply on premises, or 6, New Bond-street, W.1. On view daily.

HAMPSTEAD, best part; newly decorated UPPER MAISONNETTE; four bed, two bath, two reception rooms, large garden; rent £240 per annum.—AGENT, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 6108.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—Unfurnished FLAT; two reception, one bed room, kitchen, and bath room; beautifully decorated. Rent £300 inclusive. ANOTHER FLAT, just off Regent-street; two bed rooms, one reception, kitchen, tiled bath room. Rent 4gns. per week. Apply PORTLAND ESTATE AGENCY, 116, Great Portland-street, Museum 5620.

HYDE PARK.—Charming MAISONNETTES, newly decorated and fitted throughout by Maple; two reception, three bed rooms; £250 to £275 p.a. Also two convenient mews-terraces, or for particulars apply Mrs. Steele, Brent Lodge, Finchley-way, N.3. Finchley 4779.

MANSION FLAT JUST OFF

DORSET-SQUARE.

JUST being entirely redecorated and almost ready for occupation; constant hot water; electric power at reduced rate; two bed, reception, bath, kitchen. New

RENT £160 PER ANNUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

KENSINGTON.—TWO or THREE Unfurnished FLATS available in attractive building, quiet position, near Underground stations and shopping centre and close to high-class boys' and girls' schools. Accommodation; two reception and four to five bed, kitchen, bath, &c., constant hot water and central heating. Automatic passenger lifts and every modern convenience.—Apply Head Porter, 12, Pembroke-avenue, West Kensington, W.

From £235 P.A. to £300 P.A. Inclusive.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KENSINGTON (adjoining Palace Gate).—Fine MANSION FLAT; double drawing room, dining room, three good bed rooms, bath room, two w.c.s, kitchen, &c. Newly decorated and fitted. Long lease for small premium.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

RENT £300 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Nicely FURNISHED FLAT; large reception, bed room, bath room, and kitchen; strongly recommended; 4gns. per week.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 0138.

LANCASTER-GATE.—No Premium.—Unfurnished MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, &c. £180 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

LARGE well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED, newly-decorated FLAT, healthy position, facing park; reference required.—'Phone Mountview 1994.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Charming South aspect. SUN all day.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c., constant hot water. Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath. Garage (two cars can be included). Rent 30 guineas per week, or offer; excellent plate and linen if required to end of eight months from date.—Write Box G.389, The Times, E.C.4.

MARBLE ARCH (close).—Charming FURNISHED COTTAGE in MEWS to be LET for three months. Principal rooms overlook tennis courts. Reception, bed room, bath room, kitchen. Garage for one car. Rental only 4 gns. per week.—CLARK and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

£275 P.A.

MAYFAIR.—An exceptionally attractive LITTLE FLAT situate within a few yards of Grosvenor-square, and containing two beds, bath, double reception room and kitchen. Lease for Disposal. Fittings, &c., £100.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

MOUNT-STREET, W.1.—Bachelor's charming FLAT, with two rooms and bath room. Rent only £250 per annum, including service, light and gas.—Recommended by ROBINS, ASSELL and EBERY, 100, Mount-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK CORNER.

Of especial interest to Americans and others seeking a luxurious APARTMENT; four-five bed, two-three reception, two bath, large rooms, facing South.

GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

OXFORD-STREET (just North of).—A charming little MAISONETTE FLAT to be LET FURNISHED for six or 12 months whilst owner abroad; three small bed rooms, bath, one reception, and kitchen; very nicely furnished; 4 gns. per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS; well decorated; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Resent 2044.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjoining).—To be LET, a well FURNISHED FLAT, comprising two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, and usual offices, and garage for two cars. Rent £5 5s. per week.—Sole Agents, HARRIS and GILLOW, 90-2, Wardour-street, W.

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Beautifully decorated FLAT to be LET unfurnished; two reception, four bed, bath, and kitchen; parquet floors, &c. Rent £325 per annum. Nominal sum for fixtures. Fittings and improvements immediate inspection advised.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and BERRYMAN (formerly of BERRYMAN and GILKES). 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6749-9.

SELF-CONTAINED, well FURNISHED FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, bath; 2gns. or offer.—Serin, 107, Cambridge-gardens, Ladbroke-grove, W.10.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

BARGAINS, THREE BED, TWO RECEPTION, &c.

3½ GNS. PER WEEK. WESTMINSTER, CHELSEA, and KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLATS; three bed, two reception, kitchen, &c.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FOUR BED, TWO RECEPTION, &c.

£160 PER ANNUM. KENSINGTON (near Barkers).—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; no premium.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

VICTORIA.—Exceptionally well fitted and decorated reception, kitchen; large and light rooms; gardens at rear; £400 per annum. No premium.—Agents, GOULDSMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, S.W.1 (Sloane 2342).

SLOANE-STREET (off).—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, first and second floors; three bed, two sitting rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent only £225 per annum inclusive. New lease. No premium.—Agents, GEO. GOULDSMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, S.W.1 (Sloane 2342).

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Bachelor's small self-contained four-room FLAT in Mews; low rental with moderate price lease. No agents.—Write Box 03705, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.

Furnished Rentals reduced during the winter months. High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for. Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8. Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SLOANE-SQUARE.—TWO CHARMING ROOMS, private house. Unfurnished or Furnished; 3gns. weekly; large extra room 30s.; would be Let separately; ladies only.—Box 645, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated FLAT in mansion block; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; passenger lift; everything new.—Write Box M.861, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—CONSTANT HOT WATER. KENSINGTON STATION (opposite).—Charming newly decorated FLAT with four bed rooms, two baths, two reception rooms, &c.; modern stoves, mantels, lavatory basins, &c.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Western 3424.

RENT ONLY £250 P.A. INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A delightful SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen; available immediately; no premium.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£200 P.A.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.—An excellent FLAT in fine bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Lease to 1931 at £228 per annum only (renewable); nominal sum only for fixtures, &c.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. No. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

S. KENSINGTON STATION.—Three minutes. Lady's FURNISHED FLAT; three rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and toilet; 2gns. weekly.—Write Box F.231, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. JAMES'S.—PALACE-CHAMBERS, 22, Ryder-street, S.W.—Sunnyhusband's FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also Unfurnished Suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

ST. ANDREWS-SQUARE, SURBITON, five minutes Surbiton Station, 18 minutes Waterloo by excellent service fast trains. Accommodation in one, two, three, or four bed rooms, one or two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, constant hot water. Tennis court. Garages. Lovely gardens.

FLATS. Inclusive Rents £130 TO £260.

OSBORNS (SURBITON) ESTATES, Ltd., Surbiton Court (as above), Kingston 2588; or NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Kingston and Surbiton.

A BARGAIN IN FLATS.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, best part.—Really charming FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; three bed rooms, two large lofty reception rooms (parquet floors), bath-dressing room, good kitchen; electric heating and hot water; recently redecorated; South and West aspects; garden; certain fittings, &c., at half cost.—Apply

LIST, DANN & LONGWORTH,
35, UPPER BAKER-STREET, N.W.1.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM, NEW FLATS.

THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE FOR LETTING; three-five rooms, constant hot water; Frigidaire; garages; lock-up garages; large well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Easily reached by Underground booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms, telephones, gas fires, hot and cold water, &c.; billiards, wireless; furniture and decorations by Waring. Unfurnished rooms if desired. From one guinea. For membership (strictly limited) apply Hon. Sec., 52, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

HANOVER-SQUARE.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, corner position, facing Square; first floor; lift, constant hot water; comprising double bed room, corner sitting room, panelled dining room, sumptuous marble bath room. Low rent of £250 per annum. Lease seven years. Small amount for improvements.—Apply Sole Agents, DOUGLAS KERSHAW and Co., 2, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 4924.

RENT £250 PER ANNUM. NEWLY DECORATED. WESTMINSTER.—Light, airy TOP-FLOOR FLAT (lift); four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; parquet floors; independent hot water; reasonable sum for Lease and improvements.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WESTMINSTER.—Small South FLAT, Furnished Antiques; light, airy, first floor; bed, bath, sitting room, kitchenette; 3½ guineas. 'Phone, Vic. 7964.—Apply 26, Westminster-mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; two reception, five bed rooms, &c.; new lease, no premium. Rent £350 per annum. Also one with four bed rooms, £250 per annum. Moderate sum lease and fittings.—Apply CHAS. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—One bed room, reception room, large bath-dressing room. Beautifully FURNISHED and appointed.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

A BEAUTIFUL MAISONNETTE

in favourite open position, with sunny aspect.

W.1.

Embodying the last word in labour-saving devices, fitted and newly run with a small staff.

Suite of three reception rooms, five bed and dressing, two luxurious bath rooms, model offices.

ABSOLUTELY READY TO WALK INTO.

£900 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.

One of the choicest Maisonnettes in the Market.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

14, PARK-LANE, W. 'Phone, Grosvenor 1777.—Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET. £300 per annum. Service if desired.

Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.

£260.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Excellent FLAT in Imposing Mansions.—Agents: DRAKE and RUCK.

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

CENTRAL HEATING CONSTANT HOT WATER.

£250 P.A. £200 P.A.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A delightful SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE of three bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen, and bath; service lift; resident porter. £100 fittings and lease.—Sole Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

£225 PER ANNUM, KNIGHTSBRIDGE (off).—A delightful SELF-CONTAINED FLAT of CHARACTER; two bed rooms, bath room, very large reception room, kitchen; ideal boiler. A very moderate sum for lease and fittings.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 9330.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

SPACIOUS FLATS AT CHISLEHURST.

Near Station, golf course, and Common. Beautiful views, private portions of large gardens.

GARAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

Five to seven bed rooms, kitchens, and pantries.

Two bath rooms.

INCLUSIVE RENTS £450 TO £580.

Details from Mrs. Mahaffy, Greatash, Chislehurst.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ROEHAMPTON.

An excellent opportunity occurs of renting a house actually facing the Heath. Gravel soil.

Only £120 per annum. No premium.

AN EXCELLENT RESIDENCE in a fine high position; five bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms; electric light; good repair; immediate occupation advised.—Sole Agents,

HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL,

and at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

Putney 5301 (3 lines) and Richmond 3141 (4 lines).

ROEHAMPTON.

Near Club. Countried surroundings.

A Well-built non-basement RESIDENCE, the compact accommodation comprises five bed, two reception, &c., excellent domestic offices; garden. PRICE £2,000. —Apply

DOUGLAS KERSHAW & CO.,

153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

BANSTEAD, SURREY.—Attractive pre-War Detached RESIDENCE, quiet road, close Downs; six beds, three reception, bath, kitchen, scullery; all conveniences; large matured garden; garage; £1,500 FREEHOLD. WILTSHIRES, Agents, Banstead Station. Tele. Epsom 9276.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

BRONDESBURY PARK.—Charming NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE with nice garden. Accommodation; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; good garage. Lease 99 years; ground-rent £14 per annum. PRICE £1,500.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

BARNET, five minutes station.—Well-built HOUSE (two sitting, four bed, bath); independent hot water; out, FREEHOLD £1,125.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

BROMLEY, KENT, central position.—Seven beds, two baths, four reception, central heating; all conveniences; garage; ONE ACRE. Ideal for private house. —W. LEVENS, Broadway House, Bromley. Ray. 2926.

CHEAM, good residential locality, on rising ground, close to station and shops; only one mile Banstead Downs and golf.—Attractive MODERN PROPERTY, well arranged on TWO FLOORS; electric light, labour-saving devices; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen with "Domestic boiler"; DETACHED GARAGE with lighting; water, and wash; pleasant gardens. FREEHOLD £1,500.—Sole Agents, DIXON and Co., facing Railway Station, Cheam, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 1252.

EAST SHEEN.—On high ground, near Park and Common, five minutes shops, &c.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two reception, and domestic offices; large garden. FREEHOLD, £1,600.—Sole Agents, C. and E. MELVILLE, 233, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.

IDEAL for Bachelor with Housekeeper.—A delightful Detached RESIDENCE in the best part of HIGHGATE, two minutes of Tram and Station, five minutes of Tube. Upper Part of House Let on Lease at £150 per annum. Ground Floor, consisting of good entrance hall, three large rooms, kitchen, scullery, bath, cloak room, electric light and power, large garden, tennis lawn available for purchaser of house. PRICE £2,500. Long Lease. Low ground-rent.—Particulars of PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY.

SYDENHAM HILL (close to).—Executors' Sale. A delightfully situated detached RESIDENCE, set in ¼-Acre garden; planned two floors only; three reception, billiard room, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, domestic offices; ample garage space; VACANT POSSESSION.—For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION March 6th; low price to wind up estate.—L. L. Richardson, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

THAMES DITTON.—Bargain, £1,495. No agents.—Detached FREEHOLD; four bed, two sitting, separate kitchen and scullery, bath, lavatory; central heating, electric light; space small garage; excellent condition; 10 minutes two stations and two golf; 30 minutes tennis, river, shops, trams, buses.—Write Box M.1539, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, WALLINGTON, pre-War, detached double-fronted, sensibly planned RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath, kitchen, and scullery; matured garden, electric light; excellent repair; £105 per annum.—Call and inspect, or WALTER RASON F.A.I., Manor Estate Office, Wallington.

WIMBLEDON.—Beautifully designed MODERN RESIDENCE, favourite road, sandy soil, overlooking tennis courts; three bed, bath, two charming recpt. rms., excellent kitchen, separate scullery; fine matured garden, garage space; splendid repair; electric light and power, FREEHOLD, £1,250.—EARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0972.

WIMBLEDON (Merton Park).—In lovely open position; really delightful RESIDENCE with particularly charming garden; and fine brick garage; three bed, tiled bath room, two splendid reception rooms, excellent offices, and repair. FREEHOLD £1,400.—Sole agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

WIMBLEDON.—Unusual opportunity of securing well-built HOUSE, good position; two reception, four bed, bath, large garden, greenhouse; price about £675. or by Auction, February, 18th.—Recommended by Auctioneer, FRANK N. BATEMAN, 6, Broadway, Wimbledon. 'Phone, 2800-1.

WOODSIDE PARK.—Charming pre-War detached RESIDENCE, amidst unspoiled beautiful country, only seven miles from Town; five bed, bath, three reception; electric light; garage; garden ¼ acre.—Apply EDGAR GILES, 7, Vigo-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD £2,500.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

GOLDERS GREEN.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; four bed, two sitting, bath; 7gns. weekly.—Miss Samuels, 84, Strand, W.C.2. Temple Bar 7231.

HAMPSTEAD (near West Heath).—Well-appointed private MODERN HOUSE with excellent staff (three) available for use; splendid position; near main road; entrance, level with pavement; two beautiful reception rooms, one large double bed room, dressing, and bath, morning room and another tiled bed room; latest coal electric fires in all rooms; constant hot water; exceptional opportunity for real cosy, warm home. Particulars of requirements to owner, Inclusive terms can be sent at once.—Write Box P.777, The Times, E.C.4.

SUNDRIDGE PARK, BROMLEY, KENT.—A de-court, kitchen garden, up to eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, dressing room, central heating; garage; gardener left. An ideal family house. To be LET FURNISHED for three months or longer. Rent 12gns. per week.—Apply PRAWHEATHER and TURNER, 5, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.1.

TO be LET (FURNISHED), or for Sale, LARGE BILLIARD HOUSE in BARNES; ten bed rooms, large kitchen and staff quarters, bath room and toilet; garage and stabling; large garden.—Apply H. E. How, Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury, W.C.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MESSRS. W. BROWN & CO.,
TRING, HERTS.
Also at Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead, Herts; and Aylesbury, Bucks.

BUCKS.—In a picturesque old-world village, about two miles from the town (Aylesbury).—Most attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE, containing three bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), lounge hall, dining room, and offices; modern conveniences; garage; about 3 ACRES of grounds, including paddock, tennis court, orchard, and meadow. VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £3,000.

IN the CENTRE of the WHADDON CHASE.—Substantial RESIDENCE, very suitable for HUNTING PURPOSES, containing three large reception rooms, ample offices, six bed and dressing rooms, bath, three attics; garage for two and stabling for three; attractive grounds of about 2 ACRES. Price kitchen garden and 5 Acres of meadowland. Early possession. FREEHOLD £2,600. (Would be sold without meadowland if desired.)

HERTS.—Near TRING and CHAMPNEYS. High up on the Bridgewater Estate (Chiltern Hills.—Well-built Modern Detached RESIDENCE, containing three bed rooms, box room, bath room (hot and cold), two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, &c.; good garden; company's water and electric light. VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £1,000.

Particulars from the Agents, Messrs. W. BROWN and Co., as above (TRING OFFICE).

GUILDFORD & LEATHERHEAD.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, with lounge, two bed rooms, bath room and offices; company's gas and water, telephone, and central heating; chauffeur's bed room; one acre of unusually delightful garden, including full-sized tennis lawn. FREEHOLD for SALE. £1,300.

Sole Agents, WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

A SMALL SOUTH HANTS ESTATE NEWLY in the MARKET.—Well-known RESIDENCE, opposite golf links, eight miles from Bournemouth; lounge hall, four spacious reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three attics, two bath rooms; station, two cottages; ample stabling, garages, &c.; beautiful timbered grounds and pasture-land of 27 ACRES; pastureland would sell off to suit buyer if not wanted as extensive road frontages; company's water, gas, electric light; main drainage. Only £9,000 FREEHOLD. Open to offer as quick sale desired.—Apply HANKINSON'S, The Square, Bournemouth.

A HEREFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.—Old-fashioned residence, standing well back from road; three reception, four bed, bath; garage; electricity; £1,250.—Elliott, Whitebrook, Herefordshire.

ARCHITECT'S pre-War HOUSE at GODALMING for SALE; £2,350, a bargain; three sitting, seven bed, bath; good garage; electric light, water, and main drainage; ¼-Acre garden and tennis lawn.—Write Owner, Box G.389, The Times, E.C.4.

HERTS-BUCKS.

BORDERS.

THROUGH TRAINS TO CITY.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY RESIDENCE; splendid order; gravel soil; near golf and away from development; double lounge hall, three sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, two baths, two w.c.s; electric light and main water; garage and stabling; lodge at entrance; well-timbered grounds and meadow of 5½ ACRES. PRICE £5,500 or offer.—Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (Mayfair 6893.)

AMONGST THE PINE TREES.

ASCOT 2½ MILES.—Modern HOUSE on sandy soil in delightful, matured grounds of timbered; two sitting (one 22 by 14, with polished spring floor), four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; co.'s water and gas; two cottages; garage and very extensive outbuildings, ideal for pigs, poultry, silver foxes, &c. FREEHOLD only £2,500.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BEACONSFIELD.—TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE in country lane; lovely gardens with tennis lawn; six bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception; garage; central heating; main gas, main drainage.—FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield. Bucks.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

CONVENIENT CIRENCESTER AND TETBURY.

BEAUTIFUL old stone-built and tiled COUNTRY RESIDENCE, erected 1660, in almost perfect order and retaining the characteristics of its period; 400ft. up; magnificent views; lounge hall, three sitting rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light and central heating; stabling and garage; modern cottage; well-timbered gardens, orchard, and meadow of 10 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £6,400.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's place, S.W.1. (L.R.7930.)

BEAUTIFUL FRENSHAM, FARNHAM.—The choice RESIDENCE, THE OUTLOOK, for SALE by AUCTION on March 18th, unless previously disposed of meantime; perfectly secluded position on a hill; six bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; garage two cars; one acre. Central heating, electric light, gas, &c.—Sole Agent, REGINALD C. S. EVERED, F.A.I., Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park).—To be SOLD by AUCTION, at Bournemouth, on 20th March, the important FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, "WESTLANDS," WESTERN-ROAD, occupying a delightful position, close to sea, Canford Cliffs, and Parkstone Golf Links; 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, fine lounge hall, five reception rooms, magnificent oak-panelled library, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, &c.; garage and stabling, with living rooms over; charming secluded grounds of 6½ ACRES; central heating, electric light.—Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, FOX and SONS, 52, Poole-road, Bournemouth West.

BRITAIN'S COTE D'OR.

BOURNEMOUTH and WEST BOURNE is profusely illustrated and complete Brochure of all PROPERTIES to be SOLD, with up-to-date map, free.—JOLLIFFE, FLINT and CROSS, Estate Agents, Yelverton-road, Bournemouth. Established 1874.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bright, sunny situation; quiet road on favourite West Cliff; short walking distance of Cliff Drive and Chines, trams, shops, and railway station.—Excellent RESIDENCE; good entrance hall, cloak-room (hot and cold), three reception, servants' hall, and good offices, eight bed, dressing, bath, &c.; electric light and gas; garage; well-stocked garden, for SALE. Specially recommended by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (8.1294.)

By Order of Executors.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, at Bournemouth, on 26th February, the well-built detached RESIDENCE "HOLMBURY," occupying an exceptional position at corner of Poole-road and Prince of Wales-road; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; half-acre garden.—Particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth West.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WELCH AND CO. EST. 1893.

HANDY FOR STOKE POGES GOLF

BUCKS.—GEORGIAN HOUSE, in beautiful old grounds and paddocks; seven acres; eight bed rooms, three reception, bath; electric light, gas; company's water; garage and cottages. Possession.

PRICE £2,250. RENT £200.

MELLERSH and HARDING, 4, Bennet-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

ADJOINING COMMON AND GOLF COURSE.

CHISLEHURST.—Willett-built RESIDENCE, with eight bed rooms, dressing and two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, and excellent offices; large garage; garden about an ACRE with tennis lawn; well equipped throughout. PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD.—Full details of DAVID J. CHATTELL and SONS, Chislehurst.

CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS.—Bargain; near station; splendid train service.—Charming little HOUSE in well-stocked, laid-out garden; 70 yards by 10, rockeries, pergola; two reception, three bed, bath (hot and cold), tiled hall, kitchen, &c.; electric light, gas, company's water; built-in wardrobe, dressing table, window seat, bookcases; Freehold £1,200; £800 mortgage could remain; would sell furnished at valuation, as owner ordered abroad.—Write Box M.1340, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL, near NEWQUAY, right on the coast.—Charming modern COTTAGE, containing two sitting rooms and sun parlour, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, compact offices; modern conveniences; small garden. For SALE FREEHOLD £2,000, or including Furniture, £2,500.—Agents CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1267.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON.—Pre-War detached RESIDENCE, five minutes golf; three reception, five bed, bath, usual offices; all services; redecorated; garden; room for garage. PRICE £1,750 FREEHOLD. —R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

IN THE COTTESMORE.

DELIGHTFULLY-PLACED HUNTING BOX (six 33 acres feeding paddocks (take nine hunters); with fine brick buildings (take nine hunters); HOLD £2,800, including hay. Inspected and recommended.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

DEVON.—Old-fashioned COTTAGE; two sitting, four bed rooms, bath, kitchen, garden; stabling, paddock; £950.—Hobson, South Zeal, Okehampton.

DORSET (EAST), near market town; golf three miles. Very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE with nice garden and paddock (in all 4½ ACRES); contains three reception, billiards room, nine bed rooms, two baths; electric light, main water. £3,750.—Agents, ROBERT DE LA BERE, The Square, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE.—In a central position in good residential district, a very attractive Detached RESIDENCE, planned practically on two floors, no basement; large room, excellent billiard room, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and servants' quarters; pleasant well-stocked gardens; room for garage; low price and early possession.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE 12 miles.—Pretty old-world COTTAGE, with oak beams; two sitting, three bed, bath, usual offices; annexe; electric light; outbuildings and three large poultry houses; pretty garden with tennis court; also BUILDING PLOT adjoining. PRICE £1,500 FREEHOLD.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS.
ROSS and LENNIS. 'Phone 1507.

EPSOM, SURREY, CHASE ESTATE.—Exceptionally well-built modern detached HOUSES, containing hall, tiled cloakroom, two large reception rooms, three-four bed rooms, tiled kitchen and bath room; garage or st

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches, WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727

600FT. UP IN SURREY.

WITH VIEWS THAT CANNOT BE DISTURBED.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. A DISTINCT BARGAIN.

THIS PERFECTLY PLANNED AND IMPOSING RESIDENCE IN MOST BEAUTIFUL ORDER.

Oak-panelled vestibule, lounge, drawing room.
WINTER GARDEN.
Dining room, morning room.
Capital offices with servants' hall.
SPACIOUS GALLERIED LANDING.
Nine bed rooms, all fitted with lavatory basins, three well-equipped baths.
Electric Light, Gas, Telephone, Company's Water, Main Drainage.
Four separate garages.
TWO COTTAGES, having bath rooms.

THE LOVELY GROUNDS, adorned by a wealth of Beautiful Old Trees, Broad Terrace, and Ornamental Lawns, Tennis Lawn, Rose Garden and Pergola, Kitchen Garden, Woodland and Paddocks, Small Famery,

IN ALL OVER 11 ACRES.

Close to Tennis Club, conveniently near to several Golf Clubs.

MOST HIGHLY RECOMMENDED IN EVERY RESPECT BY HAMPTON and SONS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1. (S.35046.)

LIMPSFIELD.

ENJOYING ONE OF THE FINEST VIEWS IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

Retired Position on Sandy Soil.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE, having just reached the matured state.

Centrally heated. Electric light. Co.'s water.

Hall 24ft. by 16ft., study, 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms.

All the best rooms face full South.

Garage. Two cottages. Chauffeur's quarters.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, with rare flowering shrubs, double tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, in all about

10 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39389.)

A FINE OLD BRICK AND STONE BUILT RESIDENCE IN A PICTURESQUE PART OF SURREY,

within an hour from Town.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, together with some

1,250 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

The House stands amid parklike surroundings and has all conveniences, including *Electric light, Company's water, Central heating, and three bath rooms.* Hall, three reception and billiard rooms, 14 bed rooms, complete offices.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge,

EN-TOUT-CAS HARD COURT.

Well-timbered grounds, two grass tennis courts, kitchen garden, &c.

For particulars apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41799.)

ABOUT 40 MILES FROM LONDON,

in a high and bracing position.

SUSSEX

Within five minutes of Crowborough Golf Course. Delightfully placed, with South aspect.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, a comfortable Modern HOUSE, well fitted, and having *Electric light, Company's water, Main drains.*

GARAGE. MAN'S ROOM.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and offices.

Very nicely laid out grounds, with TENNIS LAWN, flower and kitchen gardens, in all nearly ONE ACRE. (C.38821a.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

5 MILES FROM MALVERN

and enjoying magnificent views of the hills and surrounding country.

To be SOLD, a COMPACT PROPERTY of 60 ACRES, practically all rich pastures, intersected by a trout stream. The well-planned House contains three sitting rooms, good offices, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c., and the buildings include STABLING, GARAGE, FARMERY, &c.

The well-timbered grounds include a tennis lawn, and there is a walled kitchen garden and good orcharding.

Price and full particulars from Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.45568.)

In the notedly beautiful district of

WINCHFIELD.

AMIDST ABSOLUTELY RURAL SURROUNDINGS BUT ONLY JUST OVER ONE HOUR FROM TOWN.

Charming old-fashioned stone-built Country HOUSE, immune from all noise and traffic; approached by drive from private road; in contains hall, three or four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent offices.

Company's water, electric light, telephone, independent hot water supply.

Sandy soil. Stabling.

Garage. Useful outbuildings.

EXCELLENT FARMERY.

TWO COTTAGES.

WELL TIMBERED PARK-LIKE GROUNDS.

With first-rate tennis court, flower and two kitchen gardens, the remainder being mostly grassland, the total area extending to about

70 ACRES.

HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING, AND GOLF IN THE DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Personally inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.24839.)

IN THE HEART OF RURAL ESSEX, near

BRENTWOOD & ROMFORD,

in a capital position for hunting.

TO BE SOLD

fine old house, principally of the GEORGIAN PERIOD.

Approached by good drive, it contains Fine GALLERIED HALL, three receptions, servants' hall, offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c.

Ample STABLING, GARAGES, and COTTAGE.

BEAUTIFUL OLD WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS with two tennis and other lawns, partly walled garden, the remainder park-like pasture, in all about

20 ACRES

(more grass land can be rented).

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.5666.)

18 MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH.

Off the main LONDON-OXFORD ROAD, SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION, INSTITUTION OR CLUB.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, a Fine RESIDENCE in well-timbered grounds and parkland of about 30 ACRES,

with lodge entrance; lounge hall, library, dining and drawing rooms, each 33ft. by 22ft., music or billiard room, 44ft. by 26ft., 17 bed rooms, bath room, servants' hall, housekeeper's room, and complete offices.

Electric light, Company's water, Telephone. Modern sanitation. Gravel soil.

Range of stable buildings with flat over garage. Four tennis courts, kitchen and fruit gardens, &c. Recreation room and cloak rooms.

Apply, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42260.)

CHOICE TOWN HOUSES.

Choice and Very Unusual.

QUIET POSITION. JUST OFF

PARK-LANE.

EASILY RUN COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

One-two reception, four-five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.

LARGE GARAGE.

58 Years' Lease. Ground-rent £50.

PRICE £4,000.

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED HOUSE, *possessing great charm, conveniently situated in a quiet situation on the*

NORTH SIDE OF HYDE PARK.

10-11 Bed, Two Bath, Four Reception.

SMALL GARDEN.

UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD.

REASONABLE PRICE.

Recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE CREEPER-CLAD HOUSE.

CHELSEA.

For SALE a very choice wide-fronted MODERN HOUSE of a most attractive character.

Charming little paved garden.

Lounge hall, and three reception rooms on ground floor, eight bed and dressing rooms, and two bath rooms on the two upper floors, splendid domestic offices.

A beautifully light and really desirable Residence.

PRICE £7,500.

Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.

A COMPACT MODERN HOUSE, IN A FAVOURITE POSITION.

CLOSE TO THE PARK.

The HOUSE has many pleasing features, including attractive staircase, marble paved hall, &c.

Four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Tiled domestic offices.

Independent hot water. Parquet floors. Electric power, &c.

Long lease at low ground rent.

£10,500.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.

SOUTH OF THE PARK.

An exceptional HOUSE in spotless order and a tenant can take possession without any expenditure.

Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, good offices, including man's bed room.

GARAGE AND ROOMS OVER.

RENT £500. MODERATE PREMIUM.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

READY FOR OCCUPATION.

LENNOX-GARDENS.

ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES *in this favourite situation.*

Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and good domestic offices.

GARAGE AND ROOMS OVER.

Long lease. Moderate Price and Ground-rent. Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

QUEEN'S-GATE

(PARK END).

For SALE, FREEHOLD, a very beautiful HOUSE in superb condition.

Passenger Lift. Central Heating.

11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms, model domestic offices.

GARAGE AND ROOMS.

Owing to special circumstances the very low price

£9,000 FREEHOLD

will be accepted. Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A BARGAIN.

A HOUSE THAT NEEDS DECORATING AT A PRICE THAT ALLOWS FOR IT.

Facing West.

BACKING ON TO GARDENS.

In a nice open situation in

KENSINGTON.

Nine bed, two bath, three reception. Well-arranged offices.

Recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

QUIET AND CENTRAL.

ENNISMORE-GARDENS,

only a few yards from Hyde Park.

For SALE, an extremely attractive medium-sized HOUSE with 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, and

Garage and Rooms over.

An exceedingly good house, compactly arranged, in excellent repair and modern conveniences.

PRICE £5,750.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

QUIET, SECLUDED POSITION PRACTICALLY ADJOINING

KENSINGTON GARDENS

(NORTH SIDE).

Well-planned Medium-sized RESIDENCE, *in excellent order, with all modern requirements.* Three-four reception, seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices.

£2,750 for about 30 years at £95 p.a.

Suitable for Private Occupation, Conversion, Guest House, &c.

Personally inspected and strongly recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

HEAD OFFICE: 28, OLD JEWRY, E.C.2.

SALE BY AUCTION OF

ORIENTAL AND BRITISH CARPETS AND RUGS,

COMPRISING

A LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF FINE PERSIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE AND OTHER ORIENTAL AND BRITISH-MADE CARPETS AND RUGS

TO BE SOLD

BY ORDER OF LENDERS FOR REALIZATION OF LOAN.

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES FINE EXAMPLES FROM:

SHIRAZ	HAMADAN	AFGHAN	TIENTSIN
KIRMAN	MOSUL	KASHAN	SMYRNA
TABRIZ	HERIZ	TEHERAN	ANATOLIA
MESHED	GHORAVAN	BUSHIRE	BOKHARA

AND ALSO

RARE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUE CARPETS, IN ALL ABOUT 700 PIECES.

MESSRS.

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL

will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, in single lots, in the Hall 40ft. by 40ft. of

PICCADILLY HOTEL, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

ON VIEW:

MONDAY, 17th FEBRUARY
TUESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY
AND MORNINGS OF SALE

SALE DAYS:

WEDNESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY
THURSDAY, 20th FEBRUARY
FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY

The sale affords an exceptional opportunity for private buyers, Hotel and Club Proprietors, and others to obtain antique and modern carpets and rugs direct from the importers' stock at realization prices.

For full description and illustrated catalogue apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs. TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.2. (Met. 8217.) or from the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Elvy Robb, 19, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

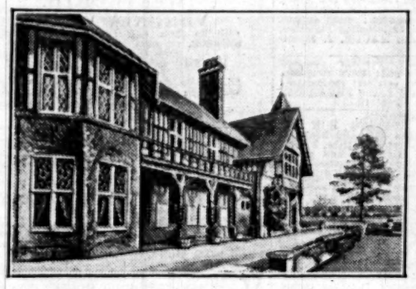
Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER TO THE BUSINESS MAN.

WOULD COST AT LEAST £12,000 TO DUPLICATE TO-DAY.

FREQUENT 45 MINUTES' SERVICE TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

NO UNDERGROUND TRAVELLING NECESSARY.



THIS CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR HOUSE WITH MODERN ADDITIONS IN TRUE KEEPING: 'MIDST RURAL SURROUNDINGS, BUT CLOSE TO THE IMPORTANT MARKET TOWN.

Very compact and in perfect order. Fine oak lounge hall, billiards room, three other pleasant sitting rooms, capital offices. Eight bed and dressing, two bath rooms. *Electric light, main water, approved sanitation, independent hot water service.* Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Glorious old gardens with sunk lawn, partially walled. In all about

2½ ACRES. ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.

NOTE.—It is not approached by a drive, but on a quiet by-road, with purely agricultural traffic.

Hunting. Golf. Shooting. Yachting. All within easy access.

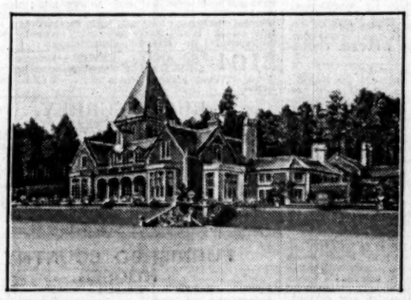
SEEN AND RECOMMENDED BY EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. (GROS. 1458.)

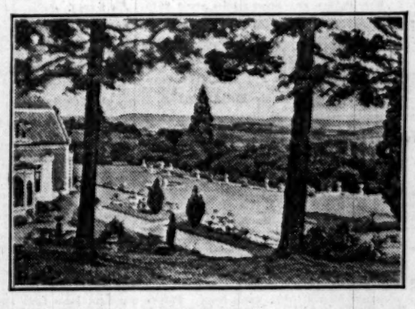
MAGNIFICENT SITUATION IN WEST SOMERSET.

700 FEET UP WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS TO QUANTOCK HILLS.

VIRTUALLY A GIFT. OWNER GOING ABROAD.

COST £20,000. OFFERED AT £4,500.





IN A FIRST-RATE HUNTING CENTRE.

NOT A DERELICT, BUT A BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE. IN PERFECT ORDER. ACCOMMODATION ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Lounge hall, four reception, magnificent ball room, five baths, 12-13 bed rooms, radiators throughout. Electric light. Constant hot water. Company's gas. Modern drainage. Telephone. SPLENDID LODGE, CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. Large garage, stabling, groom's rooms.

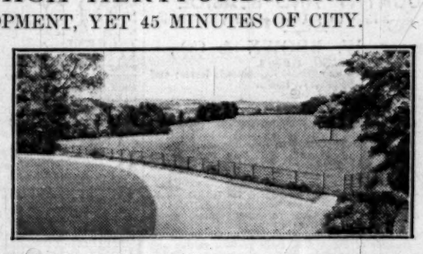
FASCINATING GARDENS and GROUNDS with an unusually fine collection of specimen trees, wide lawns, walled vegetable gardens, paddocks, &c., in all

NEARLY 30 ACRES, FREEHOLD, FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

INSPECTED AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECOMMENDED BY EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. (GROS. 1458.)

GLORIOUS POSITION IN HIGH HERTFORDSHIRE.

IMMUNE FROM TRAFFIC AND DEVELOPMENT, YET 45 MINUTES OF CITY.



NEAR SEVERAL FIRST-RATE GOLF COURSES.

This delightful modern RESIDENCE in a finely timbered miniature park, approached by drive, and having its accommodation on two floors only. Central Hall, three spacious Reception and Billiard rooms, well-planned Offices, 12 or 13 Bed and Dressing rooms, three Bath rooms. Electric light; Company's gas and water; gravel soil; modern drainage. *BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY DOORS; POLISHED OAK AND PARQUETRY FLOORS; SPECIMEN MANTELS.*

Garage for four cars, Cottage, Model Farmery, Dairy, &c. The gardens are a feature, finely timbered, yet inexpensively maintained. About

32 ACRES FREEHOLD. OFFERED AT ONE-THIRD OF COST.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. (GROS. 1458.)

NEAR SUSSEX COAST.

CHOICE OF SEVEN GOLF COURSES.

Extraordinarily well-fitted Sussex-style Residence, standing high, with lovely views. Six miles from the sea. Near village and important towns. On two floors entirely.

Contains picturesque hall, three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. *Electric light and power, central heating, lavatory basins in bed rooms, ample water, modern sanitation.* Garage, stabling, inexpensive gardens with tennis lawn, orchard and pasture, in all some

15 ACRES, ONLY £3,500, OR WITH 2 ACRES,

3,000 GUINEAS.

HEAVY SACRIFICE. OWNER GOING ABROAD.

Photos, &c., of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

FAVOURITE REACH OF THAMES.

(HIGH UP.)

75 minutes London. Late Theatre Trains.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE WITH EVERY COMFORT.

Golf and Hunting.

Situated on a quiet road and well above the river. A gentleman's home of undeniable merit, or suitable for a private hotel or institution. Well-planned accommodation. Hall, three reception, two bath rooms, 11 or 13 bed and dressing rooms, convenient offices, with servants' hall. The second floor is self-contained, and is at present used as a separate flat. Company's electric light, gas, water, modern drainage, telephone. Gardener's modern cottage, garage for two cars, heated glasshouses, well-timbered gardens and grounds, including tennis court and productive kitchen garden, in all about

3 ACRES. 4,000 GUINEAS.

AN ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.

EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

PRIVATE ACCESS TO

A SURREY GOLF COURSE.

IMMUNE FROM BUILDING AND 35 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

500 feet up, with lovely views.

FAULTLESS MODERN RESIDENCE IN UNIQUE POSITION,

very soundly constructed and unusually well equipped. Entrance hall, three reception, billiard room, three bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, well-planned offices, servants' sitting room; company's electric light, gas, water, central heating, constant hot water, modern drainage; telephone; chauffeur's flat, garage for two cars, stabling; finely timbered gardens and grounds including tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, &c., in all about THREE ACRES. INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.

OFFERED AT ONLY £4,500 FREEHOLD.

Full details and photos from EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.

30 MINUTES SOUTH,

BUT AWAY FROM SUBURBIA.

Enviable situation, 500 feet up. Perfectly quiet.

A PICTURESQUE AND ECONOMICAL SMALL PROPERTY.

Ideal for a business man.

On a private road and approached by a carriage drive.

Lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices. Company's lighting and water. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Telephone. Garage for two cars (rooms over if slightly adapted).

Delightful Gardens and Grounds,

with tennis lawn, kitchen garden. The whole property in first-rate order.

2 ACRES FREEHOLD.

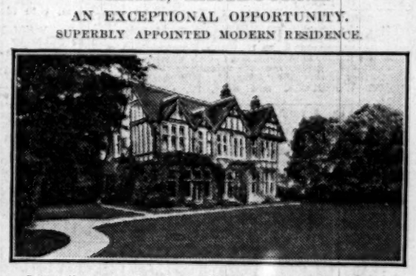
£2,750 WILL SECURE.

Full details (early application advised) of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

MEADS, EASTBOURNE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

SUPERBLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE.



In excellent order throughout. Carriage drive, entrance and staircase halls, four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, splendid ground-floor offices, with servants' hall.

Oak doors and floors; panelling; bright lofty rooms. Company's electric light, gas, and water; main drainage, central heating, telephone.

Heated conservatory. Charming secluded gardens.

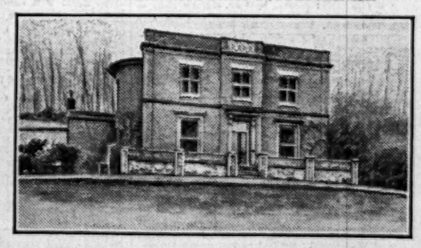
EXECUTORS SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Full details of Agents (who have inspected), EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

FAVOURITE PART OF BUCKS.

25 MILES FROM LONDON.

PRACTICALLY ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.



On high ground. Facing due South.

SPLENDIDLY BUILT GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE with accommodation entirely on two floors, entrance hall, three reception, two bath rooms, eight bed rooms, excellent offices, maids' sitting room; electric light, central heating, constant hot water, telephone, company's water, modern sanitation; garage for three cars, stabling for two horses; beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, meadowland, &c., in all about

5 ACRES. ONLY £3,950 FREEHOLD.

OR INCLUDING TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES. £4,450.

Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

Kens. 1400. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

£12,000 WITH 270 ACRES.

ADJACENT TO A FAMOUS YACHTING RIVER AND WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE OF EXETER, &c.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN IN SOUTH DEVON.

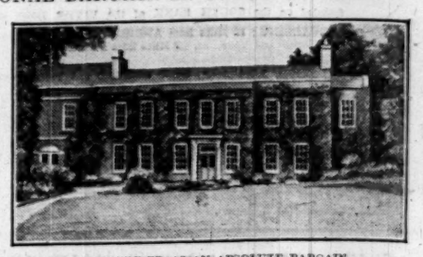
STONE-BUILT HOUSE with large lounge hall, three reception rooms, magnificent oak-panelled organ and billiard hall, 54 by 31, with minstrel gallery; ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating throughout. Modern drainage. Excellent water.

Cottage. Entrance lodge. Home farm and buildings. Garage.

WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS. Tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden, together with parklike pastureland, the total area extending to

270 ACRES.



FRESH IN THE MARKET AND RECOMMENDED AS AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR ONE YEAR OR POSSIBLY LESS.

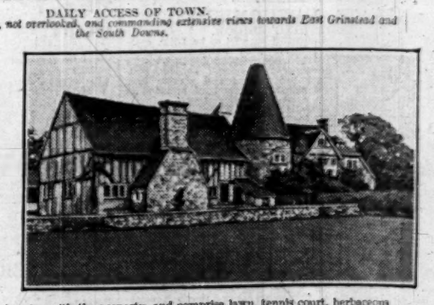
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.

DAILY ACCESS OF TOWN.

One mile from the Golf Links, not overlooked, and commanding extensive views towards East Grinstead and the South Downs.

GENUINE 14TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE,

full of oak beams, open fireplaces, stone mullioned windows, completely modernized, yet retaining all its old-world atmosphere, and presenting a home of exquisite charm.



Hall, three reception rooms, ball room, with minstrels' gallery, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, exceptionally good offices, including servants' hall.

Garage for two. Stabling for three.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Telephone. Modern drainage. Independent hot water supply.

The pleasure grounds are in keeping with the property, and comprise lawn, tennis court, herbaceous borders, parklike orchard, well-stocked kitchen garden, old fish pond, and park,

IN ALL 90 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended as a really beautifully furnished, unique property by the Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1.

FINE POSITION IN BUCKS.

About 450 feet above sea level, convenient to first-class Golf Course, and only about 35 minutes by rail from Town.

A PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE, complete with every convenience, facing South.

Three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Electric light, main drainage, co.'s water; Garage.

Well-timbered Pleasure Grounds, gardens laid out with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, woodlands, in all about

1¾ ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,300, or £2,750 with about ¼ Acre.

Valuable tenancy. Nearly half mile good trout fishing could be included by arrangement.

Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE LOCKS, HURSTPIERPOINT, SUSSEX.

FINE OPEN VIEWS TOWARDS THE DOWNS. ONLY TEN MILES FROM THE COAST.

Most desirable FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, conveniently placed for main line station, shops, post office, &c., containing:

Entrance and inner halls, three handsome reception, eight bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, and complete offices.

Cottage. Garages. Stabling. Outbuildings.

Co.'s water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone.

BEAUTIFUL MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, together with valuable Pasture and Meadow Land, in all about

32¼ ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WELLS, EPSOM.

UNIQUE FREEHOLD PROPERTY A FEW MINUTES' WALK FOR THE TOWN AND STATION OF EPSOM.

AN ISLAND SITE OF 42 ACRES IN EXTENT, ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON.

Included is a charming old House, containing about 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms; stabling, garage, cottage, &c.; and delightful old gardens.

The property would appeal to anyone requiring a place of exceptional character, handy for London, yet amidst perfect seclusion.

OR AS AN ALTERNATIVE FORMING

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION LATER.

Sole Agents and Auctioneers, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET. ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR.

In wonderful state of preservation and retaining the features of the period.

THE ESTATE IS 800 ACRES IN EXTENT AND PROVIDES CAPITAL SHOOTING. 2½ MILES FISHING IN RIVER BORDERING THE PROPERTY. HUNTING WITH BLACKMORE VALE AND OTHER PACKS.

Ten principal bed rooms, good children's and servants' accommodation, three bath rooms, beautiful hall and suite of reception rooms. Ample stabling and garages. Several Cottages. Electric light, central heating. To be LET, Unfurnished, on Lease.

MANY OAK-PANELLED ROOMS.
SUPERB FIREPLACES.
FABRIC ABSOLUTELY UNSPOILT.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS WITH BEAUTIFUL TOPIARY WORK.
FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

Sole Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

DORSET COAST.

Close to a favourite old town.

An exceptional opportunity occurs to acquire a well-appointed MODERN HOUSE, in first-class order, delightfully situate, 150 yards from road, with fine sea views; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; conservatory; central heating, electric light; garage; cottage.

Finely timbered grounds, large kitchen garden, and paddocks; about 8 ACRES.

£2,500

for the Freehold with 2½ Acres.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

In perfect country, 45 minutes from London.

FREEHOLD for SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.

£4,250.

A most attractive MODERN HOUSE, 250ft. up, with fine views. The whole place in splendid order. Ten bed rooms, two baths, three good reception rooms, billiard room; central heating; main water and electric light; garage; stabling; modern cottage; exceptional gardens with very fine trees, over THREE ACRES, more land if required.

MUST BE SOLD QUICKLY.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

NEAR LEDBURY.

Favourite part of Herefordshire.

ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE.

Beautiful position. 300ft. up. Lovely views. Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, magnificent lounge, two good reception rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light, central heating, independent hot water, telephone, ample water supply, modern drainage system.

The whole property is in excellent order. First-class stabling for four horses.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

Tennis courts, kitchen garden, paddocks, in all

ABOUT 15 ACRES.

FREEHOLD for SALE at a tempting price.

Sole Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SUNNINGDALE GOLF.

Close to THE LINKS. 300ft. up.

On sandy soil. South aspect. Fine views.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE.

Thousands of pounds recently spent and now in wonderful order. (Newly decorated.) One of the most delightful places now available in this favourite neighbourhood.

Lofty lounge hall, 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, capital domestic offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas, telephone; stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat, three cottages; very charming pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court,

NINE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

PRICE £4,850. BERKSHIRE.

LONDON ONLY 50 MILES, MAIN ROAD.

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE (modernized).

Three reception rooms.
Nine bed and dressing rooms.
Two bath rooms.
Splendid offices.
Electric lighting. Water laid on.
Gardens, walled kitchen garden.
12½ acres grass.

SOLE AGENTS:—MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING, and 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Wednesday, February 12, 1930.